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APPENDIX

TO

JOURNALS OF THE SENATE

OF THE

rwelfth session of the legislature,

or the .

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.



SACRAMENTO:
PRINTED BY C. T. BOTTS, STATE PRINTER.
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1861.

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 26.—Communication of Secretary of State relative to number of Votes polled for Members of Senate and Assembly; also, the vote for and against a Convention.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE CONTROLLER OF STATE,

FOR

THE YEAR 1860.

CHAS. T. BOTTS......STATE PRINTER.

ANNUAL REPORT.

STATE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 15th, 1860.

To His Excellency,

John G. Downey,

Governor of the State of California:

Sir:—In conformity with "An Act Concerning the Office of Controller," passed January 19, 1850, I herewith submit a report of the financial condition of the State for the 11th fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1860.

The various items of the report, may be found under the following headings:

Statement of receipts into the State Treasury, during the 11th fiscal

Statement of expenditures during the 11th fiscal year.

Table, showing the revenue received during the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, fiscal years.

Table, showing the expenditures during the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, fiscal years.

Annual assessment of the value of real and personal property, from the organization of the State Government, to the year 1860, inclusive.

Abstract statement of the assessment of the value of property of all kinds for the year 1860, and the amount of State tax due thereon.



4

.

Tabular statement of the amount of each appropriation made by law, the amounts paid under the same respectively, and the balances unexpended June 30th, 1860.

H.

Condensed statement of the condition of the different funds, June 30th, 1860.

I

Estimate of the receipts from all sources of revenue during the 12th fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1861.

K.

Estimate of the expenditures during the 12th fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1861.

Statement of warrants issued by the Controller from July 1st to December 15th, 1860.

Statement of receipts into the State Treasury from July 1st to December 15th, 1860.

N.

Statement of the transactions of the Stamp Office during the year ending December 15th, 1860.

0.

Statement of the war debt.

Ρ.

Statement of the funded debt.

Q.

Statement of the equitable claims to be funded under the Act of April 30th, 1860.

It is also made my duty to "report such plans as I may deem expedient for the support of the public credit; for promoting frugality and economy in the public offices; for lessening the public expenses; and, generally, for the better management, and more perfect understanding, of the fiscal affairs of the State."

The revenue law which was passed at the last session of the Legislature, it was believed, would remedy many evils in the management of the fiscal affairs of the State, which had unavoidably become incorporated in the former revenue laws. Although this law will not go into general operation until the fall of 1861, and, therefore, no just opinion of its merits can be pronounced in advance, I yet desire to call attention to difficulties that may occur in the enforcement of certain of its provisions, which are derived from the repealed laws. I refer, particularly, to sections 52, 53, and 54, which impose a tax or license "on Brokers, and Dealers in Stocks, Securities, and Gold-Dust," and "Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange." If it was intended by the Legislature to impose a separate and special license upon each of the avocations described, this intention has been

5

defeated by the ambiguity of the statute, and persons doing business as brokers and bankers at the same time, refuse to pay but for one license, alleging, that the license issued for one calling, necessarily, under the phraseology of the law in question, includes the other; and County Treasurers are deterred from the prosecution of suits for the collection of the second license, through fear of the cost, delay, and uncertainty, of the law. A large revenue is thus lost to the State yearly, which might be collected if the law were properly amended.

lected if the law were properly amended.

Section 58 of the Revenue Act of 1860, which establishes the tax or license to be paid by traveling merchants, hawkers, or peddlers, is also vague and indefinite. Under its provisions, peddlers claim the right to vend their wares, goods, or merchandise, in all parts of the State, by virtue of a single license obtained in some county most convenient to them. If it was the intention of the Legislature, that any peddler, before selling his goods, wares, or merchandise, in any one of the counties of this State, should procure a license from the Auditor of such county, which should be legal, and operative in such county only, the law should be so amended as to express this condition clearly and unequivocally. Since the passage of the law of 1858, giving the entire proceeds of the sales of certain licenses to the counties, the amount received by the State, annually, from the license tax, has fallen off from one hundred and sixty-two thousand to fifty thousand dollars, and is still decreasing. It is, then, important to collect as closely as may be possible, the very small proportion of State and county licenses to which the State is entitled.

A still greater defect in the Revenue Law of 1859, is the injustice which it inflicts upon the citizens of San Francisco County, who are compelled to pay a larger poll and license tax than is collected in any other county in the State. Besides the objection of unconstitutionality, which may be very plausibly urged against this inequality of taxation, it entails additional expense upon the State, in the preparation of blank licenses specially adapted to the peculiar rate of taxation in this county.

That clause of the new revenue law which exempts the city and county of San Francisco altogether from its operation, was doubtless added to prevent the division of the city and county into districts for the collection of the revenue, and should be repealed, as being entirely unnecessary, inasmuch as the Board of Supervisors, in their discretion under the law, can establish the city and county as one revenue district.

In this connection I desire to say, that the adoption of a uniform rate of compensation throughout the State, for services performed in the collection of the revenue would materially lessen the cost of such services, which has been enormously increased within a few years past, by the passage of special laws granting peculiar advantages to certain counties.

The revenue derived from the sale of licenses to "foreign miners," is annually decreasing; and some method should be devised for the more efficient collection of this tax, which should yield double the amount that is received under the present defective system. It is surmised that large frauds are perpetrated in connection with this tax, and that thousands of dollars are diverted from the proper channels of the revenue, and never reach the vaults of the treasury. That this suspicion is not entirely groundless will appear upon a moment's reflection. It is certainly within the bounds of truth to say, that the number of foreigners who are engaged in the various mining districts of the State, will average ten thousand per month all the year round. Assuming this to be true, the monthly receipts from the sale of mining licenses would be forty thousand dollars: deduct twenty-eight per cent. for costs of collection (the commission



The "Military Tax" of twenty-five cents, imposed upon every free white male between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, should be increased to one dollar, or entirely abolished. A bare sufficiency is realized from the present tax to defray the cost of preparing the blank receipts.

thousand dollars.

The annual revenue derived from the "Stamp Tax" has increased from ninety thousand, seven hundred and fifty-five dollars, during the ninth fiscal year, to one hundred and sixty-three thousand, one hundred and twelve dollars, during the 11th fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1860; and could be still further augmented by a modification of the law, which would prevent its evasion by a certain class of citizens who seem disposed to avoid the payment of all taxes, when rendered possible, through the carelessness with which the laws are too often framed. The Board of "Stamp Commissioners" have this matter under consideration, and will doubtless recommend an amendment to the present law, which will be found sufficient to insure a more general collection of this tax. The case which was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, to test the constitutionality of the "Stamp Act," is still pending before that tribunal. Many purchasers of stamp paper, in view of a possible adverse decision, buy their stamps under protest, denying the constitutionality of the law, etc.

It is gratifying to be able to say, that during the past year there has been no known delinquency on the part of any officer charged with the collection or safe-keeping of the public moneys. The suit instituted by my predecessor, against the sureties of T. J. Miner, ex-Treasurer of Plumas County, has been decided in favor of the State, but appealed to the Supreme Court. The amount of the defalcation, with damages and interest, (nearly three thousand dollars,) will no doubt, ultimately be recovered.

By reference to the table marked "H," showing the balances in the different funds, on the 30th day of June, 1860, it will be seen that there was in the "Swamp Land Fund," the sum of one hundred and sixteen thousand, five hundred and twenty-seven dollars and thirty-one cents, which has been increased by subsequent receipts to one hundred and seventy thousand, seven hundred and sixty-one dollars and fifty-two cents. This large amount remains in the treasury as dead capital, and it is to be hoped that the coming Legislature will adopt some measure to render this fund productive.

The semi-annual apportionment of the School Fund to the different counties of the State, for the support of "Common Schools," has been greatly enlarged by the interest money received from the sales of State school-lands, under the law of April 23d, 1858. The amount distributed in June last, was thirty-six thousand dollars: the amount to be apportioned by the Board of Education, during the present month, exceeds forty-nine thousand dollars. The interest accruing semi-annually on civil bonds of 1857, which are purchased for the School Fund by the Board of Examiners, with the purchase money or principal received for State school lands, will add still more to this most important and useful fund.

The receipts from the commutation of bonds, under "An Act concern-

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ing Passengers arriving in the Ports of the State of California," which are apportioned to the "Hospital Fund," to be used for the support of the indigent sick, have steadily fallen off, until the amount annually received is too small to admit of the quarterly distribution contemplated by law. The amount received from "Commutation Tax," during the 9th fiscal year, was nine thousand, one hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifty cents; during the 10th, three thousand, seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars; and during the 11th, ending, June 30th, 1860, two thousand, three hundred and forty-four dollars. The peculiar vicissitudes incident to life in California render it incumbent upon the State to make adequate protection of her indigent sick, whose claim upon our humanity is certainly not lessened by the circumstances which surround them here. The Boards of Supervisors of the different counties have failed to render the required semi-annual account, of the use made of the moneys apportioned from the "Hospital Fund," and I am, consequently, unable to say whether the disbursements have been made in accordance with the law, or otherwise.

Owing to causes which need not be enumerated, being obvious to the least observing, the number of insane persons in this State is rapidly increasing, and the expenses of the asylum for these unfortunates are proportionably augmented. A larger appropriation will be required for the ensuing year, for the enlargement and maintenance of this establishment, which, in its internal economy and beneficial results to those unhappily brought within its walls, will compare favorably with any similar institution in the United States, and of which, as philanthropists and Californians, we are justly proud.

The State Prison and convicts have at length passed into the custody of the State authorities, a settlement having been made under authority of the Act of April 30th, 1860, by the Board of Commissioners, with John F. McCauley, and others, by which the prison and convicts were surrendered to the State, and the contract canceled, for the sum of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, in Controller's warrants. One-half of this amount has been paid, the remainder falling due on the 8th day of February next. When, by reference to the records, it is found that the keeping of the State convicts since 1852, has cost the enormous sum of over one and one-half million of dollars, every citizen and tax-payer must sincerely hope that the benefits promised by the transfer of the State Prison from private hands to the control of the Directors, will be realized. It is confidently expected that the current expenses of this institution will be brought within three thousand dollars per month.

For the information contained in the exhibits of the State indebtedness, marked "O," "P," and "Q," I am indebted in part to the courtesy of the State Treasurer.

As an evidence of the rapidly increasing wealth and prosperity of the State, I desire to call your attention to the table marked "F," showing the value of real and personal property assessed for the year 1860, which amounts to one hundred and forty-eight millions of dollars, being an excess of seventeen millions over the assessed value of property of all kinds for the year 1859. This enormous increase is chiefly owing to the enhanced value of lands adapted to cultivation, showing that our agricultural resources and advantages are beginning to be properly understood and instly valued.

The future of great promise which is presented to our view, will surely be attained if the policy of the government is directed and controlled by prudence and economy. But the realization of these prospects must be

long deferred, and the financial integrity of the State seriously threatened, if the lavish expenditure that distinguished the last session of the Legislature should be continued by its successors. We are a generous people, and delight to foster and encourage all institutions and societies that have for their aim the advancement of science, the mitigation of suffering, and the amelioration of our race; but that generosity which sacrifices justice is not to be commended.

The Legislature of 1860 did not, perhaps, imagine that at the close of the session they had made appropriations payable out of the General Fund, amounting in the aggregate to one million, one hundred and sixty-one thousand, three hundred and sixteen dollars. They did not consider that although the total revenue is estimated at one million, two hundred and ninety thousand dollars, only eight hundred and two thousand, two hundred and fifty dollars of that sum can be apportioned to the General Fund for the current expenses of the government, the remainder being distributed among the special funds. They did not suppose that at the meeting of the Legislature of 1861 there would probably be no money in the State Treasury with which to defray the expenses of the session, and they scarcely anticipated that at the close of the 12th fiscal year there would be a prospective deficit of three hundred and fifty-nine thousand and sixty-six dollars.

It is true that the cancellation of the State Prison contract and the surrender of the State Prison property to the State, required the extraordinary expenditure of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; yet, if the liberality of the legislative branch had been directed by sound judgment, the expenses of the government for the 12th fiscal year might have been, without parsimony, confined within the annual income. Fortunately the credit of the State need not suffer. The semi-annual interest on the civil bonds of 1857 falling due on the first of January next, will be paid, and there will then remain in the Sinking Fund, to be applied to the redemption of said bonds, the sum of one hundred and six thousand, six hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents.

The anticipated embarrassment, it is hoped, will not be of long duration, nor productive of injury or serious inconvenience to the government, and if properly considered will be received as a useful lesson given by experience to teach us, that great as our resources may be, the most plethoric treasury must at last succumb to the exhaustive energies of frequent and costly Indian wars, indiscriminate and extravagant donations for relief purposes, and annual sessions of the Legislature unnecessarily prolonged until the expenses amount to almost one-fourth the

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

> S. H. BROOKS, Controller of State.

RECEIPTS

FOR THE ELEVENTH FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 80, 1860.

COUNTIES.	Property Tax 1856	Property Tax 1857	Property Tax 1858	Property Tax 1859	Property Tax 1860	Poll Tax 1858	Poll Tax 1859	Foll Tax 1860	Merchants' Licenses	Bankers' Licenses.	Brokers' Licenses.	Auctioneers' Li-	Peddlers' Licenses	Circus Licenses Liquor Licenses	Theater Licenses.	Billiard Table Li- censes	Bowling Alley Licenses	Serenaders' Licen-	Concert Licenses. Bull Figuis Licen-	ny Licenses Menagerie Licences	Passenger Brokers'	Auction Duties	Possessory Claims Court Fees	Suita	Fees and Commissions from Sec'y	Stamp Tax	Military Tax	Commutation Tax	Estates Deceased Persons	Registrat'n of Mar- riages, etc	Swamp Lands	State School Lands —Principal	State School Lands —Interest	Seminary Lands——Principal	Tide Lands—Principal	Public Building Lands Tide Lands—Interest	Ex-Treasurer Tu-	COUNTIES.	TOTALS.
Alameda Amador Butte Calaveras Colusa Contra Costa Del Norte El Dorado Frezno Humboldt Klamath Los Angeles Mendocino Merced Marin Mariposa Monterey Napa Nevada Placer Plumas Sacramento San Bernardino San Diego San Francisco San Francisco San Joaquin San Luis Obispo San Mateo Santa Clara Santa Clara Santa Cruz Shasta Sierra Siskiyou Solano Sonoma Stanislaus Butter Tehama Trinity Tulare Tuolumne Yolo Yuba Secretary of State Sup't of Immigration Sundry Persons State Treasurer W. G. Russell	\$18,768 65	15 78	2,917 30 633 00 6,114 33 42 31 168 15 58 55 1,208 11 840 45 212 51 737 41 271 88 328 20 1,005 60 8,258 56 3,378 25 1,300 18 226 83	9,171 61 10,618 64 111,287 43 2,709 26 9,320 86 9,320 46 6,252 30 11,333 37 5,570 34 4,210 50 9,593 66 1,779 56 1,779 68 13,972 68 13,972 68 12,446 57 16,927 68 1,650 50 167,408 74 22,829 12 45,657 20 1,550 50 167,408 74 22,829 26 6,350 54 25,384 50 5,288 26 6,350 54 5,288 26 7,017 91 9,922 19 11,196 08 15,484 83 25,089 17 8,339 68 8,3659 68 3,659 70 13,593 02 10,366 87 27,419 93	\$119 30 	256 08 42 42 206 04 68 20 30 00 14 30 24 66 289 84 289 84 29 60 173 70	4,115 02 2,560 04 662 55 847 78 466 73 7,707 44 278 69 58 62 995 36 670 18 196 14 226 29 627 83 565 70 391 00 2,788 12 5,213 73 1,073 84 3,440 70 2,205 62 53 57 2,272 14 1,522 14 1,522 14 1,526 19 615 81 1,98 86 1,546 19 615 81 1,98 86 1,546 19 615 81 1,98 86 1,546 79 767 82 585 16 595 67 767 82 585 16 595 67 5,246 79 1,042 44 850 90 24	15,77 5,15 3,01 11 8,38 3,17 13,29 1,63 1,83 268 21 1,83 6,41 8,49 6 6,41 8,49 6 6,41 8,49 6 6,41 8,49 6 6,41 8,49 6 6,41 8,49 6 6,41 8,49 6 6,41 8,49 6 6,41 8,49 6 6,41 8,49 6 6,41 8,49 6 6 6,41 8,49 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	44 50	\$58 2 66 35 7 3 96 218 2 81 1,384 4 95 181 8	406 43 589 28 1 29 19 5 39 40 335 97 7 756 61 6 300 70 1 311 17 7 28 8 63 05 298 96 101 85 14 55 14 55 155 20 19 40	36 5,139 04 178 79 16 16 24 50 61 10 58 20 14 70 59 81 123 72 67 90 	\$498 90 640 20\$ 43 65 432 13 43 65 849 20 384 65 384 20 29 10 235 20 210 25 528 20 210 25 528 20 210 25 528 20 210 25 528 20 210 25 528 20 210 25 528 20 210 25 528 20 528	38 80 39 29 184 30 184 30 9 70 29 40 111 55 19 40 12 27 83 95 82 90 29 10 19 40 19 40 10 58 20 10 19 40 10 40 10 19 40 10 10 40 10 40	86 87 76 39 185 80 67 90 84 87 90 69 118 83 188 83 203 71 2 42 9 70 29 10 110 45 7 27 12 25 4 84 2 42 2 42 70 33 185 81	383 584 19 1166 465 465 144 9 160 1223 133 286 130 133 286 130 130 130 140 150 150 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 16	00	\$33 95 19 40 		9 70	00 \$10,888 58	\$1 18 8 50 12 74 1 21 17 41 2 42 19 89	\$229 89 197 88 279 36 \$7 398 67 7 32 34 158 00 285 18 8 73 17 46 34 9 5 82 34 92 69 84 130 95 8 73 149 93 564 54 75 66 14 1,882 24 4,545 97 140 54 287 51 32 01 11 64 287 54 37 88 210 55 72 77 52 38 210 63 174 60	28 28 28 3424 89 27 115 24	*2,854 75	102,636 01	\$147 52 34 89 115 86 19 96 13 58 47 57 17 01 105 97 10 57 1 55 1 55 372 63 9 70 372 63 9 70 58 84 58 58 11 79 827 76 42 22 86 86 134 88	3314 00	84 \$3,539 44	\$4 70 4 52	214 7,395 554 1,790 565 1,695 869 38 13,155 6,253 3,788 4,802 4,802 110 1,800 4,187	\$45 04 \$45 04 \$45 04 \$45 06 \$45 06 \$55 2 \$551 2	123 3 1,714 0 1,714 0 20 2,038 6 20 820 5 20 820	8 \$77 70 \$13 8 \$77 70 \$13 1	9 68 \$337 72 \$		Butt Calar Colu Cont Del El D Frez Hum Klan Los Men Mer Mari Mon Napp Plac Plun San San San San San San San San San Tala Shas Sola Sola Sola Trin Tula Tula Tula Tula Secr	ador te te te te weras sa tra Costa Norte Dorado zno mboldt math Angeles docino ced in iposa terey ada cer mas Bernardino Diego Francisco Joaquin Luis Obispo Mateo ta Barbara ta Cruz sta cra sta rra ciyou ano oma isclara ta Cruz sta rra ciyou ano oma cira ter ama iciyou ano oma cira ter ana iciyou ano oma cira cira	29,725 41 8,040 82
	\$19,205 58	\$2,981 61	\$32,253 72	\$613,339 21	\$1,021 86	\$1,800 40		314 41 \$117,050		96 \$1,894 6	9 \$3,777 72	♦6,425 36	\$8,171 49 \$1	4 55 \$830 16	\$1,458 88	\$10,555 6	87 \$305 62	\$115 92 \$10	96 70 \$14 70 \$	9 70 \$2,188	00,810,883 56	\$128 24	\$11,020 57 \$36	88 \$540 13	\$2,854 75	168,112 96	\$1,616 82	3,844 00 \$16	67 \$2,539 4	\$31 85 \$3,3		40 \$18,368	88 \$28,401 1		18 16 \$387 72	44 98 854 82 8	1402 47	Grand Total	. \$1,198,581 81

Norm.—San Mateo County paid into the State Treasury, in the month of June, 1859, the sum of \$3,000, which was not apportioned to the various sources of revenue until the month of July of the same year, which will account for the discrepancy between the amount of receipts reported by this Office, and the State Treasurer.



[B]

EXPENDITURES

During the Eleventh Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1860.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.			
State Officers.		1	
Salary of Governor	\$6,016	66	
Salary of Secretary of State	8,509		
Salary of Controller of State	4,180		
Salary of Treasurer of State			
Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction	8,500		
Salary of Attorney-General	2,000		
Salary of Surveyor-General	2.000		
Salary of Quartermaster-General	2,000	00	
Salary of Register State Land Office			
Salary of Board of Examiners	8,505		
Total			\$31,262 49
Clerks and Secretaries.			
Salary of Deputy Controller	\$2,400	00	
Salary of Private Secretary to Governor	2,000		
Salary of Clerk to Attorney-General	1,500		
Salary of Clerk to Board of Examiners	1,200	00	
Salary of Clerk to Superintendent Public In-	•		
struction	500	00	
Salary of Draughtsman to Surveyor-General	2,400	00	
Salaries of Clerks to Secretary of State	7,200	00	
Salaries of Clerks to Controller	9,600	00	
Salaries of Clerks to Treasurer	7,200	00	
Salaries of Clerks in State Land Office	8,000	00	
Pay of Watchman in State Treasury	2,400	00	
Pay of Porter in Governor's Office	275	00	
Pay of Porter in Secretary of State's Office	800	00	
Pay of Porter in Controller's Office	300		
Pay of Porter in Surveyor-General's Office	300	00	
Pay of Porter in Attorney-General's Office	180	00	
Total			40,755 00
Carried forward			\$72,017 49



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EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward	•••••		\$72,017	49
Contingent Expenses.				
Contingent expenses of Governor, Special Contingent expenses of Governor's Office Contingent expenses of Secretary of State's Of-	\$6,637 521			
fice	$\begin{array}{c} 297 \\ 301 \end{array}$			
Contingent expenses of Treasurer's Office, 10th Fiscal Year Contingent expenses of Treasurer's Office, 11th	261	50		
Fiscal YearContingent expenses of Superintendent Public	190			
Instruction	900 268 165	42	i 	
Contingent expenses of Attorney-General Contingent expenses of Quartermaster-General Contingent expenses of Board of Examiners	200			
Contingent expenses of State Land Office Contingent expenses of State Registrar's Office	673 300	86 00		
Postage of Secretary of State	304 150	1		
struction	200 1,500 159	00		
Total		••••	13,038	74
Rents of Offices.				
Rent of State-House	\$7,200 275 800 480	$\begin{array}{c} 00 \\ 00 \end{array}$		
Rent of Quartermaster-General's Office	476 300	66		
Total			9,531	66
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.				
Salaries.				
Salaries of Justices of Supreme Court	\$20,999	96		
Carried forward	\$20,999	96	\$94,587	89

11

Expenditures-Continued.

Brought forward\$20,999 9	
Brongot forward	0 004 507 00
C. I. C.	6 \$94,587 89
Salaries of District Judges, 10th Fiscal Year 2,500 0	J
Salaries of District Judges, 11th Fiscal Year 84,767 6	2]
Salary of Supreme Court Reporter 4,000 0)[
Salary of Supreme Court Reporter	1
cal Year 150 0	0
Salary of Secretary of Supreme Court, 11th Fis-	1
cal Year	0
Pay of Bailiff Supreme Court 240 0	n l
Pay of Porter Supreme Court	
	_
Total	. 114,757 5
Contingent Expenses.	
Contingent expenses Supreme Court, 10th Fis-	1
cal Year	5]
cal Year	1
cal Year 569 78	5
Rent of Supreme Court Rooms, 10th Fiscal Year 233 3'	
Rent of Supreme Court Rooms, 11th Fiscal Year 2,576 4	
Payment for Volume 12 Supreme Court Reports 2,000 00	7
Reporting and Publishing Certain Decisions of	
Supreme Court	3
Total	8,238 6
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.	
	-
Per Diem and Mileage of Lieutenant-Governor	
and Senators\$39,607 60)
Per Diem and Mileage of Assemblymen 89,017 4	0
Total	100 605 0
10621	128,625 0
Officers and Clerks.	
Pay of Officers and Clerks of Senate	
Total	27,342 0
Contingent Expenses.	
Contingent Expenses.	١
Contingent expenses of Senate, 10th Fiscal Year \$2,335 00 Contingent expenses of Senate, 11th Fiscal Year 13,976 00	



12

Expenditures—Continued.

Brought forward	\$ 373,551 09
Copying for Senate, 10th Fiscal Year	
Stationery, etc. for Legislature, 10th Fiscal Year 181 11 Stationery, etc. for Legislature, 11th Fiscal Year 15,899 51 Postage and Expressing for Legislature	
Total	73,721 42
EXPENDED FOR STATE PRINTING.	
Printing, Paper, and Official Advertisements, 10th Fiscal Year	
11th Fiscal Year 42,987 86 Pay of Expert to examine Printing Accounts 600 00 Copying Laws for State Printer 500 00	
Total	49,639 67
EXPENDED FOR STATE PRISON PURPOSES.	
Support of State Prison	
Transportation of Prisoners, 10th Fiscal Year 363 75 Transportation of Prisoners, 11th Fiscal Year 15,670 25 Arrest of Escaped Convicts, 10th Fiscal Year 100 00 Rewards for Apprehension of Criminals 750 00	1
Total	22,257 19
EXPENDED FOR STATE LIBRARY.	
Purchase of Books, Papers, etc	
Carried forward \$7,534 75	\$519,169 37

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Contingent	Brought forwardexpenses of State Library	89 95	\$ 519,169	37
Pay of Por	ter for State Library	300 00		
Preparing (Catalogue	1,000 00	•	
	Total		8,924	7
	EXPENDED FOR SUPPORT OF INSANE.			
Support an	d Maintenance of Insane Asylum	\$75,000 00		
	Physicians at Insane Asylum			
Purchase o	f Dairy for Insane Asylum	800 00		
Payment o	f sundry claims against Insane Asy-			
lam		635 96		
	Total	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	84,435	9
	EXPENDED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.	•		
Support of	Schools, Alameda County	\$2,479 72		
Support of	Schools, Amador County	2,380 61		
Support of	Schools, Butte County	1,850 34		
	Schools, Calaveras County			
Support of	Schools, Colusa County	592 90	-	
Support of	Schools, Contra Costa County			
Support of	Schools, Del Norte County	178 88		
Support of	Schools, El Dorado County	3,692 72	•	
Support of	Schools, Frezno County	000 00		
Support of	Schools, Humboldt County	992 36		
Support of	Schools, Klamath County Schools, Los Angeles County	3,045 51		
Support of	Schools, Marin County	0,010 01		
Support of	Schools, Mariposa County	777 80		
Support of	Schools, Mendocino County	460 35		
Support of	Schools, Merced County	243 34		
Support of	Schools, Monterey County	1,892 10		
Support of	Schools, Napa County	1,896 19		
Support of	Schools, Nevada County	2,917 45		
Support of	Schools, Placer County	1,915 00		
Support of	Schools, Plumas County	332 41		
Support of	Schools, Sacramento County	5,730 97		
Support of	Schools, San Bernardino County	1,491 38		
Support of	Schools, San Diego County	244 32		
	Schools, San Francisco County	13,598 31		
Support of	Schools, San Joaquin County	3,722 67		
	•			



14

. Expenditures—Continued.

Rrought forward	1,011 41 947 15 1,727 13 5,296 85 1,674 07 815 36 770 87 880 86 2,565 34 5,831 21 256 18 862 25 438 29 339 49 638 04 2,541 04 1,660 48 2,219 03	\$612,530 03
Total		84,955 90
		•
EXPENDED FOR HOSPITAL PURPOSES.	İ	
Indigent Sick, Alameda County. Indigent Sick, Amador County. Indigent Sick, Butte County. Indigent Sick, Calaveras County. Indigent Sick, Colusa County. Indigent Sick, Contra Costa County. Indigent Sick, Del Norte County. Indigent Sick, El Dorado County. Indigent Sick, Frezno County.		
Indigent Sick, Humboldt County Indigent Sick, Klamath County Indigent Sick, Los Angeles County Indigent Sick, Marin County Indigent Sick, Mariposa County Indigent Sick, Mendocino County Indigent Sick, Merced County Indigent Sick, Monterey County Indigent Sick, Napa County Indigent Sick, Nevada County Indigent Sick, Placer County Indigent Sick, Plumas County Indigent Sick, Sacramento County Indigent Sick, Sacramento County Indigent Sick, Sacramento County	\$26 21 	\$607.485.02
Carried forward	\$555 19	\$ 697, 4 85 93

15

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward	\$383 79	\$697,485	93
Indigent Sick, San Diego County	***********	•	
Indigent Sick, San Francisco County	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		
Indigent Sick, San Joaquin County			
Indigent Sick, San Luis Obispo County			
Indigent Sick, San Mateo County			
Indigent Sick, Santa Barbara County			
Indigent Sick, Santa Clara County			
Indigent Sick, Santa Cruz County			
Indigent Sick, Shasta County			
Indigent Sick, Sierra County			
Indigent Sick, Siskivou County			
Indigent Sick, Solano County			
Indigent Sick, Sonoma County			
Indigent Sick, Stanislaus County			
Indigent Sick, Sutter County			
Indigent Sick, Tehama County			
Indigent Sick, Trinity County			
Indigent Sick, Tulare County	21 60		
Indigent Sick, Tuolumne County	205 48		
Indigent Sick, Yolo County	200 40		
Indigent Sick, Yuba County	***********		
indigent sick, Tuba County	••••••		
Total		610	87
ERECTION OF STATE REFORM SCHOOL.		4	
Plans and Building Materials	\$2,095 55		
Total		0.005	==
10041	••••••	2,095	95
· ——			
EXPENDED FOR INTEREST ON STATE DEBT	r.		
Payment of Coupons, No. 3, due January 1, 1860\$ Payment of Coupons, No. 4, due July 1, 1860	135,975 00 135,975 00		
Total		271,950	00
• -	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,	••
	ĺ		
EXPENDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF BOND	s.		
Redeemed 14 Civil Bonds of 1857, am't \$15,000,	\$12,480 00		
for			
forTotal		12,480	00
for		12,480 \$984,622	



16

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

17 EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward	\$984,622 35
EXPENDED FOR PURCHASE OF BONDS.	
Purchase of Civil Bonds of 1857, for School Fund \$20,937 50	
Total	20,937 50
EXPENDED FOR SUPPRESSION INDIAN HOSTILITIES.	
Suppression Indian Wars in Humboldt and Klamath Counties	
Total	70,124 78
EXPENDED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.	
Repairs and Transportation of Arms and Munitions	
Total	4,946 86
EXPENDED FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.	
Annual Donation to State Agricultural Society 5,000 00	
Total	5,000 00
EXPENDED FOR RELIEF PURPOSES.	
Paid J. W. Lockwood) 5
Carried forward \$13,754 55	

Brought forward.......\$13,754 55 \$1,085,631 49 ∠Paid Trustees Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 719 66 Paid Heirs of Pierre Maurin..... Paid San Francisco Ladies' Protection and Re-

 Paid P. H. Burnett, back salary.
 1,860 22

 Paid A. J. F. Phelan, back salary.
 1,170 00

 Paid D. H. Whipley..... 630 00

 Paid J. S. Love
 119 75

 Paid H. C. Kibbe
 175 00

 Paid certain Claims and Deficiencies
 2,141 70

 255 25 161 10 Paid certain Parties Paid certain Claims Paid J. Bithell..... 178 50 \$50,437 03 EXPENDED FOR MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES. Expenses of Stamp Act, 10th Fiscal Year...... \$112 00 Expenses of Stamp Act, 11th Fiscal Year...... 5,107 00 Prosecution of Delinquents, 11th Fiscal Year... Costs and Expenses State Suits 10th Fiscal Year
Costs and Expenses State Suits 11th Fiscal Year
2,587 15 Translation Laws into Spanish, 10th Fiscal Year 1,667 50 800 00 Translation of Laws into Spanish, 1850 and 1851 Marginal Notes and Indexes to Laws..... 300 00 Indexing Journals of the Legislature..... Purchase of Instruments for Surveyor-General's Purchase of Maps from United States Surveyor-General Copying Maps from U. S. Surveyor-General..... Fees of Registrar-General..... 22 87 Inaugural Expenses Governor..... 702 17 2



18

EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward\$16	401	29	\$1 136 068	52
Furnishing Governor's Office	500	กก	i	-
Expenses of Railroad Convention 2	,500			
Construction of State Capitol 1	,355			
Registering and Canceling Evidences of State	,000	90		
Indebtedness	,500	ΛΛ	ļ	
Establishment of Eastern Boundary Line 4				
Page of Attenness in centein Court Terms	,892	υō		
Fees of Attorneys in certain Cases, Long &	700	۸۸		
Hereford 1	,500	υυ		40
		_	29,649	45
Total Expenditures			\$1,165,717	95
Total Expendibutes	• • • • • • •	•••	1,100,11	00
-				
			İ	
RECAPITULATION.				
Executive Department\$94	.587	89		
udicial Department122	.996	20	•	
Legislative Department229	.688	42		
Expended for State Printing 49	,639	67	ĺ	
Expended for State Prison Purposes	,257			
	,924			
	,435			
Expended for School Purposes	,955			
Expended for Hospital Purposes	610			
Expended for Interest on State Debt				
	,480			
	,937			
Expended for Suppression of Indian Wars 70	,124			
	,946			
Expended for Erection of State Reform School. 2	,095			
Expanded for Agricultural Purposes	,000	nn		
Expended for Agricultural Purposes	,437	00		
Expanded for Miscollangous Dunness				
Expended for Miscellaneous Purposes	,649	40]	
Total Expenditures			\$1,165,717	95

[C] EXHIBIT

Showing Receipts into the State Treasury, during the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh, Fiscal Years.

mador		\$512 43	3,064 75	\$6,651 42	\$15,816 97 7,347 48	\$17,334 14 9,554 70 15,380 10	\$23,138 94 23,905 61 16,574 66	\$15,348 72 16,815 82 30,189 11	\$21,090 99 41,773 11 56,774 30	\$22,717 99 27,368 88 39,429 68	28,854 90 31,508 69	148,272 207,432
ıtte	•••••	\$512 25	3,004 75 3,173 93	10,670 96	35,765 7L	24,298 54	4,152 17	30,189 11 17,396 62	56,774 30 14,999 61	20,901 42	25,487 04	207,452 156,846
olusa			1,754 09	1,164 76	3,662 95	5,802 62	6,607 22	5,649 90	9,701 05	12,638 86	12,926 48	59,907
ontra Costa		9,854 57	9,690 04	9,819 68	8,481 49	9,601 31	7,578 63	7,259 25	13,685 53 4,809 28	14,501 14 4,335 23	19,903 52 7,966 16	110,370 17,110
Dorado		1,200 00	8,643 93	27,035 52	65,666 02	46,180 61	70,529 15	53,278 62	61,888 79	45,855 24	34,698 44	414,976
ezno nmboldt	•••••	******	•••••	•••••	3,645 63	3,498 69	1,124 69	4,382 45 5,574 79	6,345 38 8,302 33	9,113 99 7,685 50	9,406 36 9,756 27	29,248 39,587
amboidt	•••••			549 62	1,100 00	5,400 05	1,991 77		4,943 00	5,568 58	5,897 31	20,050
s Angeles		10,037 02	10,593 32	9,354 53	17,051 07	14,051 86	14,936 50	659 67	21,996 95	13,519 46	13,695 05	125,895 5,878
endocino arin		4,553 50	4,402 03	3,298 38		6,357 06	2,152 59	3,244 67	9,267 21	9,556 88	5,878 27 13,517 74	56'350
ariposa	•••••	858 53	'	6,091 28	14,359 23	12,607 85	26,322 28	9,210 44	21,624 77	10,182 95	14,835 89	116,093
ercudonterey		16,818 79	9,135 61	5,821 55	9,607 00	7,861 47	2,771 65 6.014 70	3,472 63 8,588 29	6,054 93 5,742 80	6,994 48 4,417 70	7,256 75 5,476 32	26,550 79,484
apa		4,149 92	4,790 70	3,326 47	6,697 60	7,012 40	8,828 58	10,644 23	14,941 93	16,004 29	19,585 77	95,981
evada		• • • • • •	8,310 41 8,041 61	15,822 98 26,798 95	14,630 98 28,302 73	25,229 47 27,211 29	29,011 31 28,913 81	30,384 86 34,878 70	25,050 82 45,894 07		25,273 33 38,736 12	199,838 282,309
acer umas						3,087 05	4,543 90	8,930 29	2,023 77	13,341 53	6,779 65	38,706
cramento		42,092 29	64,939 70	17,977 36	84,704 95 1 599 46	68,024 50	60,128 67	69,783 57	83,628 69	105,789 40	73,723 19 3,228 82	620,792
n Bernardino n Diego		::::::	8,910 50	598 90	1,528 46 1,827 60	1,104 27 3,186 14	1,034 17 3,204 91	2,495 51	2,402 04 2,211 26	1,475 10 2,026 49	4,934 60	10,772 24,395
Francisco		132,359 29	100,544 54	127,681 79	204,874 39	249,589 56	130,846 71	191,311 26	257,771 04	288,957 22	322,935 79	2,006,871
a Joaquin Luis Obispo		9,198 30 2,667 74	13,389 97 2,245 65	16,120 25 1,353 18	22,332 46 1,693 30	26,300 61 1,555 12	80,321 65 1,656 07	25,359 12 2,153 09	83,533 51 2,371 46	68,234 15 2,708 92	44,853 41 4,602 82	289,643 23,007
ta Barbara		5,086 87	3,621 26	3,430 34	5,853 64	357 47		10,346 81	6 876 43	4,900 19	7,524 25	47,997
ta Clarata Cruz	•••••	22,790 07 4,948 36	16,873 26 7,903 28	2,083 89 146 30	15,137 07 7,288 40	30,936 88 4,009 60	29,542 17 4,146 25	37,831 39 5,424 01	35,737 05 7,330 09	28,839 11 5,635 10	27,904 13 6,865 38	247,675 53,696
#ta		2,020 00	5,185 56	2,608 15	8,318 46	10,386 58	11,729 42	16,113 42	16,953 88	17,406 52	17,655 77	106,357
ra	•••••		,	5,001 45	14,544 83 3,327 83	15,074 44 18,157 90	19,509 27 9,685 47	12,884 15 12,819 80	22,559 68 25,469 18	17,242 35 18,062 25	19,124 51 28,389 15	120,439 115,913
kiyon ano		9,580 99	6,897 35	7,522 19	11,588 90	4,530 55	16,224 17	14,241 80	16,414 65	26,129 63	22,547 02	135,671
oma		4,772 43	4,800 00	9,356 19	13,479 90	12,725 14 2,679 24	9,318 63	8,172 95	28,783 18	84,262 71	29,725 41 8,040 82	155,396
nislauster		4,772 38	1,000 00	2,795 12	3,886 94	3,585 69	3,671 27 6,467 09	4,348 30 10,431 08	6,565 99 10,342 57	7,394 14 12,399 14	15,201 43	32,699 70,881
Mateo									10,803 57	6,605 75	10,664 36	28,073
nity			1,034 03	1,203 58	6,635 82 1,012 62	10,326 84 646 85	12,099 86 1,058 07	4,058 17	12,736 06 4,216 09	20,778 67 4,340 52	10,039 07 9,298 63	78,912 20,572
olumne			8,260 51	20,470 52	5,309 51	25,519 71	85,751 79	38,143 16	43,876 61	29,067 54	81,831 03	237,730
nama		1,308 20	2,701 60	4,576 01	4,070 00	4,690 85	10,595 24	6,632 60 8,590 17	10,550 17 18,258 37	9,209 50 18,711 36	9,955 50 23,763 52	36,347 97,265
o	•••••	9,827 25	12,184 46	18,112 67	23,804 58	87,682 94	43,707 72	42,667 14	51,553 68	86,537 75	36,439 17	312,517
reign Miners' Tax, 1850	\$ 3,156 37	29,991 20 1,235 00	•••••		•••••	•••••			•••••		}	83,14' 1,23
vernor's Office rent refunded	•••••	887 6 0	*****									'88 '
retary of State's Office		187 25	80 75	1,156 20	2,604 20	1,957 50	2,842 00	2,255 00	1,755 00	2,929 50	2.854 75	18,622
te Assayer's Office		1,106 07	15,250 00		53,635 50	812 50						1,100 69,19 8
W. Adams			11 03									1
ntroller of State		·····	• •••••	500 00	268 00 12,500 00		•••••	•••••		:		768 12,500
ard of Land Commissioners	•••••				294,902 70	212,833 56	58 12					507,789
mmissioner of Immigrants	•••••		24,391 25	85,885 70	31,058 00 4,240 31	29,292 50	602 95	6,801 50	9,172 50	3,768 00	2,844 00	193,316 4, 240
ate of W. W. Scottate of G. Brock	*****				89 09							, St
ited States			•••••	•••••	•••••	150,000 00						150,00
ekett & Judaharf Privileges	•••••			•••••		1 00		20 00				20
lifornia Telegraph Co	******							223 40				22
Neely Thompsones of State Stamps								1,280 00	90,755 82	46,313 30	60,476 95	1,280 197,54
es of School Laud Warrants									3,520 00			8,52
Neely Johnson			******	•••••					265 04 1,804 88			268 1,804
bber, Ex-Treasurer Nevada County.			•••••						1,002 00	10,025 64		10,02
omas Gardner	•••••		•••••		•••••	•••••	•			6 00 675 00		678
nn B Weller, Governor te Treasurer											3,395 00	8,39
ssell, Ex-Treasurer Tulare County			•••••		•••••	•••••					402 47	402

[D]

EXHIBIT

EXPENDED FOR	lst Fisc'l Year ending June 30th, 1850.	2d Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1851.	8d Fiscal Year ending June 80th, 1852.	th Fisc'l Year ending June 80th, 1853	5th Fisc'l Year ending June 80th, 1854.	8th Fisc'l Year ending June 30th, 1855.	7th Fisc'l Year ending June 30th, 1856.	8th Fisc'l Year ending June 30th, 1857.	9th Fisc'l Year ending June 30th, 1858.	10th Fiscal Y'r ending June 3Cth, 1859.	11th Fiscal Y'r ending June 30th, 1860.	
Executive Department	\$26,568 30	\$103,854 84	\$94,886 20	\$102,607 04	\$125,110 49	\$ 137,581 03	\$114,079 87	\$69,010 93	\$106,428 55	\$103,474 95	\$94,587 89	\$1,077,600,00
Legislative Department	215,806 94		806,780 25	312,301 61	307,712 78	874 449 93	293,412 29	153,395 07	252,381 44	186,379 23		\$1,077,690 09 2,845,232 49
Judicial Department	26,996 50		155,532 76	126,697 09	93,309 60	102,215 29	102,115 01	80,925 68	130,075 85	104,313 14	122,996 20	1,155,293 87
State Printing	74,073 25		159,845 77	202,494 39	107,610 71	139,405 21	171,778 25	64,951 28	83,054 58	45,144 70		1,198,931 32
Support of Schools		·			51,983 76		52,255 42	88,040 82	67,750 67	48,732 45		893,719 02
Support of Indigent Sick				2,000 00	4,987 47	36,241 02	16,803 65	5,760 88	10,224 46	4,785 89		
State Marine Hospital	1 1	887 30	150 00	66,166 97	76,696 70	207,529 92	89,806 32			2,100 00		391,237 21
Sacramento Hospital	1 1	7,500 00	64 ,116 16	61,875 51	16,250 15					*****		149,741 83
Stockton Hospital			26,678 59	83,263 94	46,645 40					*****		155,582 93
Insane Asvium	1		*****	640 00	81,314 99	147,434 88			90,106 31	128,059 14	84,435 96	701,058 58
State Prison Purposes	l		29,948 67	94,006 00	172,303 00	4 9,9 1 3 90	411,246 14		169,564 80	87,936 70		1,150,399 06
State Library Purposes		• • • • • •		1,255 00	2,150 20	17,598 75		5,523 27		2,549 00		38,140 42
Military Purposes			90 00	1,034 10	866 50	207 50		1,517 75	1,089 48	1,015 00	4,946 86	10,267 19
Suppression of Indian Wars			•••••			*****		7,919 03	325 00	50,960 82		129,329 63
Construction of State Capitol		*****	*****	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••					1,355 96	1,355 96
Erection of State Reform School			*****	******	*******	*****					2,095 55	2,095 55
Interest on State Debt	206 27	84,419 18		74,040 92	40,781 73	61,890 50				283,638 15	271,950 00	1,245,975 90
Redemption of Civil Bonds	2,950 00	122,150 00	67,175 00	113,625 00	253,725 00	72,550 00	123,500 00				12,480 00	768,155 00
Purchase of Civil Bonds	• • • • • •	•••••	•••••								20,937 50	20,937 50
Agricultural Purposes			******	******	*******	6,500 00			10,000 00	5,000 00		36,500 00
Relief Purposes		40 010 AE	24,443 77	60,889 72	19,026 18	64,303 39			18,227 18	42,562 26	50,437 03	281,656 28
Relief Purposes Miscellaneous Purposes	4,720 27	62,048 45	54,227 39	154,917 76	99,290 03	54,022 77	70,197 95	41,882 49	44,325 58	14,642 27	28,293 47	628,568 38
Totale	\$351,321,53	\$742.272 01	\$1,020,238 72	\$1,456,815 05	\$1,499,264 68	\$1,471,937 14	\$1,685,764,81	\$1.018.908.50			91 10E 717 0E	\$10,469,001,04

Showing Expenditures of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh, Fiscal Years.



EXHIBIT [E

COUNTIES.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Alameda				\$3,472,837	\$4,383,179	\$3,558,360 00	\$2,599,751 00	\$3,020,836 00	\$3,020,836 00	\$3,020,836 00	\$4,381,580 00
Amador					1.038.443		1,740,326 00	258,494	2.258.494 00	2.303.240 00	2.395.684 31
Butte	\$268.294	\$533.952	\$853.955	Ø	1,895,526	00 606 296 6	2,847,719 00	862	4,807,262,00	4,047,862,50	3,868,474 0
Calaveras	266,078		808 450	0	2	1,007,707,7	1,975,087,00	35	2 421 390 00	2 185 097 00	2 427 795 0
		367.661	266 ×40	-	1,505,175	1,959,053,10	1 478 317 49				2,643,809,8
_	2,002,410	1,753,648	3,236,198	1,995,192	2,330,084	1,710,408 00	1,580,136 00	5	2,536,617 00		2,324,866 3
Del Norte	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	•	:	-				165	519,151 00	647,093	628,009 0
El Dorado	572,410	697,651	1,831,801	3,660,369	3,278,324	2,530,488 00		518	2,817,699 00	669	3,603,727 9
Frezno	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:		:			406,413 50	883,730 00	579,830 00	653,845 00	931,007 5
Hamboldt			:	:	826,119	467,161 00		දි	1,068,908 00	1,068,908 00	1,368,517
Klamath			65,370	299,984	393,218	` : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		•			365,487
Los Angeles.	1,931,403	2,187	2,256,125	က	3,659,040	2,561,359			2,370,523 00	2,370,523 00	3,065,330
Marin.	1,006,893	756	932,192			901.589	1.005,315 00		1,473,187 00	1,473,187 00	2,084,575 (
Mariposa		160	1.216,557	1.681.422	1.676.588	1.262,987 00	1,931,647 00	2,037,589 00	1,185,762 00	1,246,210 00	1,410,347
Mendocino										671	1.122.541 0
Merced							667,672,00	55	811,721 00	822,431	1,116,904
	3.631.213	1.638.308	1.546.920	1.607.168	1.763.787	25	1.800,182 00	8	1.066,234 00	1.066,234	1,475,094
	918,164	803,140	1.289.048	-	1,404,206	2 125 615	2 015 205 00	5	3.015,911 00	3.281,489	3,455,658
		686,080	956,925	١:	1,750,810	: CV	2,558,515 00	3.037,946 00	3.037,946 00	3,037	4,062,673
Placer		304,192	1.865,985	1 196 975	1,551,757	1.804.089	2,173,362,87	33	2,236,236 00	2,998,219	3.078.831
Plumas.			1	' :	311,003				1,333,608 00	786.332	906,418
Sacramento.	8 947 454	6.331.094	7,232,026	8 252 990	8.775.966	9 297 634	10.585.821 00	3	12,053,245 00	12.05	12,983,767
8 Rernardino					Š						417 %88
San Diego * 896 810	398 810	8008	494 637		690 859	,				12 0 X 1 X 2 X	55.X 130
Transfer	91 691 184	5	18 481 787	Š	27. 707. 175	89 841 097	80 988 954 OO	30 707 105 CK	20 755 950 00	33 777 075	25 CK17 400
Toponin.	1,100	٠,	0,543,404	4 913 591	4 174 708	} ◄	8 814 Office OO			X 50 1 20 K	4 008 400
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San Mareo		•			1		1,520,555 00	5 272,000,1	1,455,101,00	00 707,000	505,000,1
STEP DELDELE	0/0/266	227	2000,000	130.05	COO.208	3		1.02.4.0.4.5.	3	1.030.1	

5,707,785 00 1,290,046 00 1,286,894 00 2,882,302 00 8,882,700 98 4,695,483 00 969,483 00 1,285,213 00 1,285,215 00 1,285,215 00 2,416,921 00 6,419,276 00 6,419,276 00 5,131,582 00 1,139,649 87 1,139,649 87 1,134,576 00 2,486,838 00 2,502,432 00 2,308,008 00 1,620,343 00 1,134,908 00 1,134,908 00 2,273,888 00 5,881,725 00 5,881,725 00 5,131,582 00
1,986 884 00
1,986 884 00
2,375,932 00
2,502,432 00
4,386,320 00
2,104,501 00
1,330,932 00
1,320,901 00
786,478 00
8,673,578 00
5,531,725 00 4,504,828 00
1,986,864 00
2,218,026 00
2,502,432 00
4,346,820 00
4,346,820 00
1,536,718 00
1,741,831 00
1,741,831 00
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| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**| **35%**|

ABSTBACT Of Property of all Kinds, assessed for the Year 1860, and the amount of State Tax due

State Tax thereon at 60cts, on \$100	
Total value of	2,395,626 00 2,395,626 00 2,395,626 00 2,395,625 00 2,394,806 38 623,707 00 3,003,707 00 1,122,541 00 1,122,5
Value of Personal Property	\$1,575,415 00 1,180,174 80 2,192,516 00 1,913,940 00 1,913,940 00 1,913,940 00 1,913,940 00 1,913,940 00 2,005,077 00 2,005,970 00 2,00
Value of Improvements thereon	25. 44. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25
Value of City and Town Lots	\$2555 \$2, 955 \$2, 935 \$2, 935 \$3, 935 \$4, 935 \$3, 935 \$4, 935 \$6, 935
Value of Improvements thereon	\$481,255 00 884,555 00 4115,655 00 113,655 00 113,655 00 113,656 00 11,229,635 00 128,638 00 128,63
Value of Same	\$1,809,463 00 721,470 00 721,470 00 721,470 86 47,1760 86 47,112 60 207,112 60 238,300 00 130,772 00 1,226,772 00
Number of Acres	221,550 221,550 221,550 231,550 24,848 34,848 44,034 118,040 26,670 26,670 26,670
COUNTIES.	Alameda Anador Butte Calaveras Colusa Contra Costa Del Norte El Dorado Frezno Humboldt Klamath Los Angeles Mariposa Mariposa Mendocino Merced Monterey Napa Napa Plumas Sacrimento San Bernardino San Bernardino

215,804 29,630 7,775	9,578	34,246		17,294	28,172	13,762	7,414	9,537	14,501 38,515	\$889,161 14
35,967,499 00 4,938,400 00 1,295,915 80	8.3	88	26.6	392	383	226	213 815	529	278	36 \$148,193,540 02
10,818,614 00 2,505,150 00 815,591 00	00.5	⊗ ⊂	1,354,085 00	40	200	ာ့တ္ သ	1,126,129 00	300	1,504,040 8,082,435 00	\$67,367,388 36
564,200 00	750	608,355 00	44		275,944 00	52,580 00	97,575 00	117,923 00		\$8,053,516 00
553,900 00		871,171 00	1,170 00		18,953 34		66,245 00	35,965 00	2,000 00	\$4,669,508 96
25,148,885 00 514,225 00	279,138 84,175	697,388	183,856		704,516 00 654,463 00	100,645	248,130	76,820	336,516 00 1,146,890 00	\$39,781,904 00
815,825		88	654	385	152 190 190	986	900	343	208,800 00 571,365 00 1,593,873 00	\$22,850,950 63
88	• 00 d	24	• 30		_	~				
27,000 496,059	149,828	287,81	62,96		214,139	202,985	129,873	61,283	60,830	6,717,760

TABULAR STATEMENT n made by Law, the Amount Audited under each, the Eleventh Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1860. [G] Of the Amount o

	Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Amount.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overdrawn.
		General Appropriations for the Eleventh Fiscal Year.	- Company of the latest states			
April	April 16,1859 Salary	of	\$6,000 00	\$6.000 00		
•	:	of o		3,500 00	00	
:	:	ot.	3,500 00	3,500 00		
:	:	$^{\rm o}$	3,500 00	8,500 00		:
:	:	$\mathbf{o}^{\mathbf{f}}$	3,500 00	3,500 00	00	•
:	:	$^{\rm ot}$		2000000		:
:	:	$^{\text{o}}$		00000		:
:	:	$^{\mathrm{of}}$		000000		•
:	:	of		500		
:	:	$^{\rm ot}$	21,000 00	96 666 08	₩ C	FO OF
:	:	$^{\mathrm{o}}$	4,000 00	4 000 00		:
:	፧	$^{ m of}$	85,000 00	84 767 69		999 980
:	:	$^{\mathrm{o}}$	5,000 00	2000 000		
:	:	Salary of Visiting Physician at Insane Asylum.	3,000 00	00000	•	
:	:	$^{\mathrm{ot}}$	1,900 00	1,900		•
:	:	$^{\mathrm{ot}}$	2,000 00	9000.6		
:	:	oţ	2,400 00	2,400 00		

24

of of of of of of of of of of of of of o			25			
2,400 00 1,300 00 1,300 00 1,300 00 1,300 00 1,300 00 1,300 00 1,2			660 00 25 00	2 91	109 94 31 58 34 12 193 00 30 25	1,329 22
Salary of Clerk in State Land Office. 1,000 0 2,400 Salary of Scretary of Supreme Court. 1,000 0 2,400 Salary of Scretary of Supreme Court. 1,200 0 2,600 Salary of State Prison Directors. 1,200 0 2,600 Salary of State Prison Directors. 1,200 0 900 Salary of Clerk to Board of Examiners. 1,200 0 900 Salary of Clerk to Board War Examiners. 500 0 900 Salary of Clerk in Controller's Office. 7,200 0 7,200 Salary of Clerks in Controller's Office. 7,200 0 7,200 Ball by of Clerks in Scoretary of State's Office. 7,200 0 7,200 Pay of Bailiff of Supreme Court. 2,400 0 2,400 Pay of Porter in Governor's Office. 300 0 300 Pay of Porter in Surveyor-General's Office. 300 0 300 Pay of Porter in State Library Rooms. 300 0 300 Pay of Porter in State Expenses of Governor—"Special". 300	: : : : 38888	3888888	888888			
Salary of Clerk to Attorney-veneral Salary of Clerk in State Land Office. Salary of Scretary of Supreme Court. Salary of Scretary of Supreme Court. Salary of Clerk to Board of Examiners. Salary of Clerks in Controller's Office. Salary of Clerks in Controller's Office. Salary of Clerks in Secretary of State's Office. Salary of Clerks in Secretary of State's Office. Salary of Clerks in Secretary of State's Office. Pay of Watchmen in Treasurer's Office. Salary of Clerks in Secretary of State's Office. Pay of Porter in Governor's Office. Salary of Porter in Surveyor-General's Office. Contingent Expenses of Surveyor-General's Office. Contingent Expenses of Surveyor-General's Office. Contingent Expenses of Surveyor-General's Office. Contingent Expenses of Surveyor-General's Office. Contingent Expenses of Surveyor-General's Office. Contingent Expenses of Surveyor-General's Office. Contingent Expenses of Surveyor-General's Office. Contingent Expenses of Surveyor-General's Office. Contingent Expenses of Surveyor-General's Office. Salary of S	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900	247 247 275 200 800 800 180	200 2000 2000 2000 201	190 268 165 200 200 7 7	\$201,050
Salary of Clerk to Autorney-General. Salary of Clerk in State Land Office. Salary of Secretary of Supreme Court. Salary of Secretary of Examiners. Salary of Sorreters. Salary of State Prison Directors. Salary of Clerk to Board War Examiners. Salary of Clerk to Board War Examiners. Salary of Clerk in Controller's Office. Salary of Clerks in Treasurer's Office. Salary of Clerks in Treasurer's Office. Pay of Expert to Board of Examiners. Pay of Balliff of Supreme Court. Pay of Porter in Governor's Office. Pay of Porter in Secretary of State's Office. Pay of Porter in Secretary of State's Office. Pay of Porter in Supreme Court Rooms. Salary of Controller's Office. Salary of Controller's Office. Salary of Controller's Office. Salary of Controller's Office. Salary of Salary of Governor's Office. Salary of Contingent Expenses of Governor's Office. Contingent Expenses of Surveyor-General's Off						00
Salary of Clerk to Autofuey-General Salary of Secretary of Supreme Court. Salary of Secretary of Supreme Court. Salary of State Prison Directors. Salary of Clerk to Board of Examiners. Salary of Clerk to Board War Examiners. Salary of Clerk to Board War Examiners. Salary of Clerk in Controller's Office. Salary of Clerks in Controller's Office. Salary of Clerks in Secretary of State's Office. Pay of Expert to Board of Examiners. Pay of Watchmen in Treasurer's Office. Pay of Porter in Governor's Office. Pay of Porter in Governor's Office. Pay of Porter in Secretary of State's Office. Pay of Porter in Supreme Court Rooms. Pay of Porter in Supreme Court Rooms. Pay of Porter in Supreme Court Rooms. Pay of Porter in State Library Rooms. Contingent Expenses of Governor's Office. Contingent Expenses of Governor's Office. Contingent Expenses of Secretary of State's Office. Contingent Expenses of Surveyor-General's Office.					ļ	\$202,380
	Salary of Clerk to Attorney-General. Salary of Clerk in State Land Office. Salary of Secretary of Supreme Court. Salary of Board of Examiners. Salary of State Prison Directors. Salary of Clerk to Board of Examiners.	Salary of Clerk to Board War Examiners. Salary of Clerk to Superintendent Public Instruction Salary of Clerks in Controller's Office. Salary of Clerks in Treasurer's Office. Salary of Clerks in Secretary of State's Office. Pay of Expert to Board of Examiners. Day of Expert to Board of Examiners.	Pay of Bailiff of Supreme Court. Pay of Porter in Governor's Office. Pay of Porter in Governor's Office. Pay of Porter in Controller's Office. Pay of Porter in Surveyor-General's Office. Pay of Porter in Attorney-General's Office.	Pay of Porter in Supreme Court Rooms Pay of Porter in State Library Rooms Contingent Expenses of Governor—"Special" Contingent Expenses of Governor's Office Contingent Expenses of Secretary of State's Office Contingent Expenses of Controller's Office	Contingent Expenses of Treasurer's Office	
	::::::	::::::	::::::	: : : : :	::::::	_



TABULAR STATEMENT-Continued.

Date of Act	t. APPROPRIATION.	Amount,	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overdrawn.
April 16, 1859 Contin	Amounts brought forward	\$202,380 00	\$201,050 78	\$1,329	
?= (^= -= -I-	Continuent Expenses of State Land Office	200 00	89 95 89 95		:
		00 00%	67.3 86	76	:
:	Contingent Expenses of the Senate	2000 000	00 000		:
:	Contingent Expenses of the Assembly	00 000 6	00000		
:	Rent of Governor's Office	300 00	275 00	•	
:	Rent of Surveyor-General's Office	00 006	800 00		00 00
:		480 00	480 00		
:	ú	500 00	476 66	60	
·:		300 00	300 00	3	to
:		2,800,00	9.576.47	7 600	0.00
:		1,200 00	20 050 L	200	
:	٠	7,200 00	7.900 00		
:	Per Diem and Mileage LieutGovernor and Senators	40,000 00	39,607,60	608	90
:	Per Diem and Mileage of Assemblymen	90,000 00	89,017 40	200	•
:	Pay of Officers and Clerks of Senate	15,000 00	14.265 00		
:	Pay of Officers and Clerks of Assembly	20,000 00	13,077 00	8008	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
:	Stationery, etc. for Legislature and State Officers	15,000 00	15,000 00	2,00	
:	Printing, Paper, and Official Advertisements	35,000 00	35,000 00		
:	Support of Insane Asylum	75,000 00	75,000 00		
:	Support of State Prison	75,000 00	80 08	74 990 00	
:	Expenses of the Stamp Act.	3,000 00	3 000 00		
:	Prosecution of Delinquents	3,000 00	180 00	:	:
:		5,000 00			
:		25,000 00	15,670 25	00 0000	
:	Transla	800 00			

27	
1,500 000 3 000 192 00 1 95 895 05 0 00 40 50 0 00 40 50 4 54 25 46	2,500 00 2,107 00 393 00 5,000 00 9,000 00 221 55 200 00 221 55 28 45 2,000 00 1,637 84 362 16 2,000 00 1,637 84 362 16 9 71 9 71 9 71 \$60 00 500 00 60 9 71 \$668,436 37 \$559,247 94 \$109,088 43
300 000 500 000 100 000 308 00 500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00 1,500 00	2,107 00 5,000 00 9,000 00 221 55 1,637 84 1,637 84 9 71 500 00 9 71 9 71
1,500 00 500 00 100 00 100 00 500 00 5,000 00 1,200 00 1,500 00 2,000 00 2,000 00	2,500 00 5,000 00 9,000 00 250 00 2,000 00 2,000 00 16 66 9 71 500 00
Standard Configuration Configu	Peb. 14, 1860 Expenses of Stamp Act. Mar. 24, 1860 Contingent Expenses of the Senate. Contingent Expenses of the Assembly Contingent Expenses of Superintendent of Public Instruction. Contingent Expenses of Governor's Office. Contingent Expenses of Governor's Office. Contingent Expenses of Governor—"Special". Salary of Governor Salary of Governor Salary of Becretary of State. Amounts carried forward.
	4, 186 4, 186 6, 186
	Feb. 14, Mar. 24, April 6,

TABULAR STATEMENT-Continued.

		£ 28	
Overdrawn,		\$64 00	86 70 90 15 15 50 50
Unexpended.	\$109,088 43 200 00 49	24 00	76 86 1,958 90 2,168 94 10 15 3,022 83 664 49 11,459 50 1,067 50
Expended.	\$559,247 94 5 58 899 51 500 00 680 54	3,976 00 4,064 00 550 00 600 00 7,987 86	1,167 50 233 37 100 00 270 15 261 50 36 00 2,500 00 112 00 181 11 5,551 81 363 75 100 00 500 00
Amount.	1	4,000 00 4,000 00 550 00 600 00 8,000 00	1,167 50 235 37 100 00 347 01 426 20 1,994 00 4,668 94 122 15 3,203 94 6,216 30 11,823 25 1,167 50 500 00
APPROPRIATION.	April 6, 1860 Salary of Board of Examiners Rent of Quartermaster-General's Office. Stationery, etc. for Legislature and State Offices. April 13, 1860 Salary of Clerk to Attorney-General. April 14, 1860 Salary of Controller of State.	April 21, 1800 Contingent Expenses of the Sonate	April 25, 1858 Translating Laws into Spanish April 26, 1858 Rent of Supreme Court Rooms. Rent of State Library Rooms. Contingent Expenses Supreme Court Contingent Expenses of State Treasurer. Salaries of Delinquents. Expenses of the Stamp Act. Stationery, Fuel, and Lights. Printing, Paper, and Official Advertisements. Feb. 14, 1858 Copying for the Senate. April 2, 1859 Transportation of Laws into Spanish.
Date of Act.	April 6, 1860 April 13, 1860 April 14, 1860	April 21, 1860 Continger April 28, 1860 Salary of Salary of April 30, 1860 Printing, April 20, 1860 Printing,	April 25, 1858 April 26, 1858 Jan. 29, 1855 Feb. 14, 1855 April 2, 1859

	29	
864 70 1,799 00 4 18 68 50	\$,360 23 \$,620 26 \$4,955 96 135,975 00 12,480 00 5,000 00 22,287	864 00
864 70 1,799 00 4 18 68 50	84,955 96 85,975 00 12,480 00 5,000 00 20,987 50	126 81 7 78 37 70 8182 428 11
50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	52000 0 000 75	00 119 00 80 80 80
203 150 100 1,562 2,335 750 531	5,360 23 610 87 8,620 26 84,955 96 135,975 00 12,480 00 5,000 00 5,000 00	1,000 373 1,992 500 2,962 2,962
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	500 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	20222
568 3 150 1,899 1,567 2,335 750 600	5,360 3,620 84,955 135,975 135,975 5,000 5,000	1,000 00 1,000 00 2,373 19 22 25 000 00 1,992 22 22 25 000 00 2,962 30 3,000 00 2,962 30 31.007.286 81
April 4, 1859 Copying for the Assembly. April 9, 1859 Salary of Secretary of Supreme Court. Arrest of Escaped Convicts. April 16, 1859 Expenses of Indian Hostilities. April 19, 1859 Contingents of the Senate. Rewards for Apprehension of Criminals. April 6, 1860 Costs and Expenses of State Suits. Continuous Appropriations.	May 1, 1852 May 19, 1853 Support of Indigent Sick Apr. 25, 1855 Expenses of State Militia,—(Transportation of Arms, etc.) May 3, 1855 Support of Common Schools Apr. 28, 1857 Interest on Civil Bonds, Coupon, No. 3, due January 1, 1860 Interest on Civil Bonds of 1857 Mar. 20, 1858 Support of State Agricultural Society Apr. 20, 1858 Fees of Registrar-General Mar. 16, 1859 Purchase of Bonds for School Fund Miscellaneous Appropriations.	Mar. 10, 1859 Aid in erection of Washington Monument. Mar. 23, 1859 Purchase of State Prison Library. Apr. 14, 1859 Establishment of State Reform School. Jan. 13, 1860 Furnishing Governor's Office Postage and Expressing for Legislature Amounts carried forward



TABULAR STATEMENT-Continued

Date	Date of Act.	APPROPRIATION.	Amount.	Expended.	Unexpended.	Overdrawn.
	10	Amounts brought forward	1,139,650 92	\$1,139,650 92\\$1,007,286 81	\$132,428 11	\$64 00
e an	71, 10	for the Consts	2 000 00	2000 00		
Feb.	14. 180	1860 Expenses of Railroad Convention	2,500 00	2,500 00		
Feb. 22,	22, 18	I. W. Lockwood	2,500 00	2,500 00	00	
rep.	24, 18	1860 Compensation of resident read frison Director—5.	9.930 00			
;	;	Payment of W. T. Barbour—"Back Salary"	7,200 00	7,200 00		
Mar	133	1860 Aid San Francisco Ladies' P. and R. Society	5,000 00			
Mar.	15, 18			178		
Mar. 20,	20, 18	on of Indian Hostili	60,475 85	59,914	561 36	
Mar.	28, 18		1,521 95			
:	:	Payment of F. Forman and R. Aug. Thompson	4,000 00	4,000 00		
Mar.	29, 18	29, 1860 Payment for Twelfth Volume Supreme Court Reports		2,000	:	•
:	:	Construction of State Capitol		1,355	98,644 04	
Apr.		3, 1860 Relief of Justus Hovey				
; :			630 85	630		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Apr.	တ်	30 Arrest of	-		200 000	
Apr.	10,	1860 Registering and Can. Evidences of State Indebtedness		2,500 00		
, :	•	Preparing Catalogue for State Library		1,000	:	
:	:	Purchase of Dairy for Insane Asylum		800	200 00	
Apr.	12.	30 Suppression of Indian Hostilities Mendocino County				
Apr.	13)	186(Establishment of Eastern Boundary Line	15,000 00	4,892		
		Relief of Certain Parties		230	:	
Apr. 18.	18, 18	of State Reform Scho		103 33	29,896 67	
	:		3,000 00	3,000		
		Conving for the Assembly		3,000 00		

Apr. 27, 1860 Copying for the Assembly Apr. 23, 1860 Salaries of Stamp Inspectors. Apr. 25, 1860 Reporting and Publishing Certain Decisions of the Supreme Court Payment of Sundry Claims against the Insane Asylum Payment of Certain Claims and Deficiencies. Relief of Roman Catholic O. A. of Los Angeles. Relief of Roman Catholic O. A. of Los Angeles. Relief of San Francisco Orphan Asylum. Relief of San Francisco Orphan Asylum. Relief of Destitute Females. Relief of Destitute Females. Relief of Heirs of Pierre Maurin. Apr. 28, 1860 Payment of P. H. Burnett. Payment of D. H. Whipley. Payment of Certain Claims. Apr. 30, 1860 Payment of Fees of Attorneys in Certain Cases. Payment of H. C. Kibbe. Rayment of Gertain Parties therein named. Rayment of Gertain Parties therein named. Payment of Heirs of Hiram Smith, Junior.	60 Copy 60 Salar 60 Repo Payu Payu Relie R	Jan. 27, 1860 Copying for the Apr. 23, 1860 Salaries of Stapr. 25, 1860 Reporting an Suprement of Suprement of Suprement of Suprement of Suprement of Suprement of Compensation Apr. 27, 1860 Compensation Apr. 27, 1860 Compensation Relief of Romment of Layment of Legistries Memlent of Flayment of Flayment of Flayment of Flayment of Hayment of
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[H]

STATEMENT

Of Balances in the different Funds, June 30, 1860.

General Fund	\$113,454 57
School Fund	34,258 19
State School Land Fund	
Hospital Fund	
Library Fund	178 04
Interest and Sinking Fund	58,206 63
Swamp Land Fund	116,527 31
Estates of Deceased Persons.	
Total	\$336,336 08
,	***************************************

[I]

ESTIMATE

Of Receipts from all Sources of Revenue, during the Twelfth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1861.

		_==
From Property Tax	\$700,000	00
Poli Tax.	75,000	
Foreign Miners' Licenses	136,000	
State and County Licenses	60,000	
Passenger Broker's Licenses	15,000	
Stamp Tax	165,000	00
Military Tax	2,000	
Commutation Tax	4,000	
Swamp and Overflowed Lands	70,000	
State School Lands	40,000	00
District Court Fees	20,000	00
Fees from Secretary of State's Office	3,000	
Total	\$1,290,000	00

[K]

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES

For the Twelfth Fiscal Year, ending June 30, 1861.

SALARIES.	
For salary of Governor	\$6,000 00
For salary of State Controller	.1 3 500 00
For salary of Treasurer For salary of Secretary of State For salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction	3,500 00
For salary of Secretary of State	3,500 00
For salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction	3,500 00
For salary of Attorney-General For salary of Surveyor-General For salary of Quartermaster-General	2,000 00
For salary of Surveyor General	2,000 00
For salary of Quartermaster-General	. 2,000 00
For salary of Board of Examiners	3,500 00
For salary of Reporter of Supreme Court	4,000 00
For salary of Secretary of Supreme Court	. 1,800 00
For salary of Justices of the Supreme Court	20,000 00
For salary of District Court Judges	85,000 00
For salary of Clerks to Controller	9,600 00
For salary of Clerks to Treasurer	7,200 00
for salary of Board of War Examiners	. 2,400 00
For salary of Clerks to Secretary of State	7,200 00
For salary of Clerks to Land Office	2,400 00
For salary of Clerks to Board of Examiners	1,200 00
For salary of Clerk to Attorney-General	1,000 00
For salary of Clerk to Superintendent of Public Instruction	500 00 2,400 00
For salary of Deputy Controller	2,400 00
For salary of Privata Sagratary to Governor	2,000 00
For salary of Private Secretary to Governor	1,600 00
For salary of Stamp Inspectors	2,400 00
For salary of Stamp Inspectors	8,000 00
For nay to Watchmen to Treasury	2,400 00
For pay to Watchmen to Treasury	600 00
For pay of Bailiff to Supreme Court	900 00
For pay of Porter to Governor	600 00
For pay of Porter to Controller	300 00
For pay of Porter to Secretary of State	300 00
For pay of Porter to Surveyor-General	300 00
For pay of Porter to Attorney-General	180 00
For pay of Porter to Supreme Court	300 00
For pay of Porter to State Library	600 00
For pay of Porter to State Library	900 00
Carried forward	\$197,980 00



ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward	\$197,980 00
RENTS.	eek-up viteblo.
For Rent of Governor's Office For Rent of Superintendent of Public Instruction's Office For Rent of Surveyor-General's Office For Rent of Quartermaster-General's Office For Rent of Attorney-General's Office For Rent of Supreme Court Rooms. For Rent of State Library. For Rent of State House	1,000 00
MATERIAL AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	and the state of t
CONTINGENT EXPENSES.	ingine editor a district
For Contingents of Governor's Office, (special,) For Contingents of Governor's Office For Contingents of Controller's Office For Contingents of Treasurer's Office For Contingents of Secretary of State's Office For Contingents of Surveyor-General's Office For Contingents of Quartermaster-General's Office For Contingents of Attorney-General's Office For Contingents of Board of Examiners For Contingents of Supreme Court For Contingents of State Library For Contingents of Land Office For Contingents of the Senate For Contingents of the Assembly	300 00 300 00 300 00 300 00 300 00 200 00 200 00 200 00 600 00 300 00 500 00
Miscellaneous.	
For Expenses of the Stamp Act For Support of the Insane Asylum For Costs and Expenses of State Suits For Transportation of Prisoners For Printing, Paper, and Official Advertisements For Stationery, Fuel, and Lights For Support of the State Prison For Support of Common Schools For Establishment of the Eastern Boundary Line For Construction of the State Capitol. For Erection of State Reform School	84,000 00 3,000 00 25,000 00 40,000 00 15,000 00 75,000 00 32,950 40 10,000 00 100,000 00

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES—Continued.

Brought forward	\$ 654,030	40
For Postage and Expressing for Superintendent of Public		
Instruction	600	00
For Stationery, Fuel, and Lights, for Superintendent of Pub-		
lie Instruction	200	
For Purchase of Maps for U. S. Surveyor-General	500	
For Copying of Maps for U. S. Surveyor-General	250	00
For Purchase and Repairs of Instruments for Surveyor Gen-		
eral	225	
For Postage for Secretary of State's Office	1,200	00
For Reporting and Publishing certain Decisions of Supreme		
Court	3,411	
For Cancellation of State Prison Contract, etc	275,000	
For Construction of Wagon Road in Santa Barbara County,	15,000	
For Furnishing Supreme Court Rooms	600	
For Education and Care of Indigent, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind,	10,000	
For Erection of Washington Monument	1,000	
For Marginal Notes and Indexes to Laws	300	
For Indexing Journals of Legislature	500	_
For Translating Laws into Spanish	2,000	
For Expressing for Controller's Office	1,500	
For Prosecution of Delinquents	1,000	
For Copies of Annual Reports of Supreme Court	2,000	
For Per Diem and Mileage of Lieut. Governor and Senators,	40,000	
For Per Diem and Mileage of Assemblymen	90,000	00
For Pay of Officers and Clerks of Senate	15,000	
For Pay of Officers and Clerks of Assembly	20,000	
For Expenses of Geological Survey	20,000	
For Payment of Interest on State Debt	267,680	
For Completion of Wells on the Colorado Desert	5,000	
For Purchase of a Burial Place, etc	2,000	0(
Total	\$1,428,996	55

[L]

STATEMENT

Of Warrants issued from July 1st to December 15th, 1860.

Drawn on General Fund	\$538,976 8 173,201 (89 05
Total	\$712,177	94

Note.—A number of warrants which have been issued by the State Controller, (including certain warrants given in payment for the cancellation of the State Prison contract, amounting to one hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, which will become due on the eighth of February next, and the warrant drawn on the Interest and Sinking Fund for the sum of one hundred and thirty-three thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, to meet the interest on the Civil Bonds of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, falling due on the first day of January next,) do not appear among the expenditures as reported by the State Treasurer.

RECEIPTS

FROM JULY FIRST TO DECEMBER 15, 1860, INCLUSIVE.

Part Part	COUNTIES.	Property Tax 1856	Property Tax 1857	Property Tax 1858	Property Tax 1859	Property Tax 1860 \$14,607		Poll Tax of 1860	Auction Duties	Foreign Miners'	Merchante' Licen-	Bankers' Licenses.	Brokers' Licenses.	Auctioneers' Li-			Billiard Licenses. \$138 77	Bowling Alley Liconses	Seronaders' Licen-	Insurance Compa-	Passenger Broker :	Liquor Licenses	Concert Licenses.	Bull Fights Licen-	Court Fees		Possessory Claims.	Military Tax	Stamp Tax	Commutation Tax	Fees from Sec'y of State's Office	Swamp and Over-	State School Lands :Principal	State School Lands : —Interest	Seminary Lands—	Seminary Lands— Interest	Public Building Lands-Principal	Public Building Lands—Interest.	Tide Lands—Interest	Interest on School Bonds	Wharf Privileges.	COUNTIES.	TOTALS.
	Amador Butte Calaveras Colusa Contra Costa Del Norte. El Dorado Frezno Humboldt Klamath Los Angeles Marin Mariposa Mendocino Merced Monterey Napa Nevada Placer Plumes Sacramento San Bernardino San Diego San Francisco San Josquin San Luia Obispo San Mateo Santa Clara Santa Clara Santa Cruz Shasta Sierra Siskiyou Solano Sonoma Stanislaus Sutter. Tehama Trinity Tulare Tuolumne Yolo Yuba Sundry Persons State Treasurer Secretary of Stute Sup't of Immigration J. W. Hawkins, St. Insp. Myron Norton, St. Insp.	\$1,109 88	\$812 34	\$104 98 159 9	\$1,177 \$ 283 4	8,287 15,203 16,749 4,659 6,207 2,598 8,386 724 1,424 1,424 1,424 1,424 1,424 1,424 1,424 1,424 1,424 1,424 1,424 1,431 1,431 1,547 2,731 1,547 3,009 1,547 3,009 1,547 3,009 1,547 4,474 4,790 1,547 1,259 1,262 1,108 1,290 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200	791 385 386 387 3886	3,724 83 1,463 54 572 60 599 88 629 48 7,643 78 808 84 633 74 4,533 72 1,49 95 247 0 50 1,285 53 2,718 72 146 74 1,763 62 1,719 20 2,683 18 681 50 681 50 681 50 681 50 681 50 681 50 681 50	6 87	7,654 26 655 91 16,079 52 8,583 75 1,766 07 8,604 87 2,288 14 8,636 43 1,014 71 1,188 44 7,901 90 4,091 58 8,800 09 573 10 7,258 80 3,264 49 8,026 57	\$10 92 29 10 320 10 1,109 44 36 85 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36	\$87 90 21 85 162 76 21 85 70 83 365 78	144 261 9 421 9 58 2 191 407 4 21 8 121 2 7 2 120 808 0 203 7 106 8 175 4	7 109 1 7 109 1 16 1 16 1 18 5 61 8 16 12 16 12 16 14 17 116 44 18 12	8 490 1 8 219 2 8 219 2 8 480 1 7 37 6 8 359 7 8 359 8 8 359 7 8 359 8 8 359 7 8 359 8 7 407 4 8 218 2 101 8 218 2 101 8 218 2 101 8 218 2 32 30 7 33 40 7 40 7	12 37 17 46 15 16 9 70 10 29 10 29 10 29 10 22 37 59 14 55 14 14 55 16 5 17 5 18 5	76 68 257 57 80 27 91 18 855 82 91 18 855 82 17 14 57 78 88 21 98 20 98 82 45 80 90 82 45 82 45 82 45 82 45 82 45 82 45 82 45 82 45 82 45 82 45 82 45 82 45 82 45 82 45 82 45 82 45 82 45 82 47 83 88 84 85 85 82 84 86 85 82 84 86 85 82 84 86 85 82 84 86 85 82 84 86 85 82 84 86 85 82 84 86 85 82 85 83 86 84 87 87 88 85	4 95 4 85 4 85 4 85 2 91 5 82 17 46 32 98 4 85 97 00 19 40 5 82 7 78	7 28 7 28 2 42 2 43 4 85	i,iis 50	\$7,194 99	\$332 95	\$7 27	\$9.70	125 13 392 85 258 89 34 92 98 94 288 09 8 72 20 37 20	*86 06	\$7 28	53 6 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	88	8 \$1,916 5	\$1,732 05	142 79 813 64 199 44 6,998 10 679 13 2,308 51 318 16 916 16 227 27 1,151 16 1,964 64 10,829 16 6,288 23 2,338 64 5,578 84	\$139 68 \$8 80 77 60 337 92 620 80 1,105 80 776 00 77 80 	\$69 0	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	30 \$217 88 30 31 04	95 79	862 44	20 79 \$57 7	\$2,135 (\$20°00	Butte Calaveras Colusa Contra Costa Del Norte El Dorado Frezno Humboldt Klamath Los Angeles Marin Mariposa Mendocino Merced Monterey Napa Nevada Placer Plumas Sacramento San Bernardino San Diego San Jeaquin San Luis Obispo San Mateo Santa Clara Santa Clara Santa Cruz Shasta Sierra Siskiyou Solano Sonoma Stanislaus Sutter Tehama Trinity Tulare Tuolumne Yolo Yuba Sundry Persons State Treasurer Secretary of State Sup't of Immigration J. W. Hawkins, St. I Myron Norton, St. II J. J. Tomlinson et al	17,444 83 29,046 52 18,338 63 9,722 68 7,897 53 4,366 02 38,608 64 11,750 18 5,467 44 8,592 88 11,231 78 9,876 60 18,476 86 4.047 03 4,853 12 9,748 71 20,851 79 20,899 16 4,938 04 65,766 01 279 81 781 89 189,059 17 34,653 96 1,855 52 5,838 07 2,180 77 12,590 02 4,943 11 17,325 54 20,118 88 11,7,325 54 20,118 88 20,118 35 20,138 30 2



[N]
STATEMENT OF THE TRANSACTIONS
r 16th, 1859, to December 15th, 1860, inclusive, showin
and net Revenue.

\$184,718 09	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Net Revonue	Net Revenu		9 00	\$5,18		Total
\$139,902 09 5,189 00			σ	Receipts Expenditures	·	co 35	rancis	Paid for Engraving and Printing Stamps
	TION.	RECAPITULATION.	REC					expenditures.
\$520 00 \$10,281 85 \$8,896 32 \$16,377 76 \$139,902 09	\$16,377 76	\$8,896 32	\$10,281 85		0,935 68	0 48 \$2	\$76,80	Totals
\$74,471 06 65,481 03	\$8,878 00 7,499 76	\$5,796 00 \$3,830 88 4,485 85 5,065 44	\$5,796 00 4,485 85	\$ 520 00	7,963 44 8,972 2	2 74 \$1	\$37,48 39,40	State Controller's Office
	Steerage.	First Class. Second Class.	First Class.				80	
TOTALS.		PASSENGERS.		аүэплоззА	Insurance		Bills of Ladin	WHERE SOLD.



38

[O]

STATEMENT

Of the War Debt of the State.

Amount of War Bonds issued by the State Treasurer under the Act of April 25th, 1857	\$292,242 56	
Total	\$292,242 56	3

[P]

STATEMENT

Of the Funded Debt of the State.

Amount of Bonds issued by the State Treasurer, by authority of the Act of April 28th, 1857	\$3,900,000 00 76,000 00
Amount of Bonds outstanding	\$3,824,000 00

[\mathbf{Q}]

STATEMENT

Of Equitable Claims against the State to be funded under the Act of April 30, 1860.

Civil Bonds issued prior to 1857	\$97,500	00
Interest due thereon	27,015	30
Controller's Warrants	5,102	79
Claims audited and allowed by Legislature of 1857	120	00
Claims audited and allowed by Legislature of 1858	2,256	81
Claims audited and allowed by Legislature of 1859	13,473	78
Claims audited and allowed by Legislature of 1860	10,812	51
Certificates of Balances, (old issues,)	408	00
Certificates of Balances, (new issues,)	24,732	58
Total	\$181,421	77
T0181	@101, 4 41	" "

ANNUAL REPORT

0F

THE TREASURER OF STATE,

FOR

THE YEAR 1860.

CHARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER

ANNUAL REPORT.

State of California, Treasury Department, Sacramento, December 15th, 1860.

John G. Downey,

Governor of the State of California.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit to your Excellency, the annual report of this department, from the sixteenth of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, to the fifteenth of December, eighteen hundred and sixty, inclusive.

The tables and statements annexed exhibit, in detail, all moneys received into, and paid out of, the treasury, showing, under separate heads, from what sources received, and for what service, or object, the same has been paid out.

The aggregate balance in the treasury at the close of business, December 15th, 1859, as per last annual re \$556,681 85 port, belonging to the various funds, was..... Total amount received from December 16th, 1859, to De 1,508,698 65 cember 16th, 1860, inclusive \$2,065,380 50 Total .. Deduct total amount disbursed from the 16th December 1,422,042 21 1859, to December 15th, 1860, inclusive..... Total balance on hand at the close of business, December \$643,338 39 15, 1860..... To the credit of the following Funds, viz.:-47,194 69 School Fund..... Hospital Fund..... 2.688 15 Military Fund.... 1,068 04 1,910 09 240,489 59

 Swamp Land Fund
 170,761 52

 State School Land Fund
 16,880 71

 16,880 71 Estate of Deceased Persons..... 89 09 \$643,338 39

For particulars, see statement annexed.

The semi-annual interest on the civil bonded debt of the State, issued in eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, has been promptly paid as presented, amounting, in the aggregate, since my last annual report, to two hundred and seventy-one thousand, nine hundred and fifty dollars.

A surplus having remained in the Interest and Sinking Fund of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, on the first day of July last (after paying the interest), advertisement was made, agreeable to law, and sixty thousand five hundred dollars, in bonds, purchased, as follows:

Randa for \$2,000 at	Bonds for \$5,000 at	944
2501405 102 \$21,000 4011111111111111111111111111111111	Randa for \$2 000 at	05
Bonds for \$9,000 at	Bonds for \$21,000 at. Bonds for \$9,000 at. Bonds for \$9,500 at.	99 1 99 19-20

One bond for five hundred dollars redeemed and canceled, under an act of the Legislature, approved April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty, making the total amount of bonds of the State redeemed since my last report, sixty-one thousand dollars.

These bonds have been canceled, and reduce the semi-annual interest

to one hundred and thirty-three thousand, eight hundred and forty

The Interest Fund has now in it the sum of two hundred and forty thousand, four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents; deduct from this one hundred and thirty-three thousand, eight hundred and forty dollars, to pay the interest on the first day of January next, will leave a balance in this fund of one hundred and six thousand and fortynine dollars and fifty-nine cents.

The funding act of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, section seven, reads as follows:—"Whenever, on the first day of January or July in any year, there remains (after paying the interest, as hereinbefore provided), a surplus of ten thousand dollars, or more, it shall be the duty of the

Treasurer to advertise for the redemption of bonds," etc.

Under this law, the last named amount of one hundred and six thousand, six hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents would be used for the redemption of civil bonds of the State, but the Amendatory Act of the above named section, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty, reads as follows: "Whenever, on the first day of February, in any year, there remains in the Sinking and Interest Fund ten thousand dollars, or more than will pay the interest on the following July, the Treasurer shall advertise," etc. making no provision for the redemp-

tion of bonds on the following July.

Under this law, the balance in this fund on the first day of January next, would remain in the treasury until February, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

I think the next Legislature should repeal this law, for the State cannot well afford to pay interest on her debt while she has a large amount of money remaining idle in her vaults.

Under the provisions of the law authorizing the State Treasurer to issue bonds for the payment of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in this State, twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and seven dollars and twenty-eight cents, in bonds, have been issued since my last annual report, making the total amount issued to date, two hundred and ninety-two thousand, two hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty-six cents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS FINDLEY,



OPERATIONS OF THE STATE TREASURY

FROM

DEC. 16, 1859 TO DEC. 15, 1860.

MONTHLY RECEIPTS,

From December 16, 1859 to June 30, 1860.

December 15, 1859, balance on hand		\$556,681	85
Received from December 16 to Dec. 31, 1859	\$1,628 8	8	
Received from January 1 to January 31, 1860	529,858 0	6	
Received from February 1 to Feb. 29, 1860	11,207 9	8	
Received from March 1 to March 31, 1860	8,395 2		
Received from April 1 to April 30, 1860	67,889 6	3	
Received from May 1 to May 31, 1860	60,158 4		
Received from June 1 to June 30, 1860	7,165 3		
. *		\$ 686,303	50
		\$1,242,985	35

From July 1, 1860 to December 15, 1860.

June 30, 1860, balance on hand	\$339,455 37
Received from July 1 to July 31, 1860 \$19	
	7,176 64
	3,000 22
Received from October 1 to October 31, 1860 11	1,032 08
Received from November 1 to Nov. 30, 1860 43	3,012 21
Received from December 1 to Dec. 15, 1860 2	2,818 46
	\$822,395 15
	\$1,161,850 52
	1
	6,303 50 2,395 15
Received from July 1 to December 15, 1860 82	2,395 15
Received from July 1 to December 15, 1860 82 Total	2,395 15 ———————————————————————————————————
Received from July 1 to December 15, 1860 82	2,395 15
Total Receipts	2,395 15 8,698 65 \$1,508,698 65 1,422,042 21

MONTHLY EXPENDITURES,

From December 16, 1859 to June 31, 1860.

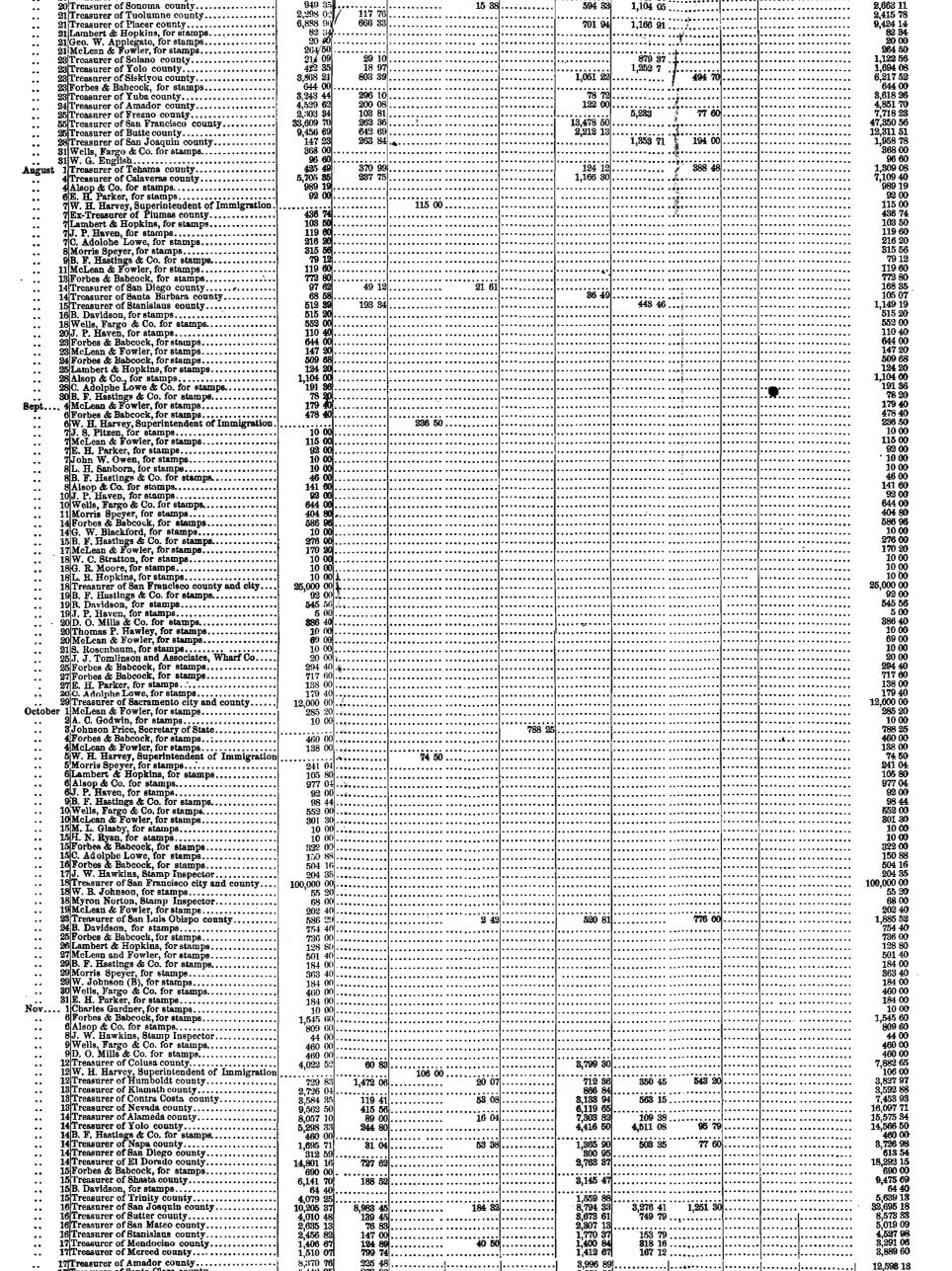
Disbursed from December 16 to Dec. 31, 1859 Disbursed from January 1 to Jan. 31, 1860 Disbursed from February 1 to Feb. 29, 1860 Disbursed from March 1 to March 31, 1860 Disbursed from April 1 to April 30, 1860 Disbursed from May 1 to May 31, 1860 Disbursed from June 1 to June 30, 1860	133,045 85,077 132,979 132,828 75,707	77 67 67 14 05		ΛQ
Balance on hand June 30, 1860	•••••	••••		
•			\$1,242,985	35

From July 1, 1860 to December 15, 1860.

Disbursed from July 1 to July 31, 1860 \$82,437 96 Disbursed from August 1 to August 31, 1860 170,860 80 Disbursed from September 1 to Sept. 30, 1860 112,297 50 Disbursed from October 1 to October 31, 1860 61,723 45 Disbursed from November 1 to Nov. 30, 1860 58,249 25 Disbursed from December 1 to Dec. 15, 1860 32,943 27		23
Balance on hand, December 15, 1860	643,338	
Datance on dand, December 19, 1000	020,000	49
•	\$1,161,850	52
Disbursed from Dec. 16, 1859 to June 30, 1860 \$903,529 98 Disbursed from July 1 to December 15, 1860 518,512 23		
Total\$1,422,042 21 Excess of Receipts over Expenditures		
Cash on hand at close of business, December 15, 1860	\$643,338	29



7	Treasurer of Alameda county	7,923 3 7,922 3 4,832 3	u 391 25	9 82	4,605 67		108 64		1	16,417 13,027
77	Treasurer of Yolo county	5,434 7 9,768 2	78 20 2,273 08	***************************************	4,779 07 1,777 50 4,911 70		l 			11,7 ₅ 7 7,212 17,261
9	Treasurer of Frezno county	3,829 9 7,354 7 2,938 1	71 141 42	1 55	996 28 889 75				. 1	8,387
īnl	Treasurer of Mendocino county Treasurer of Tehama county	8,698 5 184 0	58		8,285 12	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				5,878 7,337 184
10 10	Treasurer of Marin county Treasurer of Solano county	5,105 6 6,351 2 7,219 7	os 113 66	***************************************	4,796 83 6,199 41 1,850 79	116 84 562 70	104.00		· ·····	10,091 13,421
10	Treasurer of El Dorado county Treasurer of Yuba county Treasurer of Nevada county	13,700 6 6,749 8	57 57 38	134 88	12,539 12 5.856 80				· ·····	9,138 26,374 12,663
	Treasurer of Plumas county Treasurer of Calaveras county	2,903 5 7,051 4 3,402 7	ii 43 26	81 77	4.068 18					4,435
11	Treasurer of San Mateo county Treasurer of Butte county Treasurer of Siskiyou county	13,957 1 5,756 8	17 548 26 34 2,143 80	11 79						6,481 22,004 13,520
13	Treasurer of Los Angeles county Treasurer of Monterey county	6,681 9 2,380 5 3,524 9	69 18	8 16						12,514 4,561 6,730
16	Treasurer of Santa Barbara county Treasurer of San Bernardino county Treasurer of Colusa county	969 3 5,760 1	37 51 40 17 259 62		5,309 32	71 35				1,809 11,400
16 18	B. Davidson, for stamps	340 4 2,912 6 552 (98 83		1 204 01		·····	,		340 4,306 552
19	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps Treasurer of Humboldt county B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	3,639	15 2,193 01		8,126 15	565 06	232 90			9,756
25 25	Samuel Hart, for stamps	96 6 10 0	30							246 8 96 0 10 0
25	M. J. Newmark, for stamps	1 34/5	50		1	I		1	1	847 10
25	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps John S. Meredith, for stamps J. Muller, for stamps									79 10 10
25 28	Treasurer of Stanislaus county	2,469 8 877 8	34 \$ 00		1,625 00 825 25	671 64				5,071 ° 1,706 (
28	C. Adolphe Lowe, for stamps									151 8 21 0 138 0
1 3	Treasurer of Del Norte county	686 5 312 8	00	19 96	477 51	280 91				2,260 S 312 S
3	M. Speyer, for stamps. E. H. Parker, for stamps. Alsop & Co. for stamps.	91 (58							116 3 91 (1.106 7
4	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	55 2 460 (20							55 9 460 (
4 7	Edward Harte for stamps	517 5	00 50 00							10 (517 8 10 (
7	Marshall," for stamps	10 (10 ()0)0				[·····			10 (10 (
7	S. B. Axtell, for stamps	10 (10 (00 00 0 0							10 (10 (10 (
7 8	Calcb Dorsey, for stamps	10 (00					••••••		10 (209 5
7	B. Davidson, for stamps E. Speyer, for stamps Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	217 1	38 12 30							173 8 217 1 552 (
	B. S. Wright, for stamps	10 ()0)0					•••••		10 (10 (
:0le	A. W. Thompson, for stamps	10 (92 (188 ()()			1	1	•••••		10 (92 (188 (
30	B. O. Houghton, for stamps	10 ()0)0							10 (10 (
20 1	J. P. Haven, for stamps E. H. Parker, for stamps D. O. Mills & Co. for stamps	55 2 184 0 200 8)0 . <i></i>		1	1	l			55 2 184 (220 8
20 1	Atlantic & Pacific Steamship Co. for stamps L. R. Sowers, for stamps	460 (00							460 (10 (
99	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps	1,865 2 478 4	40 23		1,865 22					64 4 3,730 4 478 4
2 2	McLean & Fowler, for stamps	111 8 124 8	62					***************************************		111 8 124 2
2	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps B. Davidson, for stamps Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	92 (178 4 368 (00 18	1	I .	!		I	l	92 0 178 4 368 0
6 ' 3	Treasurer of San Bernardino county Treasurer of Tehama county	147 (36 40 65	9 70	604 06		77 60			802 0 108 6
[3]	Atlantic & Pacific Steamship Co. for stamps McLean & Fowler, for stamps Forbes & Babcock, for stamps	368 (189 7 1 880 (75							368 0 189 7 1.380 0
13 13	A. P. Flint, for stamps	92 (64 4)0 10							92 0 64 4
[5]	M. Speyer, for stamps B. Davidson, for stamps E. H. Parker, for stamps	184 ()4)4)6							126 0 356 0 184 0
[5]	McLean & Fowler, for stamps	162 9 10 (96 M							162 9 10 0
[5]	F. A. Brown, for stamps. R. M. Briggs, for stamps. W. Earll, for stamps.	10 (10 (10 (00 00							10 0 10 0 10 0
[5]	M. Compton, for stamps	. 10 ()0							10 0 10 0
19	W. Loewy, for stamps	10 (368 (58 8	00 00							10 0 368 0 58 8
[9]] [9]]	McLean & Fowler, for stamps Forbes & Babcock, for stamps	92 (920 ()() Yn		 					92 0 920 0
4	Forbes & Babcock, for stamps	920 (00							920 0 167 4 220 8
28 I	E. H. Parker, for stamps	92 (<u> </u>			·····	•••••			92 (92 (10 (
30] 2	Wm. M. Lent, for stamps	10 (197 8	30 30					•••••		197 8 1,066 0
3	B. F. Hastings & Co. for stamps A. G. Morgan, Superintendent of Immigration.	900 2	191 50							55 2 191 5 368 (
6 4	Wells, Fargo & Co. for stamps	10 0	00							10 (1,718 1
$ 1 \mathbf{I}$	M. Speyer, for stamps	280 6 294 4	60 10							280 (294 4 280 8
4 7 6 (Creasurer of Alameda county	1,661 4	8 41 90		1,130 30	102 10				2,985 ° 257 (
6 I	B. Davidson, for stamps	506 0 345 9	0		709 60					506 (345 (9,035 (
7 8	Freasurer of Nevada County	2,052 5	1		303 25	850 83	388 00			2,355 7 2,758 2
8 I	Wells, Fargo & Co for stamps	. 552 0 55 2	0 0			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••••		552 (55 2 5,014 5
9 7	Freasurer of Placer county	4,842 1 4,863 4 10 0	1 783 09		528 73					6,175 g 10 0
11	Freasurer of Tuolumne county Freasurer of Solano county Forbes & Babcock, for stamps	2,854 2 1,090 8	5 8 59		102 62 984 14	463 88	54 32			2,965 4 2,593 1 1,002 8
3	Freasurer of Yuba county	1,002 8 8,447 0 8,134 2	2 216 1 349 96	28 85	654 03 1,715 52	2,394 80				4,317 8 7,894 4
44 5	Freasurer of Santa Clara county Freasurer of San Joaquin county J. P. Haven, for stamps	677 3 166 2 92 0	2 8 816 81		429 37	3,053 30	1,200 53	••••••		1,106 6 5,236 9 92 0



		••••	••••	••••					••••	\$7,016 66 550 00
Rent of Governor's office. 425 00 Porter in Governor's office. 539 85		••••	••••	••••			::::		••••	425 00 539 85 6,236 86
Contingent expenses of Governor's office. 6,236 86 Special contingent of Governor's office. 1,199 99 Salary of Governor's Private Secretary. 3,509 71 Salary of Secretary of State. 7,200 00		••••	••••	••••					••••	1,999 99 3,509 71
Salaries of Clerks in Secretary of State's office.	••••		••••	••••				::::	••••	7,200 00 840 45 325 00
Postage for omce of Secretary of State. 325 00 Pay of Porter in office of Secretary of State. 288 50 Contingent expenses of office of Secretary of State. 4,180 54 Salary of Controller of State. 4,180 54		••••	••••	••••			••••		••••	288 50 4,180 54
Salaries of Cierks in office of Controller of State 300 00		••••	••••	••••	::::				••••	9,600 00 300 00 1,500 00
Expressage for office of Controller of State		••••	••••	••••		••••				533 67 3,500 00
Salary of Treasurer of State. 3,500 00 Salaries of Clerks in office of Treasurer of State 7,200 00 Pay of Watchmen in office of Treasurer of State 2,400 00 Contingent expenses of Treasurer's office. 302 77		••••	••••	••••					••••	7,200 00 2,400 00 302 77
Salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction		••••				••••			••••	2,333 36 .650 00 900 00
Contingent and Clerk hire for office of Superintendent of Public Instruction		••••	••••	••••					••••	325 00 136 25
Stationery, lights, and fuel, for office of Superintendent of Public Instruction		••••	••••	••••	::::		::::		••••	129 17 2,000 00 2,400 00
Salary of Draughtsman in office of Surveyor-General. 2,400 00 Rent of office for Surveyor-General 750 00 Purchase of maps for Surveyor-General's office. 347 00		••••	••••	••••					••••	750 00 347 00
Copying maps for Surveyor-General's office		••••	••••	••••					••••	250 00 300 00 100 00
Contingent expenses of Surveyor-General's office. 258 90 Salary of Quartermaster-General 1,833 3		••••			::::	••••	::::	::::	••••	258 90 1,833 34 416 66
Rent of office and armory for Quartermaster-General. 416 66 Contingent expenses of office of Quartermaster-General 200 00 Salary of Attorney-General 2,000 00		••••	••••	••••		••••			••••	200 00 2,000 00
Pay of Porter in office of Attorney-General 180 00 Salary of Clerk in office of Attorney-General 1,500 00		••••	••••	••••		••••			••••	180 00 1,500 00 480 00
Rent of office for Attorney-General. 480 00 Contingent expenses of office of Attorney-General. 166 52 Salary of Governor as member of Board of Examiners. 1,002 78	•••	••••		••••					••••	166 52 1,002 78
Salary of Secretary of State as member of Board of Examiners		••••		••••		••••			••••	1,002 80 1,500 00 1,200 00
Salary of Expert to Board of Examiners 600 00 Salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court 20,166 66		••••	••••	••••		••••			••••	600 00 20,166 66 125 00
Pay of Bailiff to Supreme Court		••••	••••	••••	::::	••••			••••	300 00 2,076 48
Salary of Secretary of Supreme Court	•••	••••	••••	••••		••••		:::	••••	1,800 00 609 45 4,000 00
Salary Supreme Court Reporter. 4,000 00 Salaries of District Judges 86,025 94 Per diem and mileage of Lieutenant-Governor and Senators. 39,603 60			••••	••••		••••	••••	::::	••••	86,025 94 39,603 60
Pay of officers and Clerks of Senate. 14,265 00 Contingent expenses of Senate. 13,980 00 Per diem and mileage of members of Assembly. 89,003	•••	••••	••••					:	••••	14,265 00 13,980 00 89,003 40
Pay of officers and Clerks of Assembly		••••	••••	••••	::::	••••		::::	••••	13,077 00 22,064 00 17,374 60
Contingent expenses of Assembly. 22,064 00 Stationery, blank books, lights, fuel, etc. for Legislature and State Officers. 17,374 Printing, paper, and official advertisements. 45,121 75 Support of Insane Asylum 85,750 00		••••	••••	••••		••••			••••	45,121 75 85,750 00
Salary of Resident Physician of Insane Asylum. 5,000 Salary of Visiting Physician of Insane Asylum. 8,000 00		••••	••••	••••		••••		:	••••	5,000 00 3,000 00 7,200 00
Rent of State Library Rooms. 1,016 63 Shelving and furniture for State Library Rooms. 1,271 00			••••	••••		••••	••••	::::	••••	1,016 63 1,271 00 425 00
Porter for State Library. 425 00 Contingent expenses of State Library. 145 85 Copying laws for State Printer. 500 00		••••	••••	••••		••••		••••	••••	145 85 500 00
Marginal notes and indexes to laws. 500 00 Indexing Journals of the Legislature 500 00		••••	••••	••••		••••	••••		••••	300 00 500 00 5,610 00
Support of the State Prison for eleventh fiscal year 80 00 Salaries of State Prison Directors 1,565 00		••••	••••	••••	::::	••••		::::	••••	80 00 1,565 00 2,676 15
Costs of suit where the State is a party. 2,676 15 Salary of Register of the Land Office. 1,508 35 Salary of Clerk of Land Office. 2,400 00		••••	••••	••••		••••	••••		••••	1,508 35 2,400 00
Salary of additional Clerk for Land Office		••••	 •	••••				::::	••••	600 00 467 97 900 00
Transportation of prisoners 18,574-75 Erection of State Reform School 9,309-97		••••	••••	••••		••••				18,574 75 9,309 97 290 95
State Prison Library		••••	••••	••••		••••	••••	:	••••	500 00 2,230 00
Copying for Assembly. S,000 00 Inauguration of Governor 700 17		••••	••••	••••		••••	••••	::::	••••	8,000 00 702 17 2,500 00
Postage and expressage for Legislature		••••	••••	••••		••••			:	2,962 30 2,500 00 7,200 00
Appropriation to pay W. T. Barbour		••••	••••	••••		••••			••••	5,000 00 60,443 55
Appropriation to pay certain claims, approved March 26, 1860. 1,521-95		••••	••••	••••			••••		••••	178 50 1,521 95 2,000 00
Appropriation to pay for tweifth volume California Reports. 2,000 00 Appropriation to pay Thompson and Forman. 4,000 00 Appropriation to pay Justus Hovey. 623 70		••••	••••	••••		••••			••••	4,000 00 623 70
Appropriation to pay certain claims, approved April 25, 1860		••••	••••	••••		••••		::::	••••	2,163 70 230 06 200 00
Appropriation to pay certain orphan asylums, approved April 25, 1860		••••	••••			••••	••••	::::	••••	13,000 00 1,860 22 630 00
Appropriation to pay D. H. Whipley 630 00 Appropriation to pay Hereford & Long 1,500 00 Appropriation to pay John 8. Love 119 75		••••	••••	••••			••••	••••	••••	1,500 00 119 75
Appropriation to pay State Registrar 2,090 53 Appropriation to pay H. C. Kibbe 175 00		••••	••••	••••			••••		••••	2,090 53 175 00 635 96
Establishment of Eastern Boundary Survey		••••	••••	••••	::::		••••	::::	••••	6,781 48 8,982 37 630 85
Appropriation to pay for negistration and canceling old indebtedness		••••	••••	••••			••••	::::		2,500 00 1,000 00
Appropriation to pay A. J. F. Preian. 1,170 00		••••	••••				••••		••••	1,170 00 719 16 255 25
Relief of destitute females, approved April 27, 1860		••••	••••	••••			••••	::::	••••	5,000 00 71 10 40 00
Appropriation to pay I. and S. Wormser. 40 00 Appropriation to pay John F. McCauley. 50 00 Construction of State Capitol 18 202 20		. ••••	••••	••••			••••		••••	50 00 13,302 29
Appropriation to pay W. C. Stratton		••••	••••	••••	::::		••••	::::		1,426 66 1,000 00 5,000 00
Reports or certain decisions of the supreme Court. 2,255.58 Salaries of Stamp Inspectors. 1108.98		••••	••••	••••		••••	••••		••••	2,255 53 1,193 33
Salary of Deputy Controller		••••	••••	••••		••••	••••		••••	2,400 00 12 50 531 50
Transportation of prisoners tenth fiscal year		••••	••••			::::	••••	::::		102 00 11 50 12 50
Suppression of Indian hostilities in 1859	:: ::::	••••	••••		••••		••••			1,355 21 6 75
Copying for Senate		••••	••••	••••	::::	::::	••••	::::	••••	8,000 00 3,448 57

Dr.	GENERAL FUND.		
1859 and 1860	To eash paid for the redemption of warrants drawn on this fund from December 16, 1859 to June 30, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement.)	\$ 582,060	13
Mar. 17, 1860	To transfer made to Library Fund for 115 members of the Legislature, at \$5 each	575	00
June 8, 1860	To transfer made to School Fund, being the semi-annual interest due said fund	16,475	20
	Balance in this fund June 30, 1860	113,454 \$712,564	
1860	To eash paid for the redemption of warrants drawn on this fund from July 1, 1860 to December 15, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	\$417,889	14
Nov. 23, 1860	To transfer made to Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857, the same being for moneys paid by San Francisco City and County on account, and credited to the General Fund.	41,751	62
Dec. 8, 1860	To transfer made to School Fund, the same being the amount due said fund for semi-annual interest	16,475	20
	Balance in this fund Dec. 15, 1860	162,256	41
		\$638,372	37

	GENERAL FUND.	Cr.
1859	By balance in this fund December 15, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)	\$278,650 12
1859 and 1850	By cash received into this fund from December 16, 1859 to June 30, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	405,930 85
Mar. 9, 1860	By transfer from the Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857, the same having been taken to meet the balance of interest due on the Civil Bonds of January 1,1860	27,764 44
May 2, 1860	By transfer from the Registration Fund, by authority of an Act of the Legislature, approved April 27, 1860	219 49
		\$712,564 90
1860	By balance in this fund June 30, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	\$ 113,454 57
1860	By cash received into this fund from July 1, 1860 to December 15, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	524,917 80
	-	
,		
		\$638,372 37
	Balance December 15, 1860, (see Statement of Balances	\$162,256 41



SCHOOL FUND.

 $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{R}}$

1859	By Balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)	\$43,736 7
1859 and 1860	By cash received into this Fund, from December 16, 1859 to June 30, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	19,559 2
June 8, 1860	By transfer from the General Fund, being the Semi-Annual Interest due School Fund	16,475 2
		\$79,771 1
		,
1860	By Balance in this Fund, June 30, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	\$ 34,258 1
1860	By cash received into this Fund from July 1, 1860 to December 15, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	33,030 4
Dec. 8, 1860.	By transfer from the General Fund, being the Semi-Annual Interest due School Fund	16,475 2
		\$83,763 8
	Balance, December 15, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	\$47,194 (

1859 and 1860 To cash paid for the redemption of warrants drawn on this fund from December 16, 1859 to June 30, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)

Balance in this fund June 30, 1860 \$463, 27

Balance in this fund June 30, 1860 \$4,026 81

1860 To cash paid for the redemption of warrants on this fund from July 1, 1860, to December 15, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)

Balance in this fund December 15, 1860 \$2,688 15

\$5,480 04

	HOSPITAL FUND.	Cr.
1859	By balance in this fund December 15, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)	\$2,956 81
1859 and 1860	By cash received into this fund from December 16, 1859 to June 30, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	1,070 00
		\$4,026 81
1860	By balance in this fund June 30, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	\$ 3,563 54
1000	1860, to December 15, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	1,916 50
		\$5,480 04
	Balance December 15, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	\$2,688 15

17

Dr.	MILITARY FUND.	
1859 and 1860	To cash paid for the redemption of warrants drawn on this fund from December 16, 1859, to June 30, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	\$1,043 60
		\$1,043 60
1860	To cash paid for the redemption of warrants drawn on this fund from July 1, 1860, to December 15, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	
		\$1,068 04

Cr.	MILITARY FUND.	
\$ 122 24	By balance in this fund December 15, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)	1859
921 36	By cash received into this fund from December 16, 1859 to June 30, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	1859 and 1860
\$1,043 60		
\$1,068 04	By cash received into this fund from July 1, 1860 to December 15, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	1860
\$1,068 04	Balance December 15, 1860, (see Tabular Statement)	

	LIBRARY FUND.	(Cr.
1859	By balance in this fund December 15, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)	\$ 439	54
1859 and 1860	By cash received into this fund from December 16, 1859, to June 30, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	1,663	50
Mar. 17, 1860	By transfer from the General Fund for 115 members of the Legislature, at \$5 each	575	00
		\$2,678	04
	By balance in this fund June 30, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	\$178	04
1860	By cash received into this fund from July 1, 1860, to December 15, 1860, inclusive (see Tabular Statement)	1,732	05
	D. 1. D. 1. 17 1000 (G)	\$1,910	09
den in properties and in the second	Balance due December 15, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	\$1,910	09



R. II	NTEREST AND SINKING FUND OF 1857.		
359 and 1860	To cash paid for the redemption of warrants drawn on this fund from December 16, 1859 to June 30, 1860, inclusive, as follows:		_
ec. 31, 1859	To Controller's Warrant drawn on this fund to pay coupons for interest on State Civil Bonds due Jan. 1, 1860, (see Tabular Statement)	\$ 135,975	00
une 30, 1860	To Controller's Warrant drawn on this fund to pay coupons for interest on State Civil Bonds due July 1, 1860, (see Tabular Statement)	135,975	00
Mar. 9, 1860	To transfer made to General Fund, the same having been taken from said fund to meet the balance of interest due on the Civil Bonds of January 1, 1860	27,764	44
	Balance in this fund June 30, 1860	58,206	63
		\$357,921	07
1860	To cash paid for the redemption of State Civil Bonds, new issue, as follows:		
Sept. 7, 1860 Sept. 13, 1860	2 Bonds. 2,000. To W. L. Danterman, at 96c. 1,920 00 1 Bond. 1,000. To F. H. Woods, at 96c. 960 00 2 Bonds. 2,000. To F. H. Woods, at 95c. 1,900 00 2 Bonds. 2,000. To F. H. Woods, at 94 3-4c. 1,895 00 12 Bonds. 12,000. To F. H. Woods, at 94 1-2c. 11,340 00 13 Bonds. 16,000. To John Perry, Jr. at 96c. 15,560 00 11 Bonds. 9,000. To D. O. Mills & Co. at 99 3-4 8,977 50		
	57 Bonds\$60,500In Bonds redeemed for\$58,142 75	\$58,142	75
	Balance in this fund Dec. 15, 1860	240,489	59
•		\$298,632	2 34

1859	By balance in this fund December 15, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)	\$ 135,975	00
1859 and 1860	By cash received into this fund from December 16, 1859 to June 30, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	221,946	07
	·	\$357,921	07
1860	By balance in this fund June 30, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	\$ 58,206	68
1860	By cash received into this fund from July 1, 1860 to December 15, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	198,674	09
Nov. 23, 1860	By transfer from General Fund, the same being for moneys paid by San Francisco City and County on account, and credited to the General Fund	41,751	62
		\$298,632	34
	Balance December 15, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	\$240,489	50



Dr.	SWAMP LAND FUND.		
1860	Balance in this fund June 30, 1860	\$116,527 31	1859By
			1859 and 1860 By
		\$116,527 31	
1860	Balance in this fund December 15, 1860	\$170,761 52	1860By
			1860By c
		\$170,761 52	
		on the state of th	Bala B
		1 ;	

SWAMP LAND FUND. Cr. balance in this fund December 15, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)..... \$87,095 66 By cash received into this fund from December 16, 1859 to June 30, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)..... 29,431 65 \$116,527 31 balance in this fund June 30, 1860, (see \$116,527 31 Statement of Balances). By cash received into this fund from July 1, 1860, to Dec. 15, 1860, (see Tabular Statement)... 54,234 21 \$170,761 52 alance December 15, 1860, (see Statement of \$170,761 52

Dr.	STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.		
1860	Balance in this fund June 30, 1860	\$10,058	71
		\$10,058	71
1860	Balance in this fund December 15, 1860	\$16,880	71
	•		
	•	\$16,880	71
	·		

	STATE SCHOOL LAND FUND.	•	Cr.
1859	By balance in this fund December 15, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)	\$ 4,277	89
1859 and 1860	By cash received into this fund from December 16, 1859 to June 30, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	5,780	82
		\$10,058	71
	By balance in this fund June 30, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	\$10,058	71
	1860, to December 15, 1860, inclusive, (see Tabular Statement)	6,822	00
		\$16,880	71
	Balance December 15, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	\$16,880	71



Dr.	REGISTRATION FUND.	
May 2, 1860	To transfer made to the General Fund by authority of an Act of the Legislature, approved April 27, 1860	\$219 49
	Closed	\$219 49
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Dr.	HIRAM SMITH, JR. ABSENT HEIR OF	
1860	To balance, June 30, 1860	\$ 3,119 29
		\$3,119 29

\$3,119 29 \$3,119 29

July 6, 1860... To cash paid for the redemption of Warrant, No. 5,121, dated June 30, 1860, drawn in favor of Jackson Temple, Attorney, (see Tabular Statement)......

	REGISTRATION FUND.	Св
1859	By balance in this Fund, December 15, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)	\$219 4 9
	Closed	\$219 49
	HIRAM SMITH, DECEASED.	Cr
1859	By balance, December 15, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)	\$ 3,119 29
		\$3,119 29
1860	By balance, June 30, 1860, (see Tabular Statement of Balances)	\$ 3,119 29



BALANCES

In the following Funds, June 30, 1860.

34,258 19 3,563 54 		
34,258 19 3,563 54 178 04 58,206 63 116,527 31 10,058 71 89 09 3,119 29	General Fund	\$113,454 57
3,563 54 178 04 58,206 63 116,527 31 10,058 71 89 09 3,119 29	School Fund	
178 04 58,206 63 116,527 31 10,058 71 89 09 sed 3,119 29	Hospital Fund	
58,206 63 116,527 31 10,058 71 89 09 3,119 29	Military Fund	
58,206 63 116,527 31 10,058 71 89 09 3,119 29	Library Fund	178 04
116,527 31 10,058 71 89 09 3,119 29	Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857	58,206 68
10,058 71 89 09 sed 3,119 29	Swamp Land Fund	116,527 3
sed 3,119 29	State School Land Fund	10,058 7
	Estates of Deceased Persons	
\$339,455 37	Hiram Smith, Jr. absent Heir of Hiram Smith, deceased	3,119 29
1	Total	\$339,455 3
1	!Total	\$339

ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

Cr.

1859	By Balance December 15, 1859, (see Tabular Statement)	\$89	09
		\$89	09
1860	By balance June 30, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	\$89	09
		\$89	09
1860	By balance December 15, 1860, (see Statement of Balances)	\$89	09

BALANCES

In the following Funds, December 15, 1860.

General Fund	\$162,256	41
School Fund	47,194	
Hospital Fund		
Military Fund	1,068	
Library Fund	1,910	
Interest and Sinking Fund of 1857	240,489	
Swamp Land Fund	170,761	
State School Land Fund		
Estates of Deceased Persons	89	
m	2012 000	_
Total	\$ 643,338	29
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COPIES OF CONTROLLER'S ORDERS TO TRANSFER FUNDS.

Office of Controller of State, Sacramento, March 9th, 1860.

Hon. Thomas Findlay,

State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

SIR:—You will please transfer from the Interest and Sinking Fund of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, to the General Fund, the sum of twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-four dollars and forty-four cents, (\$27,764 44,) which amount was advanced to meet the payment of the semi-annual interest on the Civil Bonds of the State of California, due January first, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Very respectfully,

[L. S.]

A. R. MELONY, State Controller.

By J. S. GILLAN, Clerk.

Office of Controller of State, Sacramento, March 17th, 1860.

Hon. THOMAS FINDLAY,

State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

SIR:—You will please transfer from the General Fund to the Library Fund the sum of five hundred and seventy-five dollars, (\$575,) being the amount reserved from the per diem of members of the Legislature, in accordance with the act of May first, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Very respectfully,

S. H. BROOKS, State Controller.

Office of Controller of State, Sacramento, May 2d, 1860,

Hon. THOMAS FINDLAY,

[L. S.]

State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

Sir:—You will please transfer from the Registration Fund to the General Fund the sum of two hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-nine cents, (\$219 49,) in compliance with an act of the Legislature, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Very respectfully,

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S. H. BROOKS, State Controller. Office of Controller of State, Sacramento, June 8th, 1860.

Hon. Thomas FINDLAY,

[L. s.]

[L. S.]

State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

Sin:—You will please transfer from the General Fund to the School Fund the sum of sixteen thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty cents, (\$16,475 20,) being the amount due as semi-annual interest on the receipts from sales of school lands under the old law, as per the appropriation of April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

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Very respectfully,

S. H. BROOKS, State Controller.

Office of Controller of State, Sacramento, November 23d, 1860.

Hon. Thomas Findlay, State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

SIR:—You will please transfer from the General Fund to the Interest and Sinking Fund of eighteen hundred and fifty seven, the sum of forty-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and sixty-two cents, (\$41,751 62,) being amount due said fund on account of moneys paid into the State Treasury by San Francisco City and County on account, and then credited to the General Fund.

Very respectfully,

S. H. BROOKS. State Controller.

By J. S. GILLAN, Clerk.

Office of Controller of State, Sacramento, December 8th, 1860.

Hon. Thomas Findlay, State Treasurer, Sacramento, California:

Sir:—You will please transfer from the General Fund to the School Fund the sum of sixteen thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty-cents, (\$16,475 20,) being the amount due said fund as semi-annual interest on the amount received into the General Fund from the sale of school lands under the old law, and transferred by virtue of the appropriation of April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Very respectfully,

[L. 8.]

S. H. BROOKS, State Controller.

By J. S. Gillan, Clerk.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL,

FOR

THE YEAR 1860.

CHARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

ANNUAL REPORT.

STATE LAND OFFICE, Sacramento, December 21st, 1860.

To His Excellency,

John G. Downey,

Governor of California.

Sin:—In accordance with the requirements of the act concerning the office of the Surveyor-General, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this office for the past year.

Respectfully,

H. A. HIGLEY, Surveyor-General and Register of Land Office.



SCHOOL, SEMINARY, AND PUBLIC BUILDING LANDS.

The operations of the office with reference to these lands will be shown in the following tables:

Description.	Acres.
The following disposition has been made of the 500,000 acre grant— Sold under School Land warrants	237,760.00
Total disposed of	498,957·83 1,042·17
Total	500,000 00

This balance has been applied for, and can be sold at any time. It is kept as a margin to cover erroneous locations, etc. lest we exceed the

of the ten sections granted for public buildings, four thousand six hundred and fifty-eight and eighty-two one-hundredths acres have been sold and the balance applied for.

Of the seventy-two sections granted for a Seminary of Learning, thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-six and eighty-two one-hundredths have been sold. Of the balance, five thousand two hundred and seventy-five acres have been applied for. The remaining one thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight acres will be readily sold, as soon as the other locations are adjusted.

SCHOOL LANDS.

Amount of five hundred thousand acre grant, sold under act of April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight:

Where Located.	Acres.	Acres.
Balance of grant to be sold at the date of the passage of the Act		262,240.00
Stockton District, corrected returns embraced in last report	160,341·10 68,088·99 4,160.00 28,533·05	
Balance of 500,000 acre grant unsold		1,042·1

There have been payments made during the past year, as shown by the State Treasurer's certificate, as follows:

Manner of Payment.	Acres.	Amount.
Principal in full	12,683.08	\$5,006 21 4,439 08 25,393 25
Total		\$34,838 54

At the close of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine some fifteen thousand acres of school land, already selected, remained on the hands of the State, on which no payments whatever had been made. These lands, in many instances, have been applied for anew. The locations that have been returned to this office, and approved so far in the several land districts, comprise a total of five thousand acres. The United States officers have also canceled a number of these selections, and permitted the State to take the same quantity of land elsewhere, to the extent of three thousand five hundred acres.

The main difficulty, in the way of finding immediate purchasers for these forfeited tracts is, that under the wording of the act of April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, parties have been compelled to pay up the arrearages of interest from the date of the location in the United States Land Office. This is a great hardship, and an obligation that the property of the land of the location in the lo that was not intended to be exacted by the framers of the law. I would respectfully call your attention to the propriety of amending this clause. Perhaps, as in the present Swamp Land Act, the date of the Surveyor-General's approval would be the proper time from which to direct the payment of interest to be made.

PUBLIC BUILDING LANDS.

In the Visalia and Humboldt Land districts, the entire amount of the two sections allotted to them have been sold. In the other districts, the balances still unreturned to this office have been applied for. The following amount has been approved:

Where Located.	Acres.
In the Visalia District	2,283-80 320-00 480-00 320-78 640-00
Total	4,658-82



On the above there has been paid to the State, as certified by the State Treasurer:

Manner of Payment.	Acres.	Amount.
At date of last report, 20 per cent. with one year's interest on	2,898·04 320·00	\$224 27 1,014 31 400 00 64 00
Total received from sales of these lands		\$1,702 58

SEMINARY LANDS

Sold for cash under Act of April 23, 1858.

Description.	Acres.	Acres.
Amount of grant of 72 sections	33,762·90 3,161·36	46,080.00
Total returned to this office at date		38,846-82
Unreturned to this office at date		7,233-18

Of this balance, five thousand two hundred and seventy-five acres were allotted, some time since, to the different land districts. I am withwere allotted, some time since, to the different land districts. I am without any advices from the Agent of the State in Los Angeles. The officers in Humboldt, Marysville, Visalia, and San Francisco, inform me that they have received application, and filed selections in the United States Land offices, for the entire amount they were instructed to locate. When complete returns are received, the remainder of the grant (nineteen hundred and fifty-eight acres) can be properly distributed.

But a very small portion (some fifteen hundred acres) of these lands already located, have been allowed to forfeit, by failure to pay the first advance of purchase money and interest. The yearly accruing interest has, in most instances, been paid promptly. The third year's interest, not being due, is not included in the following.

As shown by the State Treasurer's certificates, on file in this office, there has been paid, in the past year, to the State:

Manner of Payment.	Acres.	Amount.
Payment in full for	320 4,580	\$1,200 00 320 00 1,603 17 1,523 66
Totals	5,860	\$4,646 83

SCHOOL LAND WARRANTS,

Located under Act of April 23, 1858.

Where Located.	Acres.
Humboldt Land District	320 1,600 960 640
Total returned for 1860Located under this Act at date of Annual Report of 1859 Total	3,520 11,680 15,200



There have been returned to this office during the past year thirty-three surveys, comprising acres, as follows:

Counties.	Acres.
Alameda	1,600
Butte	1,280
Los Angeles	320
Marin	1,280
Monterey	640
Napa	2,240
Sacramento	480
San Diego	320
San Joaquin	640
San Luis Obispo	800
San Mateo	64
Santa Clara	2,08
Santa Cruz	640
Sutter	649
m . 1	13,60
Total	17,76
Located under this Act at date of Annual Report of 1859	11,10
Total	31,36

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Surveys returned to the Surveyor-General's Office, and approved during the year ending December fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty:

Counties.	Acres.
Alameda	169.36
Del Norte	80.00
Colusa	2,658.75
Contra Costa	
Frezno	
Humboldt	
Marin	,
Merced	. ,
Monterey	, , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Napa	
Placer	
Sacramento	l '
San Joaquin	20,509.92
Solano	, ,
Sonoma	
Sutter	
Stanislaus	
Tulare	
Yolo	
Total	221,994.18

Of the above amount thirty-five thousand two hundred and seventy-five acres are embraced in resurveys of forfeited lands.

TIDE LANDS.

Surveys returned to the Surveyor-General's Office, and approved during the year ending December fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty:

	Counties.	Acres.
umboldt		644·08 102·52
	Total	746-60

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Since the passage of the first Swamp Land Act in eighteen hundred and fifty-five, surveys to the amount of seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-one acres of swamp lands have been returned to this office and approved, of which amount forty-six thousand nine hundred and forty-seven acres are embraced in resurveys of forfeited lands, made during the past two years, leaving six hundred and ninety thousand five hundred and four acres actually sold.

SWAMP LAND FUND.

In Swamp Land Fund, December 15th, 1860	\$170,761 48,136	
Total amount derived from sales	\$218,898	47
Of this sum there was paid as principal: Under Act of 1855 Under Act of 1858 Under Act of 1859 Under Act of 1859 (twenty per cent.)	23,657 54,278 17,420 39,638	$\begin{array}{c} 03 \\ 23 \end{array}$
Total paid on principal Total paid as interest	\$134,994 83,904	
Total	\$218,898	47

Thus, it will be seen, that the interest alone amounts to the handsome sum of eighty-three thousand nine hundred and four dollars and thirty-three cents.

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OUTHINGS	SOLD UNDER ACT OF 1855.	ACT OF 1855.	Sota	SOLD UNDER ACT OF 1859	359.	TOTA Y S
COCHILIBIS.	Paid as Interest.	Principal.	Prin'l and Int'st.	2d year's Int'st.	Principal.	I C I BELO.
Alameda	\$83 96	\$83 96	\$136		\$554 47	
Colusa	76 00	•	89	54 40		
Contra Costa	174 82		6.021		851	
Del Norte	204 00	\$80 00	44		160	
Frezno	1,369 45	57 50	7.460		•	
Humboldt	86 02		344	29 66		
Marin *	•		361			
Merced	7 98	61 11		58 24	873 46	
Napa	21 00		798			
Placer		•	921		104	
Sacramento		600	10,175	580 03	534	
San Joaquin		880	2,846			
Sonoma		28	2,205		:	
Solano	1,261 57	477 64		92 86		
Stanislaus		95	125	:		
Sutter	1,785 16	160	6,908	33 64	160 00	9,047 50
Tulare †						
Monterey					72 30	72 80
	280 00		5,104 28	635 86		
1010	\$12,402 29	\$2,419 79	\$49,589 64	\$2,165 48	\$12,325 64	\$78,902 44

should suffer so great an injustice as to be despoiled of them."

In order to come to some definite understanding with the Federal Government in regard to the true intent and meaning of the term "Swamp and Overflowed," of the act of eighteen hundred and fifty, I last year visited Washington at my own expense—the Legislature having made no provision. My letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the result of my mission, was shown in my report of last year, from which I extract the following:

money to be derived from the sale of the lands referred to is a matter of no moment to the State, or United States. In fact, I would assume the

responsibility of saying, that if these lands are really the property of the

United States, the Legislature of California would willingly agree to re-

fund ten times their original cost, rather than the hard-working citizen

"Washington City, November 29, 1859.

To the Hon. SAMUEL A. SMITH,

Commissioner General Land Office:

SIR:—By an act of the Legislature of California, it is made the duty of the Register of the State Land Office to ascertain the extent, limits, and boundaries, of all lands to which the State is entitled, and have the title vested in the State, and, when necessary, to agree upon the same with the proper officers of the United States.

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The United States Surveyors in California have already, in many localities, established what they deem the true line of segregation of the swamp lands. As the agent of the State, I am not willing to adopt their field-notes as the basis of any list of selections, for reasons set forth in my letter of twenty-fourth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, to Governor Weller, a copy of which was sent to your office. The State has already sold many thousand acres of swamp lands, which are now held by the Federal authorities, under the returns of the U.S. Surveyors, to be the property of the United States. Consequently, conflicts as to title have already arisen, which will lead to endless difficulty and litigation, unless the matter is speedily arranged between the Federal and State authorities. The whole trouble has grown out of a difference of opinion as to the true signification of the term 'Swamp and Overflowed.' The State does not ask that the mere opinion of her agents as to the true character of the lands, be conclusive in the matter, nor is she willing to attach more weight to that of the United States agents.

No one can, at this time, go upon the ground, unless familiar with its gradual changes, and say which portion, under the act of eighteen hundred and fifty, belongs to the State, and which to the United States.

In March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, the Legislature of California passed a Concurrent Resolution instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives, to urge upon Congress the passage of a law authorizing the State to segregate from the United States domain the Swamp and Overflowed Lands granted by act of Congress, at her own cost, the State taking reliable testimony, under oath, and furnishing maps of the same to the proper department at Washington.

During the next session of the Legislature, the State will make provision for sending out her agents to make these selections. As the agent of the State, I ask of you to furnish me with the exact nature of the evidence you will require to satisfy the department that the land in dispute is really of the character contemplated by the act of eighteen hundred and fifty. I ask that I be furnished forms required for our lists, and that when these lists are transmitted to your department, with the affidavits of the State Surveyor, his chainmen, and persons who have lived in the neighborhood for a length of time, as to the facts, and a statement of these facts prove to you that the land is the property of the State, that no further action be necessary, and that the land be immediately patented to the State. I ask that where parties mentioned above subscribe to the following facts the evidence be considered conclusive."

It is not necessary to here show the form of the affidavits which I submitted, as they were modified by the Commissioner, as will be shown hereafter.

"GENERAL LAND OFFICE, December 13, 1859.

J. W. Mandeville, Esq., Surveyor-General, San Francisco, California:

Sin:—Referring to my communication to you of the tenth instant, respecting the selection of the Swamp and Overflowed Lands in California, under the grant of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, I have now to inclose, herewith, the forms of affidavits to be required from the State authorities, in reporting to you the lands selected from examination in the field, the form of your report of the selections made by

instructions to them similar to those last above stated. I will here remark that the department reserves to itself the right of determining upon the testimony presented, whether the lands are really and truly such as are conveyed by the grant, or otherwise—the law making the grant expressly delegating to the Secretary of the Interior the proper adjustment thereof,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant

S. A. SMITH, Commissioner.

[A]

, the United States Deputy Surveyor who made the survey of the lands in township

, of range of meridian, hereinafter particularly described, for if the Deputy's affidavit cannot be obtained, in that case this affidavit must state the facts, I, the Agent for the State of California, duly appointed under an Act of the Legislature thereof, to select the 'Swamp and Overflowed Lands' within the county of

, being duly sworn, depose and say, that I am well acquainted with the mode and manner of surveying and marking the public lands; that I have made a personal examination on the ground, of each of the several tracts described, to wit:

And from such personal examination on the ground, have ascertained and know, and hereby make oath that the greater part of

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each one of the quarter-quarter sections of the foregoing tracts, is 'Swamp and Overflowed Land, made unfit thereby for cultivation,' and is in fact unfit for cultivation without 'necessary levees and drains to reclaim the same;' that they are made such by reason of the overflow of, [here give the name of the river, the cause of the overflow, etc.,] in such a manner that no crop can be raised thereon, by reason of its overflowed and swampy condition; that they are not shallow lakes or ponds, which may, by natural causes, become dry; and that such was the character thereof on the twenty-eighth September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, the day of the passage of the grant. And, further, that I have no interest, direct or indirect, present or prospective, in the issue, or in any parcel of land herein described.

[Signature.]

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this

, one thousand eight hundred and and I hereby certify that the deponents are persons of respectability, and reside in the vicinity of the lands hereinbefore described.

[B]

Assistants to the United States Deputy Surveyor who made the survey of , of range meridian, hereinafter particularly described, (or if the lands in township

the affidavits of the Assistants cannot be obtained, and in that case this affidavit must state the fact:-

, in the vicinity of the lands in the residents of county of , on the twenty-eighth September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty,) being duly sworn, depose and say, that we are well acquainted with the mode and manner of surveying and marking the public lands; that we have made a personal examination on the ground of each of the several tracts herein described, to wit: And, from such personal examination on the ground, have ascertained and know, and hereby make oath, that the greater part of each one of

the quarter-quarter sections of the foregoing tracts is 'Swamp and Overflowed Land, made unfit thereby for cultivation,' and is in fact unfit for cultivation, without 'necessary drains and levees to reclaim the same;' that they are made such by reason of the overflow of [here give the name of the river, the cause of the overflow, etc.] in such manner that no crop can be raised thereon by reason of its overflow and swampy condition; that they are not shallow lakes or ponds, which by natural causes may become dry; and that such was the character thereof on the twentyeighth September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, the day of the passage of the grant; and, further, that we have no interest, direct or indirect, present or prospective, in the issue, or in any parcel of land herein described.*

[Signature.]

*If the deponent, from tender conscience, thinks that his interests in some way might be involved in this matter, let him state distinctly what that interest, directly or indirectly, is, accompanied by his statement under oath whether such interest, so far as he can determine, affects or biases his judgment in the case, and then his testimony will go for what it is worth in the preliminary action of the Surveyor-General and final decision of the department.

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Subscribed and sworn to before me, this

day of

, one thousand eight hundred and and I hereby certify that the deponents are persons of respectability, and reside in the vicinity of the lands hereinbefore described.

J. P.

It will be seen by the above instructions that the State can now bring forward testimony to prove the true character of the lands which she was about to lose, from the hasty surveys of the United States Surveyor, made in the midst of the dry season. Still, I think the General Land Office requires too much from us. Among other things to which I objected in the instructions, was that portion of the affidavit which required that the affiants should swear that they were not in any way interested in the issue.

Now, every citizen of the State is, directly or indirectly, interested in the matter. I represented to the department that the only persons really competent to become witnesses in the matter of swamp lands were those who had resided upon the lands in question since one thousand eight hundred and fifty; those who had witnessed the various floods, and who were conversant with the many means of reclamation adopted from year to year, by which the morasses of eighteen hundred and fifty are now converted into blooming gardens and fields. Men, to be able to testify to these facts, must have been residents upon the lands in question, and the natural supposition is that no man would be an inhabitant of a tule swamp unless he was interested in it, and expected, by various improvements, to make it a fit place for the home of his family and himself. These inhabitants, the most competent to testify to the true character of the lands, have undoubtedly taken some means to secure title, either from the State or United States.

It was represented to the department that our State did not desire that the mere opinion of her agents should be received as testimony, nor was she willing that the dictum of the United states Surveyors should deprive her citizens of property made valuable by their labor and improvements.

The Commissioner agreed to append to the affidavit a note, stating that if the witness could not conscientiously state he had no interest in the issue, then to state what that interest is, and they, at Washington, will decide upon the weight to be attached to the evidence.

At any rate, we have gained this much, that the federal authorities are now prepared and willing to receive evidence.

I advise now, what I had the honor to submit in my report of last year, which is as follows:

'If our next Legislature provides for the immediate selection of the swamp lands of the State, the acts of Congress, above referred to, will work but little injury to her, for she has disposed of only a small portion of the lands now offered for sale by the government; and in cases where sales have already been made, I think arrangements may be entered into by which those holding a title from the State will be entirely protected from loss. If the government should dispose of any other of our swamp lands, we can recover back the purchase money. The selections should have been made several years ago. Every hour's delay is a loss to the State. By the erection of levees, and other improvements, the waters of many streams have been confined within their banks; and by the shutting of water off from sloughs, and ditching, much of the land which, a few years ago, was submerged three-fourths of the time, has been reclaimed, and is now fit for cultivation. In the Tulare Valley, much of

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the land which was almost constantly overflowed, in years past, is now dry the greater portion of the year, from the fact that beaver-dams and other obstructions which prevented the flow of the water through its natural channels, have been removed.

Of course, the State will claim all lands which were swamp, or subject to overflow, at the time the grant was made. To enable her to do this successfully, it will be necessary to produce evidence as to the character of the lands at that time. The delay of each year renders this more difficult. In Sacramento County, for instance, the flood of the present year could not be considered an indication of the extent of the natural overflow, because the river is leveed for miles below Sacramento City; while the embankments and causeways which have been thrown up from the river to the high land back, protect that country from the floods which have heretofore entirely inundated it. The population of California being somewhat migratory in its habits, makes it important that the testimony of witnesses, as to the true character of these lands, should be procured before a change takes place in their residence which may possibly carry them beyond the limits of the State.

In this matter, we are far behind the other State. Had we sent our lists to Washington in time, they would have been confirmed, and patents issued to the State before this, under the general act of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, which granted to the States all the swamp lands selected by State authority, not otherwise previously disposed of by the General Government. The different States have adopted various methods of making these selections. In Florida, agents were appointed to examine the lands in the State, and mark upon the plats in the United States Land offices all such as they believed to be swamp. They received one cent for each acre thus selected. In Illinois, the agents were directed to make the selections as above, and, when necessary, to make surveys, and return the plats and notes to the State Land Office. Thirty thousand dollars were expended in doing this. In these, and the other States, surveys of all the lands had been made by the United States Surveyors previous to eighteen hundred and fifty, and selections could be made by sections. Here, however, the swamp lands have not been sectionized, and have been townshiped in but few localities; consequently, it will be necessary to run the line of segregation, and continue the township lines through the tule as far as practicable. I do not think it would be advisable, at this time, to sectionize, as the cost would be too great. The township lines should be run, if possible. The County Surveyors must have these lines established to base their subdivisions upon; and, by carefully noting all sloughs, rivers, character of land, etc. on line, some idea might be formed of the best means to reclaim those immense bodies of tule lands, which, in the language of Mr. Beaumont, County Surveyor of San Joaquin County, "are as little known to the people of this State, as the territory of New Mexico."

It would be impossible for me to correctly estimate the cost of the survey. I think, however, it would hardly exceed one cent per acre. The act of eighteen hundred and fifty, provides that the proceeds of the sales of these lands shall be applied exclusively to the purpose of reclaiming them. The survey, then, would be the first step towards the reclamation; for without it, we could not ascertain how this could be best accomplished.

In March last, the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution, instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives, to urge upon Congress the passage of a law authorizing the State of California to segregate from the United States domain the Swamp and Overflowed Lands granted her by the act of Congress, at her own cost—the State taking

reliable testimony, under oath, and furnishing maps of the same to the proper department at Washington. There is a probability that such a law will be passed by Congress during its present session. The better to enable the State to make the selections next summer, let the Legislature enable the State to make the selections next summer, let the Legislature authorize the Surveyor-General, by Deputy, to make the necessary surveys; fix the price to be paid per mile or acre; appropriate twenty thousand dollars from the Swamp Land Fund, and authorize the issuance of twenty thousand dollars of swamp land scrip; pay for the surveys partly in scrip, and partly in cash; and allow this scrip to be taken in payment for swamp lands. Parties holding it would, of course, soon purchase; and thus in cash swip holder the State would have an agent whose interests. thus, in each scrip holder, the State would have an agent whose interests would be promoted by bringing these lands early into the market. The accounts of the Deputies, sworn to, and certified by the Surveyor General, would necessarily go before the Board of Examiners for allowance. The field notes could be accompanied by evidence as to the character of the lands required by the United States, and be made under the instructions of the Surveyor General guident to the approval of the Governor." of the Surveyor-General, subject to the approval of the Governor."

The above suggestions, made in my report for the last year, I have the honor to renew, nothing having transpired to change my views on the

SWAMP LANDS,

In Yolo County which have been sold by the State, and which are advertised for sale by the General Government, in June, 1861.

Description.	Acres.
Township 9 North; range 2 East—	
The E 1 and NW 1 of Section 12	480
Section 11	
NE quarter of Section 14	
E ½ of Section 36	320
Township 9 North; range 3 East-	
NW and SW quarters; W ½ and NE ¼ of NE quarter and W ½	
of SE quarter of Section 4	480
N ½; and SE quarter of Section 6	480
NW quarter of Section 7	160
S ½; and SW ¼ of NE quarter of Section 9	360
W 2 of NW quarter; W 2 and SE 1 of SW quarter of Section 15	200
Section Sixteen	640
S ½ of Section 17	320
N ½ of Section 20	
Section 21	. 640
NW quarter; N ½ and SW ½ of SW quarter Section 22	. 280
E 2 Section 28; SE quarter Section 29, and Section 30	
N ½ of Section 31; and N½ of Section 32	
E ½ and NW quarter of Section.33	
NW quarter, SE quarter, and SW 1 of NE quarter of Section 3	

Description.	Acres.
Township 10 North; range 2 East— NE quarter Section 8. Section 13. SE quarter of Section 23. E ½ and N W quarter of Section 24. E ½ of Section 25; and N ½ and SE ½ of Section 26. NE quarter Section 27; S ½ of Section 35.	160 480 800
Township 6 North; range 3 East— Section 4 and E ½ of SE quarter Section 5 E½ of NE quarter Section 8 NW quarter; and N½ of NE quarter; N½ and SW¼ of SE quarter Section 9 NW ¼ of NW quarter of Section 10 SW quarter and W½ of SE quarter Section 16 S½ of Section 17 N½ of N½; and SW quarter of SW quarter Section 20 NW ¼ of NW quarter Section 29, and NW¼ of NW quarter Section 30	720 80 360 40 240 320 200
Total in Yolo County	12,840
IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.	
Township 4 North; range 7 East— Fractional W ½ of NW quarter SW quarter, and E ½ of SE quarter of Section 25 and fractional E ½ of Section 26; fraction in SE quarter Section 34; fraction in NE and SW quarters of Section 35; W ½ and NE ½ of NW quarter, and NW ½ of NE quarter of Section 36—containing	750
Total amount in five townships	13,590

SWAMP LAND FUND.

Up to the present time there has been derived from the sales of swamp lands, about two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars; from this amount, about forty-eight thousand dollars is now in the General Fund, and will, I suppose, at a proper time, be restored to the fund to which it should at first have been credited. The whole amount in February will probably reach two hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars.

That this money must be used for the purposes of reclamation, I suppose no one will doubt. The second section of the act of Congress, making the grant, provides, "That the proceeds of said lands, whether from sale or by direct appropriation in kind, shall be applied exclusively, as far as necessary, to the purpose of reclaiming said lands by means of the

levees and drains aforesaid." Now, there can be no doubt that the whole of this sum, and much more, will be required to accomplish this work. I am unable at the present time, to make any suggestions in regard to a general system of reclamation. Had the Legislature of last year provided for the segregation and survey of the swamp lands, the Surveyors would have been directed to have made such examinations and reports as would have now enabled the State to work knowingly in the matter. This much I can say, however, that with every person who has purchased swamp lands, there was a tacit understanding that the money paid in by him would be expended in the manner required by the act of Congress. That the reclamation of these lands is feasible, there can be no longer any doubt. Successful experiments have been made in many counties, and the purchaser, with the assistance of judicious legislation, will soon convert these now useless swamps into fertile and productive fields. The one dollar per acre paid to the State is as a mere nothing compared to the benefits she will derive from the conversion of these wastes into productive lands. I think it would be well for the Legislature, as an incentive to early reclamation, to refund the purchase money, in whole or in part, to those who reclaim their lands within a given time-particularly those lands most difficult to bring under subjection. I refer you to the communications of Messrs. Beasly and Sidwell, and the reports of Surveyors Beaumont, Dresher, and DeWoody, on the subject of reclamation of swamp lands.

FORFEITED LANDS.

A very considerable portion of the purchasers of swamp and school lands from the State, I have good reason to believe, never read or saw a copy of the law under which they made their purchases. What little information they possess in regard to the same, has been obtained from some neighbor, or other person supposed to be familiar with the law. In many cases they have been misinformed, or did not properly understand what was told them. The result has been that they have, through ignorance, failed to comply strictly with the law, and have thereby forfeited their land. The Swamp and School Land Acts, under which these purchases have been made, require the interest on the balance of the purchase money due to be paid annually in advance. Many purchasers supposed that if they paid their second advance interest within one year from the time they made their first payment of twenty per cent. and interest on the balance, the law had been complied with. Such was not the case, however, for purchasers of school lands are required to pay interest annually in advance, dating from the time of location in the United States Land Office, and the interest due on the balance of the purchase money for swamp lands, purchased under the act of April eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, is made to date from the approval of the survey by the Surveyor-General. The parties who have thus forfeited, are, many of them, settlers upon the land which they have purchased, and can ill afford to lose their claims, or the payments which they have made upon them. I would recommend the passage of an act making valid such payments as have not been made strictly in accordance with law, for lands purchased from the State, provided that the rights of third parties are not interfered with.

FRONTAGE OF SWAMP LANDS ON BAYS AND RIVERS.

The restriction to a frontage of one-half mile on bays and navigable streams, has caused much complaint among applicants for purchase of swamp lands. I now recommend what I had the honor to submit in my report of last year, which is as follows:

"The Swamp Land Act, passed April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, authorized the purchase of three hundred and twenty acres of land by one person, but restricted the purchaser to a frontage of one-half mile, by legal subdivision, on any bay, lake, or navigable stream.

The act of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine authorizes the sale of six hundred and forty acres to one individual, but makes no provision for a greater frontage. The object of the restriction was to prevent the monopoly of the narrow strip of land along the margin of water-courses, which is generally higher and more valuable than that back of it, and probably, also, to prevent the settler on the margin of the water courses from shutting out those purchasing in the rear, from communication with the water. The law, so far as it applies to such cases, should not, in my opinion, be changed. In many of the large tracts of swamp land, especially those near the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, there are innumerable sloughs, many of which are navigable. In consequence of their sinuosity, it often occurs that when a person desires to purchase six hundred and forty acres, in the locality in which he wishes to select the same, it is impossible for him to get one hundred and sixty acres, even, without having a greater frontage than is allowed by law. There are often islands formed by navigable sloughs, containing, perhaps, not more than three hundred and twenty acres, and yet having a frontage of two miles. The cost, per acre, of reclaiming swamp lands, by levees or ditches, depends upon the amount reclaimed. It is very evident that, the smaller the tract, the greater will be the cost of reclamation, per acre; consequently, the purchaser who is compelled to take up his three hundred and twenty, or six hundred and forty acres, in separate tracts, labors under a great disadvantage. To avoid this difficulty, I would suggest that the law be so amended as to allow the purchaser, in such cases, to take six hundred and forty acres, with the additional frontage requisite to secure that amount; provided, that the Surveyor-General is satisfied that the interests of the State do not suffer thereby, and that the rights of individuals are not interfered with."

It will be seen, by reference to the report of Mr. Beaumont, Surveyor of San Joaquin County, for this year, the importance of having the law amended so as to do away with this difficulty.

COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

By an act of the Legislature, passed April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty, the Surveyor-General was required to survey and establish the boundary lines between the counties of Sierra and Plumas, and the counties of Plumas and Shasta.

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I notified the Boards of Supervisors of those counties, that I was prered to make the surveys as soon as an appropriation was made to pay expenses of the same.

A communication was received from the Board of Supervisors of Shasta punty, declining to take any action in the matter. No notice has been ceived of an appropriation having been made by either of the other punties; consequently, the surveys have not been made.

STATISTICS.

There have been received at this office this year, reports from seven county Surveyors. They are from—

Villiam S. Green	County Surveyor of Colusa County.
	County Surveyor of Marin County.
Junean Beaumont	County Surveyor of San Joaquin County.
. B. Wood	County Surveyor of Sonoma County.
	County Surveyor of Sutter County.
	County Surveyor of Los Angeles County.

Valuable communications have been received from Messrs. G. S. Beasey and J. M. Sidwell, of Solano County, upon the reclamation of swamp ands. They are herewith transmitted.

As directed by law, I issued circulars to the County Assessors, desiring them to furnish me with the information required to be transmitted to this office at an early day. Similar circulars were also sent to Clerks of Boards of Supervisors, requesting their aid in obtaining the necessary information. These officers, in the counties of Humboldt, Napa, Placer, Sacramento, Frezno, and San Bernardino, have supplied me with tables of statistics taken from the books of the Assessor.

Thirty-one reports have been received at this date from Assessors. Quite a number of these are merely statistics, which will be found compiled in the general tables. They are from—

Klamath	Thomas H. Rector, Assessor.
Merced	
Sacramento	E. B. Ryan, Assessor.
San Joaquin	W. H. Neal, Assessor.
San Luis Obispo	B. P. Brown, Assessor.
Santa Cruz	
Shasta	
Siskiyou	Austin Hawkins, Assessor.
Sonoma	
Stanislaus	
Tulare	T. C. Hayes, Assessor.

The following furnished reports, more or less elaborated, in addition to the tables of statistics:

Alameda......M. G. Higgins, Assessor.

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Amador Fred. P. Smith, Assessor. Calaveras Robert C. Dowling, Assessor. Butte Robert C. Dowling, Assessor. El Dorado. W. D. Vantine, Assessor. Trinity Lewis Foster, Assessor. Marin F. D. Ketcham, Assessor. Marin J. B. Jacobs, Assessor. Mariposa S. B. Thomas, Assessor. Monterey Uriah Burns, Assessor. Nevada Martin Brennan, Assessor. Placer T. B. Harper, Assessor. Jan Diego James McCoy, Assessor. Santa Clara W. R. Davis, Assessor. Solano E. H. Von Pfeister, Assessor. Tuolumne David Hays, Assessor. Yolo James McCauley, Assessor. Yuba John Rule, Assessor. Contra Costa J. J. White, Assessor.	Amador	
Butte Robert C. Dowling, Assessor. El Dorado. W. D. Vantine, Assessor. Trinity Lewis Foster, Assessor. Marin J. B. Jacobs, Assessor. Mariposa S. B. Thomas, Assessor. Monterey Uriah Burns, Assessor. Nevada Martin Brennan, Assessor. Placer T. B. Harper, Assessor. Jan Diego James McCoy, Assessor. San Francisco Charles R. Bond, Assessor. Santa Clara W. R. Davis, Assessor. Solano E. H. Von Pfeister, Assessor. Tuolumne David Hays, Assessor. Yolo James McCauley, Assessor. Yuba John Rule, Assessor.	Calaveras	Fred. P. Smith, Assessor.
El Dorado. W. D. Vantine, Assessor. Trinity. Lewis Foster, Assessor. Marin F. D. Ketcham, Assessor. Mariposa S. B. Thomas, Assessor. Monterey. Uriah Burns, Assessor. Nevada Martin Brennan, Assessor. Placer T. B. Harper, Assessor. Jan Diego James McCoy, Assessor. San Francisco Charles R. Bond, Assessor. Santa Clara W. R. Davis, Assessor. Solano E. H. Von Pfeister, Assessor. Tehama S. B. Shaw, Assessor. Tuolumne David Hays, Assessor. Yolo James McCauley, Assessor. Yuba John Rule, Assessor.	Butte	Robert C. Dowling, Assessor.
Trinity Lewis Foster, Assessor. Marin F. D. Ketcham, Assessor. Mariposa J. B. Jacobs, Assessor. Monterey S. B. Thomas, Assessor. Nevada Uriah Burns, Assessor. Placer T. B. Harper, Assessor. Jan Diego James McCoy, Assessor. San Francisco Charles R. Bond, Assessor. Santa Clara W. R. Davis, Assessor. Solano E. H. Von Pfeister, Assessor. Tehama S. B. Shaw, Assessor. Tuolumne David Hays, Assessor. Yolo James McCauley, Assessor. Yuba John Rule, Assessor.	El Dorado	
Marin F. D. Retcham, Assessor. Mariposa J. B. Jacobs, Assessor. Monterey S. B. Thomas, Assessor. Nevada Uriah Burns, Assessor. Placer T. B. Harper, Assessor. Jan Diego James McCoy, Assessor. San Francisco Charles R. Bond, Assessor. Santa Clara W. R. Davis, Assessor. Solano E. H. Von Pfeister, Assessor. Tehama S. B. Shaw, Assessor. Tuolumne David Hays, Assessor. Yolo James McCauley, Assessor. Yuba John Rule, Assessor.		
Mariposa J. B. Jacobs, Assessor. Monterey S. B. Thomas, Assessor. Nevada Uriah Burns, Assessor. Placer T. B. Harper, Assessor. Jan Diego James McCoy, Assessor. San Francisco Charles R. Bond, Assessor. Santa Clara W. R. Davis, Assessor. Solano E. H. Von Pfeister, Assessor. Tehama S. B. Shaw, Assessor. Tuolumne David Hays, Assessor. Yolo James McCauley, Assessor. Yuba John Rule, Assessor.		
Monterey. S. B. Thomas, Assessor. Nevada Uriah Burns, Assessor. Placer Martin Brennan, Assessor. Jan Diego T. B. Harper, Assessor. James McCoy, Assessor. San Francisco Charles R. Bond, Assessor. Santa Clara W. R. Davis, Assessor. Solano E. H. Von Pfeister, Assessor. Tehama S. B. Shaw, Assessor. Tuolumne David Hays, Assessor. Yolo James McCauley, Assessor. Yuba John Rule, Assessor.		
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Salita Ciara W. R. Davis, Assessor. Solano E. H. Von Pfeister, Assessor. Tehama S. B. Shaw, Assessor. Tuolumne David Hays, Assessor. Yolo James McCauley, Assessor. Yuba John Rule, Assessor.	San Francisco	Charles B. Bond, Assessor.
Tehama	Santa Clara	W R Davis Assessor
TenamaS. B. Shaw, Assessor. TuolumneDavid Hays, Assessor. YoloJames McCauley, Assessor. YubaJohn Rule, Assessor.	Solano	E H Von Pfeister Assessor
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TuoaJohn Rule, Assessor.	Volo	Tomas McCaulan Assessor
Contra Costa J. J. White, Assessor.	Vnha	Tohn Dula Acasson
Contra CostaJ. J. White, Assessor.	Contra Coata	T T WILL A SESSOR.
	Contra Costa	J. J. White, Assessor.

ALAMEDA.

The crops in this county have been good. Many of the ranch-owners are inclosing the valley tracts extensively, thus limiting the range for pasture. Much attention has been given to sheep raising. Some superior imported stock has been introduced this year. The wool clip is generally of a fine quality.

AMADOR.

The amount of taxable property in this county is sixteen thousand six hundred and eighty-one dollars less than last year. This falling off is reported by Mr. Smith to be owing to depreciation in the value of live stock. The value of real estate is advancing, especially in the agricultural portion of the county. Among other matters touched upon in the report of Mr. Smith, which will be found in the appendix, is the want of a wagon-road to the extensive mineral region beyond the Sierra Nevada. Such a one, he contends, can advantageously be constructed to the summit from some eastern point in Amador County, and will thus afford a market, at once, to the farmers of Sacramento and San Joaquin counties, as well as those of Amador.

CALAVERAS.

In addition to the statistics compiled in the general tables, the County Assessor mentions the following improvements:—Two foundaries; nine churches; four theaters, value, six thousand dollars; seven breweries, value, ten thousand, two hundred dollars; two printing offices; two telegraph offices; twelve livery stables; four soda factories; two Sing Verein halls, value, four thousand dollars. His report will be found in the appendix.

BUTTE.

The crops have been fair, and the several branches of industry, the Assessor states, are prospering. The assessment of property is not as large as that of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, by one hundred and seventy-nine thousand, two hundred and eighty-eight dollars, owing to depreciation in the value of live stock. Mr. Vantine, in his report, which



March first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the boundary lines between Butte County and the adjoining counties of Sutter, Colusa, and Plumas. Much difficulty is now experienced by the Assessors of the several counties, in making their assessments. The extent of the line to be run, he says, will be about sixty miles.

EL DORADO.

As an evidence of the prosperity of this county, it is gratifying to see an increase in the present, over last year's valuation of property, of one million forty thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars. In the way of improvements, there are two foundaries, two tanneries, twelve breweries, three soda factories and three brick kilns. Quartz mining is represented to have entirely ceased.

FREZNO.

Report received from J. D. Johnson, County Auditor. Increase in valuation of property over last year, three hundred and twenty thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars.

HUMBOLDT.

. A table of statistics, compiled from the Assessor's books, has been received from A. W. Hanna, Clerk of Board of Supervisors.

MARIN.

The amount of taxable property returned is two hundred and three thousand, seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars more than in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine. Mention is made of the establishment of the pioneer paper mill, value, twenty thousand dollars.

MARIPOSA.

Comparison with the report of last year shows a gain of one hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and forty dollars in the amount of taxable property within this county. Quartz mining is extensively and profitably carried on. From careful examination, Mr. Thomas represents that twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents is the average yield of gold to the tun of rock crushed. Mariposa boasts, also, of her inexhaustible supply of excellent timber.

MONTEREY.

The interesting report received from this officer will, I trust, be printed. Among other matters he speaks of the existence of a contagious disease which has prevailed among the horses in that section of the State for the past two years. He also points out the necessity of establishing more clearly the line between the counties of Montercy and San Luis Obispo, which has never been surveyed, or marked out. Increased valuation of property over last year is seventy-six thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. Increase of live stock since eighteen hundred and fifty-nine: American horses, thirty-nine; half-breed horses, two hundred and twenty-five; American cows, two hundred and mine; American stock cattle, six thousand four hundred and fifty-seven; Spanish stock cattle, seven thousand one hundred and six; half-breed stock cattle, two thousand one hundred

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and eighty-seven; Spanish oxen, eighty-seven; sheep, five thousand one hundred and fifty-six; hogs, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one.

NAPA.

A table of statistics, compiled from the Assessor's books, has been received from Robert Crouch, Esq. Clerk of Board of Equalization. While there is an increase in the amount of property returned this year, of four hundred and fourteen thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars, the amount of land cultivated appears to be less by one-half than in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine. And, notwithstanding the past season has been one of uncommon yield in other portions of the State, the returns of Napa County, in the great staples, wheat and barley, do not compare favorably with those of former years.

NEVADA.

Remarking that but little change had occurred since the publication of his last annual report, the Assessor deemed it unnecessary to transmit more than a statistical report, which will be found in the general compiled tables. Comparison with that of last year shows a decrease of five hundred and seventy-eight thousand and eighty-five dollars in the amount of taxable property returned.

PLACER.

Tables of statistics were received from George L. Anderson, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, as well as from Mr. Harper, the Assessor, whose report will be found in the appendix. Valuation of live stock is given as five hundred and forty-five thousand nine hundred and fourteen dollars. Amount of taxable property returned is ninety-three thousand two hundred and ninety-three dollars more than in eighteen hundred and fiftynine.

SANTA CLARA.

Among other matters of interest, the Assessor alludes in his report to the several schools and colleges for the education of the youth of both sexes, located within the county. The Enriquita and Guadalupe mines of quicksilver, are in successful operation; the former making an average of one thousand flasks per month, and the latter about two hundred. The total amount of taxable property returned is five million eight hundred and twenty-two thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars, being one. hundred and thirty-four thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars more than reported in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

SAN FRANCISCO.

A variety of branches of industy, mentioned by the Assessor, that afford employment to a large number, are not embraced in the accompanying tables of statistics. Such as, foundaries and machine shops, nineteen; number of men employed, four hundred and fifty; value, two million dollars. Carriage factories employ one hundred and twenty men; value of work, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Two woolen factories, employ thirty men, twenty women; four hundred thousand pounds of wool manufactured; thirty-six thousand pairs of blankets; cost of one mill, thirty-five thousand dollars. Rope walk, one; employs forty men; two million pounds hemp manufactured. Eighteen breweries, employ one



R

hundred men; making one million five hundred thousand gallons of beer per annum. One sugar refinery; ten million seven hundred thousand pounds of sugar manufactured. Two million thirty-two thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars more taxable property reported than in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

SAN DIEGO.

The report of James McCoy, Assessor of this county, will be found in the appendix.

SOLANO.

The very full and complete report of E. H. Von Pfeister, Assessor of this county, recommends itself to your attention; evincing, as it does, that care had been bestowed in preparing it. It is certainly deserving of publication.

TEHAMA.

The report for the year eighteen hundred and sixty represents, that there has been a large increase in produce of every kind. There has been a corresponding increase in live stock of every description. The latter have, however, depreciated about one-fourth in value. Increase of taxable property is reported at over half a million of dollars.

TRINITY.

The yield of the different agricultural products are given per acre; of wheat, thirteen bushels; barley, twenty-five bushels; oats, thirty bushels; corn, twenty bushels; buck-wheat, fifteen bushels; peas, thirty bushels; beans, thirty-five bushels; potatoes, one hundred and thirty bushels; onions, one hundred and sixty bushels. A large portion of the wheat, barley, and oats, was cut for hay, it being more profitable than grain.

THOLHWIR

Real estate is reported as not increasing in value. Improvements of a substantial character are, however, going on. Total valuation of taxable property is, five hundred and forty-three thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars more than in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine. Mining of every description is successfully carried on; the yield of gold from quartz alone being over half a million of dollars.

YOLO.

The report of the Assessor, herewith appended, states that the grain crops in this county, for eighteen hundred and sixty, exceed those of any other since eighteen hundred and fifty-two. As a comparison he gives the yield of wheat to have been eight bushels; barley, ten bushels per acre, in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; whereas we have, in the present year, thirty-five bushels of wheat and sixty bushels of barley to the acre. The assessed valuation of property is thirty thousand three hundred and eighty-two dollars less than last year, caused by depreciated value of live stock.

YUBA

A full and interesting report was received from this officer; it is herewith transmitted. Increased valuation of taxable property, is given at

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six hundred and one thousand two hundred and eighty-seven dollars over the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Comparison with the reports made to this office in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, shows for the present year in the counties of—

Sacramento, an increase of taxable property over 1859 of	\$ 376,519
San Luis Obispo, an increase of taxable property over 1859 of	315,987
Shasta, an increase of taxable property over 1859 of	23,207
Siskiyou, an increase of taxable property over 1859 of	301,540
Stanislaus, an increase of taxable property over 1859 of	221,624
Iulare, an increase of taxable property over 1859 of	663,137
san Joaquin, decrease of taxable property since 1859 of	297,998
danta Cruz, decrease of taxable property since 1859 of	9,513
Sonoma, decrease of taxable property since 1859 of	798,639

Klamath, Merced, and San Bernardino, have not reported the amount of taxable property for the year eighteen hundred and sixty.



STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE OF STATISTICS-COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS, FOR THE YEAR 1860, RETURNED TO THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

	Acre	Acre	WHEA	AT.	BARI	LEY.	OA'	rs.	R	YE.	С	ORN.	BUG	CKWH	EAT.	PEA	s.	BE	ANS.	POT	ATOES.	P	SWEET OTATOE	s.	ONION	s.	HA	Υ.	FLA	X	немр.	тог	BACCO.	ALFAI	LFA.	COTTO	N. R	ICE.	Acre	Acre	Pou	Pow	Doz	Pou	
COUNTIES.	s of Land Inclosed	s of Land Cultivated	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres ·	Bushels		Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels		Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Tuns	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Tune	Acres.	Acres	Pounds	s of Sugar Cane	s of Broom Corn	nds of Butter	nds of Cheesc	ons of Eggs	nds of Wool	
medaador	28.692	12,195	20,000 2,044	61,320	2,271	630,750 80,840	9,080 667 378	449,000 20,010	7		. 7	50 26,0 64 38,2	200		2,400	10.	1,000	, 2	28,00	. 3	47			500	20	1,000	5,260 5,554	6,000 5,554					l . <i>.</i>							15 150	79,250 14,000	103,700	462,300 2,500	35,9	910
averas		31,400 6,0371		18,340	1,456	241,340 36,412½	204	3,264									•••••	• • • • • •	• ••••		••••••						6,545 3,680	3,680		• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •			• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	· • • • • • • •			48,000	4,050	32,800		000
Norte	27,000		23,347		11,396	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7,011		5	9 1,759	9 1	70		31	::::	27			7	. 4	97	::	69		31		6,500	11,000	3 .				5		39		· · · · · · · ·			21	37,000	35,000	201,000	41,0	000;
Dorado zno mboldt math	2,009 10,975 3,783	2,669 3,547 3,827	260 1.564	6,850 40,563	536 58	21,440 1,991		15,723 9,800		5 100	. 1	23 4,6 63 1,9 30 6	650 990 600			833 10	31,584 300	1 2	0 3 57 0 60	 5 2	8 08 56 ,6 40 12 ,0	300 32 100	1	,400	5	100	744 10	1,233												i	34,400	6,800			
s Angeles rin riposa ndocino	93,947 1.895	14,704 1.895	11,429 819	42,870 1,790	1,415 802	42,450	4,869 121		3	8 760	ᅄ	58 2,9 16 2	900 240	28	500											1,478			.			[[226,954 17,428	170,000 1,400	29,961 6,960	29,7	750
nterey Asas	100,449 154,000 88,000	13,500 35,909 30,000	2,250 26,114 4,360	52,500 92,000 652,850	6,718 2,000 3,403 7,000	134,360	360 150 1,183 1,900	7,200 7,500 85,490	3	5 70x	0 3 4 4 1,4	61 9,0 00 4,0 80 44,4	025 000 400	50	500 76	52 200 38	1,560 2,000 760	90 4	6 3,84 0 2,70 7 1,41	0 0 2 0 5	200 20,0 31 9	 000 030 	15 1	,000	150 4	2,000 10,500 160	1.475	2,212 1,774 3,000						140	280					20	32,000 20,750	1,000 27,500 19,000	12,000 20,000	1,6 450,0 37,5	660 000 565
mas ramento Bernardino Diego	77,989 13,232 4,500	57,983 7,489	11,562 1,322	175,000	18,050 1,346 1,200	300,683 36,000	808 44 30	25,992	 3 26	4 420	0 2	<u></u>	447	14	` 70		1,493	2		0 8	50 263,2 63	374 500	140 55	,743	·····ż	22,640	13,000 1,781	13,153 3,562 800						28	84 75					50	148,944 62,815 5.000	122,330 13,600 3,000	29,680 10,000	76,1 8,3 20.6	
Francisco	. 26,000 . 238,305 . 13,000	158,970 6,500		20,000	45,625 700	912,500 50,000	1,850 100	87,000 7,500	69 25	0 13,80 0 12,00	o ė	40 19,2 00 35,0	200 1 000	1,500 3 50	30,000 3,000	25	2,500	2 7	60 24 5 2,50	0 1,2 0 4	200 12,0 100 50,0	000	10	300	100 20	500 800	40,000	37,600 700	l -					30	50 60						9,760	13,000		256,0	
ita Clara	250,000 38,400 18,000	70,000 26,827 6,240	20,000 9,000 1,680	400,000 243,000 84,240	14,000 7,300 2,121	800,000 219,000 82,125	1,500 6,557 650	30,000 262,000 11,200	57	0 500 5 1,800	0 2 0 6	00 3,0 00 19,0 85 9,1	000 000 550	50 350	1,000 6,200	20 100 55	200 3,000 685	20 55	0 2,00 0 18,00 3 8	0 2 0 9 5 2	200 10,0 275 13,0 212 9,5	000			100 70	6,000 4,000	12,000 1,200	18,000 1,800 3,98												50	220,000 18,000 32,240	800,000 25,000 1,025	800,000 150,000 6,000	40,0 17,9 2,8	,000 ,935 ,500 .
rra kiyou lano noma uislaus	115,774 177,013 29,442	44,454 148,347 12,062	14,256 9,285 3,257	275,062 65,140	15,687 2,518 4,362	125,862 140,860	580 9,465	187,96	32	0 32 0 80	2,1 0	70 32 89,9	936 959 840	36 62	1,634	120 95	5,475	5	3,21 30 50	5 3,0	173 125 314, 10	367 300	6	300	462 35	1,700	42,160 11,000 4,046	17,473 4,040						. 23	:					170 25	84,692 203,175 10,000	13,383 103,090 5,000	25,000	1,1 83,9 25,0	943 036
hama inity	23,750 3,370	3,000	1.212	17,756	26	6,625	233	# 717	¥ 1	ÐΙ	1	52 10,	080	1 1-2	50	8 1-2 18	425 540	10 1	2 53 6 50	: (47 7	 520i	10	.720	12 1.2	1.920	2,595 1,000	2,394 1,500						. 251-4	50					10	4,000 11,550	2,000 300	3,445 3,680	81,8	876
lare olumne lo	80,000	9,000 39,698	1.655	8,440	84. 25.60		48 12	3,700 3,600 3,600 3,600	4	7	· *	69 4,3 58 20 05 71,		10	::::::			2	2 1 1,4	.1 4	126!		76!		5 24		2,019 12,000	1	i		i	1-				1-2					92,874		3,680 7,600 70,000	77,4	427

,	LIVE STOCK.	STOCK SLAUGHTERED.	IMPROVEMENTS.	
	Ducke Ducke Turke Turke Chick Hogs. Goats Goats Sheep Sheep Sheep Horse Calves Cows Horse Horse	CATTLE. HOGS. SHEEP. GRIST-MILLS.	SAW-MILLS. QUARTZ-MILLS. MINING DITCHES. FERRIES. TOLL BRIDGES TURNPIKE ROADS.	RAILROADS.
COUNTIES.	Number of Cattle Attle Cattle S, Total Number s, Spanish (Wild) s, Spanish (Tame) s, American	Bushels of Grain Ground Value of Water-Power Mills Run of Stone Value of Steam Grist-Mills Run of Stone Number Value Value Value Value Value	Income	Miles in Length Number
Alameda Amador Butte Calaveras Colusa	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	38 2,170 330 820 6 2 10 4 6 77 5,534 \$138,350 2,835 \$34,020 2,399 \$9,596 3 1 3 \$5,000 2 4 \$9,000 79,625 00 2,250 96,400 3,200 28,450 1,050 7,300 3 3 7 19,800 87 4,628 138,840 3,965 36,125 3,900 20,200 3 3 7 19,800	25 16 \$25,200 13 3 10,000,000 1,260,000 36 \$65,700 73,156 44 \$246,300 528 8 \$11,700 1 7 \$3,000 \$400 18 17,500 10 8 7 20,600 1621 8 195,000 167 6 3,800 3 25,000	\$150
Contra Costa Del Norte El Dorado Frezno Humboldt Klanath	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10	30 22 8 51 1,850 5 17 7	
Los Angeles Marin Mariposa Mendocino Merced Monterey	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	87 2,500 1,560 46,800 400 5,400 559 2,880 4 10 35,500 4 10 35,500	. 6 52,500 6 . 3,500,000 . 22 . 70,820 5 . 42	770
Napa. Nevada Placer Plumas Sacramento San Bernardino.	858	1,480 37,000 1,144 6,864 2,184 8,736 7 3 5 11,000 4 7 19,800 bbls. 24,000	43 27 16 35,627,000 29 319,142 88 1,000 8 19	2 30 \$1,500,0
San Diego. San Francisco. San Joaquin. San Luis Obispo. San Mateo.	30 700 2,000 2,730 450 100 10,000 6,000 5,000 250 21,250 10,000 1,000 500 3,000 25 150 5,000 2,000 5,000 2,000 5,000 2,500 800 100 3,400 2,000 5,000 6,000 3,000 4,000 4,332 11,332 2,792 30 11,840 5,000 78,040 1,048 90,928 37,364 1,300 31,700 10,000 5,000 2,000 1,000 3,0	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	30 4 4 5,000,000 2 1,500 1 2,500 3 3,500	1 2½
Santa Barbara. Santa Clara. Santa Cruz. Shasta Slerra. Sliskivon.	481 903 617 2,061 77 2,442 2,000 4,000 1,935 391 10,768 7,483 590 6,302 6,053 250 520 275 750 1,025 185 17 1,945 1,100 5,845 3,551 815 13,256 1,980 55 13,375 14,000 278 450	000 6,500 3,500 9 7 15 100,000 2 6 50,000 570,000 150 400 18,000 650 4,550 400 1,600 4 2 6 7,000 2 4 5,000 125,000 35 2,100 65,000 5,000 50,000 1,500 9,000 3 1 2 3,500 2 4 8,500 18,000 8,620 172,400 3,000 45,000 1,000 6,000 6 1 2 12,000 5 8 75,000	00 10 8 7 12,000,000 3 30 13,000 480 27 98,000 141 9 6,000 11 13,271 3 16 13,000	300
Tehama	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,000	12 60,000 10 2	1 22 Graded.
Trinity Tulare Tuolumne Yolo Yuba	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,000 2,000 100 100 2,100 68,350 41 9,855 197,100 7,665 76,350 7,300 21,900 4 1 1 2,500 3 6 7,050	00 21 38,300 8 13 9,320,000 33 86,000 32,124 21 375,700 270 5 3 12,500 30,000 12,000	1,000



												HOR'	ricult	URAL I	PRODUC	TSNU	MBER O	F TRE	ES AND	VINES.												ASSES	SED VALU	E OF PRO	PERTY
COUNTIES.	Apple	Peach	Pear	Plum	Cherry	Nectarine	Quince	Apricot	Fig.	Aloe	Citron	Lemon	Orange	Olive	Pomegranate	Pine Apple	Prune	Persimmon	Pecan	Cherimoya	Almond	Walnut	Filbert	Gooseberry	Raspberry	Strawberry Vines.	Grape Vines	Tuns of Grape	Gallons of Wine	Gallons of Brandy	Value of Fruit	Real Estate	Improvements on.	Personal Property	Property
medaadorte	32,263 10,750 20,992	99,060 33,090	5,951 5,840	6,793 1,472 2,090	9,476 731 1,095	7,200 1,707 2,000 802	1,250 1,359 177 522	26,340 2,313 2,227 1,289	597 741 553			····27	18 24	3	98		25				720 704 127 283	62 68	4	13,270 2,920 1,200 1,851	4,076 1,750 12,366	acr's 204 216,304 311,000 301,572	437,200 159,902 238,100 169,784	125 90	200		0	\$2,000,000 350,955 721,470 396,409	\$735,000 884,555 954,488 415,625	1,163,628 2,192,516	8 2,399 6 3,868
Norte	78,149		6,013			579 1,314		1,721	1,800			2	7		19									1,328		11,625	360,258			····· :		717,605 325,865		2,032,787	3,590
boldtAngeles	570 15,885 423	2,425 2,330 360			336 30	25 5 11	18 92 7	169 9	21												1		[2,156	1,262	7,000 112,000			1			287,946	52,300 296,674	781,741	1,36
ocino	22,732 1,881	2,596 3,901	350		350 168	40 72	143 86	142 249	67 61												27 27	4		1,189	975	22,984 145,000	13,791 15,015	500	1,500		\$5,000	265,730	195,920 421,939		1,41
d. erey	5,065 1,890 41,537 22,000 23,360	5,780 2,200 34,280 324,000 40,740	2,400 4,731 1,900		339 200 1,936 700 6,036	1,538 289 1,400	246 631 1,000	1,872 400 1,836	70 130 525 99 400			6	16 16	2	5 60		12				700						85,000 148,578 9,000 135,532	465	1,500 10,000	800	0	493,914 1,375,159 1,847,276 989,953	126,270 800,973 957,371	877,483 1,519,857 1,260,203 2,088,878	3,69 4,06 3,07
nento	125,000 3,299 200 4,000 17,670 780	14,188 3,000 4,000 16,840 1,600	400 2,000	27,107 479 150 2,000 750 110	21,144 224 2,000 630 200	6,104 200 50 200 400 40	62,038 375 95 1,500 150 560	17,895 674 100 3,000 650 216	267 . 175 . 200 . 600 . 45 .		50 40	210 50	100	3,760 150 1,200	125 160		15 1,500		i	5	2,075 185 75 50	150 100 150 11		35 10,000 1,500 500	10,000	300 1,000 400,000 50,000 2,000	566,320 429,569 65,000 4,000 168,250		2,000	100	2.000	307,659 25,125,825 1,369,725	3,028,110 87,685 1,078,425 54,790	5,095,545 332,598 10,683,814 2,505,150 815,591	727 35,809 4,953
Jaroara. Clara. Cruz.	60,000 11,500 4,500	32,000 2,500 13,200		4,000 1,780 500	3,000 425 250	2,000 280 550	1,000 170	5,000 270	500 60			2	100	100	50	50					100 38	200	50		20,000 450	.	1,500,000	2,500	20,000	• • • • • • •	1 1	2,258,460 392,152	1,305,743 129,553	2,258,460 606,167	5,822
ou	10,000 15,996 24,500 3,309	15,000 32,381 22,500 7,426	3,573 715 439	3,000 1,592 1,075 380			500		1,772 . 75 .												15 10	120	······································	128	264	12,272 10,755	6,000 520,630 45,000 33,049	175	10,580 3,490	460	6,000	888,339 . 1,217,472 1,277,190 161,986	704,516 654,463 153,225	1,923,739 1,960,713 2,298,352 654,659	2,812 3,882 4,230
na. y	7,630 30,169 6,572 19,796 43,243 28,800	33,890 12,589 8,200 39,810 96,400 61,677	1,624 2,697 963 3,724 12,327 6,223	1,515 2,254 608 1,633 23,787 3,724	589 216 636 1,046 2,899 4,181	380 537 176 22,400 5,331	263 113 101 45 480 750	605 665 412 215 5,600 5,532	90 . 290 . 800 .									8			73 7	112	:	815 775 500	25 836 a 500	74,800 cres 51 30,000 acres 5	56,055 3,849 52,459 171,172 236,480 500,000	112		1,900		299,006 192,645 208,800 571,898 1,593,873	200,280 1,597,925 345,435 1,772,983	1,126,127 1,287,727 1,505,675 1,506,350 3,052,172	1,266 1,630 3,312 2,423

•

COMPARATIVE TABLE, Showing the Yield of Wheat and Barley per Acre for the years 1859 and 1860.

		32	33
of Barley.	1860.	630,750 80,840 241,340 36,412‡ 21,440 1,991 1,991 134,360 62,000 62,000	113,560 130,400 586,450 300,683 7,500 86,000 5,000 50,000 156,000 212,000 156,000 212,000 156,000 212,000 156,000 125,862 119,000 22,586 119,000 140,860 255,840 125,862 70,000 140,860 256,475 38,600 275,000 243,761 177,000 243,761 286,989 5,790,800
Bushels of	1859.	522,120 31,175 138,886 39,376 32,100 12,700 2,000 7,500 7,000 7,000 7,000 8,000 8,000 849,510 42,500	113,560 130,400 586,450 300,683 1,500 36,000 527,400 912,500 5,000 50,000 156,000 212,000 156,000 22,586 119,000 125,862 255,840 125,862 70,000 140,860 255,840 125,862 70,000 140,860 245,260 1,541,640 177,000 243,761 4,286,989 5,790,800
Barley.	1860.	20,000 2,271 5,969 1,4564 11,396 536 586 58 586 58 6,718 6,718 6,718 8,2,000 8,3,403	1,346 1,346 1,346 1,200 45,625 700 1,300 2,121 2,518 4,362 5,026 5,026 1,930 1,930 1,930 2,518 2,518 2,518 2,518 2,518 2,518 2,518 2,518 2,518 2,518 2,518 2,518 2,518 2,518 2,518 2,518 2,518
Acres of Barley	1859.	17,404 1,247 5,364 5,364 10,964 1,060 800 2,400 660 0 1,687 11,687 11,687 11,687	3,68% 28,470 28,470 200 1,300 1,300 1,980 1,980 1,091 269 1,059 1,059 1,091 2,4586 5,900 1,988
f Wheat.	1860.	410,500 61,320 126,550 18,340 6,850 40,563 19,800 1,790 1,790 6,52,500 92,000 652,850	175,000 175,000 895,000 243,000 34,240 54,187 275,062 65,140 117,756 81,175 81,175 81,175 81,175 4,919,320
Bushels of Wheat.	1859.	443,680 39,000 109,726 65,625 583,200 17,000 1,000 4,000 4,000 75,000 72,760 867,110 867,110	160,360 167,200 8,000 12,250 96,000 420,000 36,500 36,500 294,300 828,525 20,000 121,312 90,000 5,410,411
Wheat.	1860.	20,000 2,044 5,963 524 23,347 260 1,564 1,100 1,429 819 819 819 82,250 82,250 83,500 83	5,000 11,562 1,322 700 8 8 9,000 1,680 1,466 9,285 9,285 9,285 1,212 1,212 3,247 1,192 7,192 7,192
Acres of Wheat.	1859.	21,683 1,950 5,268 5,268 29,160 896. 896. 900. 1,100 2,500 4,000 4,020 4,020 4,020 84,684 884,684	4,930 11,300 400 400 3,200 3,200 1,400 1,400 14,714 10,041 1,878 15,869 2,369 3,000 2,769 3,000
of Land Culti- vated.	1860.	· :: _ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	57,988 7,489 8,500 158,970 6,500 26,827 6,240 12,062 13,194 8,347 12,062 13,194 9,000 39,698 28,704
Acres of La	1859.		57,700 1,356 1,000 95,900 1,200 20,000 81,517 88,710 4,920 124,175 6,720 2,857 4,085 5,069 43,573 80,000
	COUNTIES.	Alameda Amador Butte Calaveras Colusa Coolusa	Placer Plumas Saoramento San Bernardino San Diego San Diego San Trancisco San Joaquin San Luis Obispo San ta Barbara Santa Clara Trinity Trinity Trinity Tuolumne Yolo Yuba



APPENDIX.

COLUSA COUNTY.

WILL S. GREEN.....County Surveyor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, COLUSA Co. November 20, 1860.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY, Surveyor-General:

SIR:—In compliance with the instructions contained in your general circular, and your letter of the twelfth inst., I respectfully submit the fol-

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

I have made, during the year eighteen hundred and sixty, eleven swamp land surveys, containing in the aggregate, three thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight and seventy-five-hundredths acres. There has been a great deal of swamp land surveyed in this county upon which the principal and interest has not been paid, as required by the statutes. Men dislike to invest money in land when the title is in so chaotic a state as is the present title (?) to swamp lands in this State. The Commissioners of the General Land Office say that no land that is "valuable" (that is, worth a quarter of a cent per acre,) will be ceded to the State, while the Legislature claims all that overflows; yet they refuse, from year to year, to take any steps to settle the question. The question with the purchaser is not whether the land is worth one dollar per acre, but whether the State's title is worth one dollar, or one cent, per acre.

There has been no particular plan of reclamation adopted in this county, but the land that has been purchased has generally been used for grazing purposes—for late pasturage.

purposes—for late pasturage.

Mr. Pearson has planted fruit trees on the highest portion of his land; they are doing finely. He has, also, for the last two years, raised an immense quantity of vegetables of all kinds—enough to supply the neighborhood for five or six miles around.

In the spring of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, Mr. Isaac Howell

premium at the State Fair of that year.

The land is, undoubtedly, adapted to the growth of everything known our climate, and all that is wanting is to prevent the water from standing on the land so late in the spring as to make the growing season too bort.

Most of the swamp land on the west side of the Sacramento River ould be drained by cutting channels into Sycamore Slough, and into the iver, so as to let the water in the tule fall with the river, instead of drying out, as it does at present. If the State title was considered good, or it were perfected, beyond a doubt the land in this county would sell for hree times as much as it would cost to drain it.

The Marysville and Vallejo Railroad Company are now building a dam rom the most western spur of the Buttes to the Sacramento River. Most f the dam will be in this county. The object of the dam, I believe, is to teep the great quantity of water that runs in sloughs out of the Sacramento, and that runs down Butte Creek, from running across their road; and they also expect to reclaim some land by the operation. This will indoubtedly cause the land above the dam to overflow deeper during the vinter; but if they will cut the channel above their dam, as deep as the pottom of the pond, or tule, it will be a benefit to the land above as well as to that below, for it is not the depth of water that makes the land unit for cultivation, but the length of time that it stands upon the land.

PUBLIC LANDS.

I have nothing to add to my report of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, to which refer.

IRRIGATION.

The attention of the people of this part of the country has been turned to methods of irrigation, since the failure of the crops for the last four years. We have learned by experience, that if land—even the highest in the Sacramento Valley—is flooded once a year, it will produce good crops of any kind. One good flooding in the winter is better than all the summer irrigation that could be had. All the Sacramento River lands can be flooded in times of high water with but very little expense. There should be a law passed this winter regulating the right of way for ditch companies, etc. Stony Creek might be taken out where it enters the valley, and run down along the middle of the plains for fifty or sixty miles, and irrigate at least one hundred thousand acres of good farming land that is now unoccupied, because people are afraid of the dry seasons. There has been as yet no definite plan of irrigation adopted—every man gets the water on his own land as best he can, without consulting his neighbors.

The county boundary is just where it should be, and if there was a portion of the northern line, from Butte Creek to the Sacramento River, run, the boundary would be well marked. The cost of running and marking it would not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars.

There are but two grist mills in the county—the "Sioc," at Colusa, and the "Grand Island," on Grand Island, about eight miles below Colusa; both of which are propelled by steam. There is one steam saw mill in

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the north-west corner of the county, and one being constructed on Stony Creek, to be propelled by water.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

> WILL S. GREEN, County Surveyor of Colusa County.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

EBENEZER HADLEY......County Surveyor.

County Surveyor's Office, Los Augeles, Jan'y 1st, 1861.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,

Surveyor-General:

Sin:—In the discharge of the duties imposed by law, and under instructions from your office, I beg leave to submit the following report:

As there are not on file in this office any reports which may have been

As there are not on file in this office any reports which may have been made by my predecessors, I am unable to know what information, if any, respecting this county, may have heretofore been laid before you. To avoid, therefore, a possible repetition, I shall either entirely omit, or confine myself to a brief summary of the general geographical, geological, topographical, agricultural, and mineral, features of this county. It is bounded on the east by San Bernardino, on the north by Buena Vista, and on the west by Santa Barbara, counties. On the south it is bounded by the ocean, and for a short distance on the southeast it adjoins the county of San Diego.

Los Angeles County has a sea-coast, extending from near the mouth of the San Mateo Creek, where it joins the county of San Diego, to Point Malaga, a distance of nearly one hundred miles. It also includes two habitable islands, named Santa Catalina, and San Clemente. The first has been, for more than thirty years, the pasture grounds of large numbers of wild goats. Although not abundantly watered, it is well adapted to the raising of sheep, and capable of furnishing subsistence to a large number. A few settlers, (about fifteen or twenty at the present time,) have made it their residence for a number of years.

A large part of this county consists of plains, generally fertile, affording luxuriant pasturage, and wherever the means of irrigation are to be found, the soil produces abundant harvests.

In the southeastern part of the county, and about twenty-five miles from the ocean, rises the mountain of Santiago, which, running south-easterly, increases in breadth, and approaches the coast near San Diego County. Continuing on towards the southeast, it spreads out in the latter county, and becomes incorporated with the great Sierra Nevada chain, which, traversing the counties of San Bernardino and San Diego, continues through the entire length of Peninsular California, and is lost at Cane San Lucas

Through the north and western borders of this county, passes a range of mountains, which, issuing from the Sierra Nevada chain in the vicinity of the Peak of San Bernardino, takes a more westerly direction, and di-

the Coast Range of mountains, south from Monte del Diablo.

With the exception of a small portion of the county lying along the boundary of Buena Vista County, and which is partially protected by the Sierra Nevada, the high mountains on the east, north, and northwest, form an effectual barrier for the protection of the greater part of Los Angeles County from those inhospitable dry and withering winds, which, coming from the arid regions of Utah and the eastern frontier of California, (where the heat of summer and cold of winter, are alike intolerable,) lick up the moisture, and rapidly extract the vital principle from every living and green thing, exposed to their insatiable thirst, with most destructive effect.

Not only do the mountains shelter the greater part of the plains and valleys of this county from the deleterious influences of those winds which blow from the interior of the continent, but they catch and return the genial rays of the sun upon the valleys and plains, thus producing an at-

mosphere, which for softness and salubrity is unsurpassed.

The rivers of this county are unimportant, except as furnishing water power, and supplies for irrigation. The largest volume of water in this county is found on the Santa Anna River, which has its source in the county of, and near the Peak of, San Bernardino. Its waters flow off southwesterly, through the county of San Bernardino, and sweeping along the northern base of the mountain of Santiago, enters this county. When not swollen by the winter rains the river is lost in the sands of its own bed before reaching the ocean.

This river, where it debouches from the gorge formed by the mountain of Santiago on the south, and a range of high hills on the opposite side, presents a body of water sufficient, with proper management, to irrigate a large quantity of the extensive plains upon each side of the river, and between this point and the ocean, a distance of about twenty-five miles. These plains now only furnish pasturage for herds, the value of which is yearly diminishing. The point where the waters of this river find the ocean is about forty miles southeast of the city of Los Angeles. The intervening country is a plain, through which the waters of the San Gabriel and Los Angeles rivers seek the ocean.

The San Gabriel River which has its source in the mountains near the boundary line between this and San Bernardino County, issues from the mountain, and enters the plain twenty miles northeast of the county seat, and about fifteen miles west of the eastern limits of the county. This river traverses the plain for a distance of about thirty miles, reaching the ocean about ten miles from, and east of, the port of San Pedro. Its waters are used during the summer for the purpose of irrigating a small portion of the vast area of fertile and productive lands through which it flows, or are evaporated by the sun, or wasted and lost in those sands which, from the beginning, the river has been continually bringing from its remote and mountain sources, form a bedein which to bury itself.

About fifteen miles west of the city of Los Angeles the river of that name has its source, and passing the city joins the San Gabriel River about fifteen miles from, and nearly south of, the city. This river, like the two preceding, for a considerable distance from its mouth, is, during the summer, without water. It is fed by springs which rise along its course, and

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its volume of water is less affected by the droughts of summer than the other streams of this county, and those generally of the State. The large number of vineyards and orchards in and about the city of Los Angeles, as well as fields for summer crops, are irrigated from this river. It has some tributaries which, during the rainy season, augment the volume of water, but which are invariably dry during the season when irrigation is required.

required.

The mineral resources of this county have not been developed to that extent which the early discoveries and indications would seem to have warranted.

The first positive indications of the auriferous character of California were observed in the mountains on the western limits of this county, and near the line of Santa Barbara County. Shortly after, gold was discovered near the Santa Clara River, and not far from where the indications had been observed, at a point about fifteen miles west of San Fernando. During the spring and early part of the summer of eighteen hundred and forty-two and eighteen hundred and forty-three, from fifty to one hundred persons were engaged in washing for gold in this locality with remunerating results. Gold was also discovered in a number of other localities in this county at that time.

For the past five years the bed of the San Gabriel River, as also the mountain and hill sides along its course, and the foot hills, where it debouches from the mountain, have furnished gold in sufficient quantity to induce miners to labor in the gold fields of that river. The number of persons employed has fluctuated, at times reaching four hundred men, at others falling as low as one hundred.

Silver ore has been discovered, and lodes opened in the northwest part of the county, which warrant further prosecution. A silver lead has also been recently opened in the gold fields of the San Gabriel River.

This country is well adapted to grazing. The plains furnish, in great abundance, bur clover and pin grass, produced yearly from the seed, and the hills and elevated table lands produce perennial grasses of unsurpassed excellence.

With the exception of a small part of the county in the immediate vicinity of permanent streams which afford with but little cost the means of irrigation, the earth is but little cultivated. The productive power of the soil and atmosphere have not been developed in this county, since the acquisition of California by the United States, with that rapidity, success, and extent, for which the genius and enterprise of the Americans are so celebrated. This must be attributed to the limited supply of water furnished by the streams at the season of the year when required for irrigation, and an acquiescence in the popular belief that irrigation is essential to the growth of the summer crops.

to the growth of the summer crops.

The practical husbandman, whose mind has been expanded and cultivated by science, when observing the fields in a state of nature producing annually bountiful crops of grasses, maturing seeds from which to grow another crop the following year without aid from the hand or mind of the laborer, could arrive at no other conclusion, than that an untilled soil and a climate which year after year does this, would, under judicious and skillful cultivation, bring to perfection any and all the cereal and leguminous crops of the farmer.

That all our fertile plains, which in a state of nature produce and perfect abundant crops of grasses, can, under the management and tillage of scientific and experienced farmers, be made to produce, without irriga-



tion, abundant crops to reward the husbandman, must appear both reasonable and certain.

If, however, water should be required to mature and perfect crops, under the most judicious cultivation, or for the growing of crops before the inauguration of a system of successful cultivation without the aid of irrigation, the mountains, which shelter us from the blighting winds of the desert regions of the interior, are also capable of furnishing supplies to meet all the demands which may be made upon them by the plains and valleys. Not only the rivers of San Gabriel and Los Angeles, but numerous smaller streams which, during the winter and spring, issue from the mountains, draining off an immense body of water, would furnish the means of filling reservoirs (artificial lakes) which might be easily formed along the base of the mountains, thus converting the now useless valleys and basins of the foothills and permanent lakes and ponds, which would perpetually pour forth their innumerable rivulets of vegetable vitality, resulting in an amount of productiveness and wealth absolutely incalculable.

Labor and capital of an inconsiderable amount, when compared with that which has been expended in the ditch and reservoir system for the development of the mineral wealth of California, would create a ditch and reservoir system for agricultural purposes, the effect of which would be to convert the unproductive plains and valleys which spread out from mountains to the ocean's shore, with perpetual verdure and a continual harvest. The waters of the San Gabriel River alone, are sufficient to feed lakes from which thousands of acres of land, unsurpassed by any in the world, might be abundantly irrigated. Such a system of ditches and lakes would also afford an amount of water power which, when required by the wants of that increased population to which this system would give remunerative employment, would be invaluable for manufacturing and other purposes.

Fruitless attempts have been made in various localities of this county to obtain water by sinking artesian wells. The high mountains of this county and vicinity, the waters of which mostly flow off over the plains to the south and west, do not furnish artesian water on those plains unless at a depth which has not yet been attained. The earth has been penetrated more than eight hundred feet in the city of Los Angeles without procuring water. A bed of indurated bituminous clay, containing marine fossil, underlies the plain, and which has not been passed through in the efforts which have been made.

Asphaltum finds its way through this thick deposit, and rises to the surface of the earth in various places. It rises in a semi-fluid state, and is accompanied with oil. A manufactory of Kerosene or coal oil was not long since established upon one of the asphaltum fountains, but the manufacture has been suspended, from an unfortunate dispute respecting the title to the land.

Although the soil and climate of this county are well adapted to the growth of all the fruits and grains of the temperate zone, as well as many of those belonging to the tropical regions, yet, the cultivation of wheat has not resulted in causing it to become a staple product. The frequent occurrence of fogs and a still atmosphere in the early part of the day, in the season when the grain is forming, combine to produce a blight (mildew) which too often blasts the sanguine hopes of the husbandman.

Corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, and summer crops, in general, are successfully cultivated in most parts of the county when water can be procured for irrigation. The introduction of a system of cultivation ap-

plicable to vineyards, orchards, and summer crops, which should render irrigation unnecessary, or the creation of lakes which could furnish a competent supply of water, would cause the productive capabilities of Los Angeles County to surpass the most sanguine calculations.

Los Angeles County to surpass the most sanguine calculations.

The cultivation of the grape has been attended with a success for which no parallel can be found in the most prolific countries of Europe. Owing to causes not difficult to ascertain, the manufacture of wine has not resulted as favorable as was anticipated. That knowledge, obtained by experience and a careful study of cause and effect, as they shall be developed in the making of wine, will enable the manufacturer to avoid those errors into which he may have been led, and teach him to produce wines which will not only meet with a ready demand, but, instead of being inferior, will far surpass those of Europe, must admit of no doubt.

The exorbitant value of money in California, and consequently the great expense attending the making and storing of wine until it acquires a degree of perfection essential to its obtaining that reputation which will overcome the existing taste or partiality of wine-drinkers, has caused new, unsound, imitative, and improperly made, wines, to be forced upon the consumer, to the great detriment of the wine-making business in California.

The accumulation of capital in the bands of the proprietors of vineyards, or the acquisition of vineyards by enterprising capitalists, or, perhaps, the separation of the business of cultivating the vine from the making of wine, and bringing the latter branch under the control of individuals of sufficient intelligence and pecuniarily able to prosecute the business carefully and scientifically, will remedy the evil under which this important branch of industry now suffers.

The cultivation of the orange, which bids fair to become an important industrial pursuit, has unfortunately been paralyzed by the introduction of the scale insect, (cocus hesperidum of Linnæus,) the multiplication and ravages of which, having materially diminished the produce of the orchards and seriously injured the trees, has destroyed the flattering prospects which were entertained but recently of this branch of industry. Of the many remedies made use of by our horticulturists, none have proved efficacious to destroy this insect. In some orange-growing countries where the cocus hesperidum has proved destructive, another insect, which preys upon it, has been introduced with success, and rescued the orangeries from their ravages.

The mountains on the northern and western limits of this county present difficulties of no ordinary character in the construction of carriage roads. A road has been opened at a heavy cost to this county, through the mountain on the north to Buenavista County, which is yet but an indifferent carriage-way. On the west the obstacles in the way of a wagon road to Santa Barbara and other counties on the coast, are still more formidable, and the financial condition of this county is such that it has not been considered expedient to incur the expense required to build a wagon road in that direction. All the coast travel of the three southern counties with those of the north is compelled to make use of this impracticable road, and if a wagon road was constructed in an economical manner, even at the expense of the State, it would be soon reimbursed in the augmented valuation of property, not only along the line of the road, but generally in these two counties.

Warrants Nos. 310, and 311, located by George Hanson, July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty, on the following described land: Northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 5; the north half of southwest quarter, and south half of northwest quarter, and south half of northeast quarter Section 4, Township 4 south, Range 9 west, San Bernardino meridian.

I have omitted in this report such statistical information as falls deservedly under the cognizance and comes within the province of the County Assessor, believing that from his office you will have received satisfactory reports.

EBENEZER HADLEY, County Surveyor of Los Angeles County.

MARIN COUNTY.

A. D. EASKOOT..... County Surveyor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, December 1st, 1860.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY, Surveyor General:

SIR:-In obedience to the law, and in compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report:

According to the surveys made by the United States of Spanish and Mexican grants, this county contains three hundred and ten thousand

Out of this amount there is about twelve thousand acres of swamp and overflowed land, which has been segregated by the U.S. Surveyors, and I suppose belongs to this State.

The number of surveys made on this land and approved by the Surveyor-General, and handed over to the purchasers—seventy-nine. Number of acres-eleven thousand and thirteen, and seventy-nine-hundredths. Number of re-surveys made on the same land-nine. Number of acresone thousand two hundred and seven and fifty-seven-hundredths, leaving nine thousand eight hundred and six and forty-hundredths acres that have been actually surveyed.

The number of surveys made of State tide-land-three. Number of acres one hundred and two and fifty-two-hundredths.

The number of surveys made of State school land-two. Number of acres-one thousand one hundred and fifty-three and twenty-one-hun-

The law of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, concerning swamp and overflowed land, required the whole of the purchase money within thirty days after the record of approval in my office. A number of persons had surveys made under this law, but before the thirty days had expired, the law of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, requiring only twenty per cent purchase money and interest on the balance, was passed. Those persons thinking the latter law applied to their surveys, paid the per centage and interest only, and so forfeited their lands and money.

A number of persons also had surveys made under the law of eighteen

hundred and fifty-nine, but not having paid exactly within the thirty days, (though they paid a short time after,) they, by the law of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, lose their land.

Now, I think the Legislature ought to pass a law for the relief of such

persons as have paid the per centage and interest, and been to the expense of a survey before any other person has filed an affidavit for the same land—provided such persons continue to pay the interest on their respective surveys.

COUNTY BOUNDARY.

I have some suggestions to make with regard to some portions of the county boundary between Marin and Sonoma counties. That portion from where the San Antonio Creek strikes the Salt Marsh, to Petaluma Creek, from that point the San Antonio Creek is very crooked, and many large creeks running into it, and in a short time it will be impossible to tell which is the San Antonio Creek. Now, if the boundary line should run due east from the point where the San Antonio Creek strikes the Marsh to the Petaluma Creek, it would be a much better boundary line than to follow the meanderings of the San Antonio, and I think it would be satisfactory to both counties.

TAX VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Number of acres in Marin County, as before stated, is three hundred and ten thousand.

Cash value of above	\$1,041,623 171,375 839,777 31,800
Total	\$2,084,575

TAXES OF MARIN COUNTY.

State tax County tax Road tax. Delinquent tax of last year Redemption Fund	10,418 64 1,039 86 3,081 28
Total	

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Your most obedient servant,

A. D. EASKOOT, County Surveyor of Marin County.



County Surveyor's Office, December 12th, 1860.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,

Surveyor-General:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature, concerning County Surveyors, I respectfully submit the following report:

COUNTY ROADS.

Most all the roads in this county were laid out under the old law without a survey, so that I am unable to give the location of them. Under the law passed by the last Legislature, the county has expended about one thousand two hundred dollars improving the roads, and if the law is not repealed too soon, in a year or two more the roads in this county will be as good as any portion of the State.

BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

There is but one ferry in the county. There are no toll-bridges. The bridges having been built by the county are free. Two of them may be classed among the permanent improvements of the State, being of stone, built in a substantial and workmanlike manner, are an ornament to the county and a credit to the builder. The one that crosses Napa Creek on Main Street, is an eliptical arch, forty feet span. The one across Napa River consists of three arches, twenty-nine feet each; the two were built at a cost of one thousand eight hundred dollars.

COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries of Napa County exist only on the Statute Book. The Board of Supervisors, through a mistaken idea of economy, have neglected to make provisions for paying for the survey, and therefore, there has never been any portion of it established. If the Legislature is disposed to alter the lines of this county I would, for the sake of improving the shape of the county, suggest the following changes: from the point where the present west boundary crosses the line of the "Huichica Rancho," follow the western boundary of said rancho to Sonoma Creek, thence down Sonoma Creek to San Pablo Bay, and along the bay and the Straits of Carquinas to the middle of range three west; thence north, through the middle of range three west, to the first standard line north; thence east as at present. And if the Clear Lake country is made into a separate county, I would recommend that the dividing line be the second United States standard, north, or the next township line north of the standard.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

I have made sixty-one surveys of swamp or overflowed lands, containan area of ten thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight acres; of these four have been forfeited, and five of them are resurveys. A large portion of it is salt marsh, between Sonoma and Huichica creeks, which is entered by parties who have combined for the purpose of reclaiming it in connec-

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tion, so as to reduce the expenses. They have twenty Chinamen at work, and have completed over six miles of levee, at a cost of about a dollar a rod. What it will be when it is reclaimed is as yet a matter of opinion. My own opinion is that it will be the most productive land in the State, it being an alluvial deposit of unknown depth. The cost of reclaiming cannot be a great deal, as it only overflows to the depth of a few inches, and the levee, with the ditch, and tide gate in the sloughs, can be made for one dollar a rod, that is, three hundred and twenty dollars per mile, which is about half the cost of a good board fence, and though a ditch fence on dry land is no fence at all, on the marsh it would be a secure one, as it would catch the leakage water, and being always wet at the bottom no animal could cross it without sticking in the mud. The growth at present on the marsh consists of a variety of salt grass, weeds, and a few bushes, and on the banks of some of the sloughs clover and pea vines, and in some places tules. When the water is kept off long enough for the ground to dry it can be burned over, and, with the exception of the places where there is a growth of tule, can be plowed without much difficulty; and after it is ploughed, and exposed to the rains of two or three winters, the salt will be leached out.

The plan that I would recommend is to make the ditches on the inside of the levee, and of sufficient size to furnish all the earth necessary to form the levee, and connecting with all the sloughs, so as to carry the water out of the small sloughs into the large ones, where a sufficient number of tide gates should be placed, so as to carry off all the water from the inside. These gates should be of redwood plank, at least two inches thick, made in shape of a long box, open at one end, and with a door at the other, hung at an angle of about forty-five degrees, so as to shut like a valve when the tide rises and presses on the outside; but to open when the tide falls, from the pressure of the water inside, thereby removing the water from the inside of the levee without the expense of machinery.

In this connection, allow me to call your attention to a large tract of salt marsh on the east side of Napa River, which, as it overflows by every tide, is probably the property of the State, but is claimed by the present holder of the Suscol Grant, from his construction of the wording of the grant, which calls for the "Estero de Napa," as the western boundary, and he claims to the low water mark on the channel of the Napa River; but if the high water mark is the line, all the marsh belongs to the State, and at the time of the making of the grant, salt marsh was not worth having, and where the grants were limited in quantity has almost invariably been left out; and in this case, if the proper measures were taken, the State could secure a large body of what will some day be valuable land. There are parties ready to enter the land, but do not like to undergo the expenses of a law suit, and if they lose the land lose also the money that they pay the State. If there was a provision for exactly such cases, by way of an amendment of the law providing for the refunding of the money in case they should lose the land, then the land would all be entered, and the interest of the State attended to.

MINERALS.

Borax is found in abundance in two small lakes near Clear Lake, and in the same vicinity there is a bank of native sulpher, covering an area of about four acres. Rich specimens of cinnabar have been brought down from the neighborhood of Mount Saint Helena, and also native quick-silver, and several companies are engaged developing the mines.

Hot springs are found in different parts of the county, and also white sulpher; and the Mountain Springs, seven miles from Napa, can supply soda water enough for all the State.

Napa Valley has always stood high as a grain growing district, and never fails to produce a fair crop; but a great many persons are beginning to turn their attention to the cultivation of the grape for wine, and lands on the hill sides, that a year ago were considered hardly worth having, are now sought after for vineyards, and in a few years we hope to see Napa Valley, without losing its position as a grain growing district, rank high for its excellent wine. It has the same kind of volcanic soil as Sonoma Valley, and a warmer climate.

In agricultural statistics the County Assessor is better prepared to report than the County Surveyor.

• The above is respectfully submitted by,

T. J. DEWOODY, County Surveyor of Napa County.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

Duncan Beaumont......County Surveyor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,) Stockton, Dec. 10, 1860.

Hon. Horace A. Higley, Surveyor-General:

DEAR SIR:-I have the honor to transmit to you, in accordance with

the act defining the duties of my office, the following report:

During the past year, applications for swamp land have been filed in this office amounting to ninety-five thousand acres. Almost all of the applications have been made for six hundred and forty acres. Surveys were made of all of this land last winter and spring, according to the ap-

The Swamp Land Act of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight authorized the purchaser to locate three hundred and twenty acres, restricting him to one-half mile front on any lake or navigable stream. The act of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine authorizes the location of six hundred and forty acres, but makes no provision for greater frontage. In all of this ninety-five thousand acres there are but ten claims which could be located in strict accordance with the law. However, sixty-six locations have been made, embracing twelve thousand acres. These locations have been made by returning one section in two or more surveys. There is one instance, in which nine hundred and sixty acres was desired to be located, in which the land had to be divided in seven surveys, in order to comply with the law.

All of this land would have been returned and paid for before this time, had the law in reference to frontage been amended, as was contemplated at the time the surveys were made.

Under the statute, there are only two streams declared navigable in this county. Under a decision of the Supreme Court of this State, appended to the law in Woods' Digest, there are eighteen navigable streams,

dividing these lands in such a manner that it is impossible to return surveys for six hundred and forty acres with only one half-mile frontage. The interest of the State demands that the Legislature should amend this law at an early period of its next session.

Extensive and permanent improvements have been made during the past year in the tule lands of this county, demonstrating the perfect practicability of their reclamation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DUNCAN BEAUMONT, County Surveyor, San Joaquin County.

SONOMA COUNTY.

J. B. Wood......County Surveyor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, Sonoma, Nov. 29, 1860.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY, Surveyor-General of California:

SIR:-In accordance with law, and agreeable to your instructions, I beg leave to submit to you the following, my annual report:

As the County Assessor has, I presume, made his report, and with the additional information acquired by the taking of the census, I do not deem it necessary for me to say anything in regard to the statistics of the

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

There are two licensed ferries in Sonoma County; one is situated at the mouth of the Russian River, and the other is across the Russian River, at, or near, Healdsburg. The income arising from these ferries is very small, as they are seldom used, excepting at a high stage of water in the river. There have been some attempts at artesian well-boring, but with very little success. There has been but one of them that has discharged water above the surface, and that one in small quantities. We have no turnpike, or rail roads; no magnetic telegraph lines. There have been no improvements made on our highways for several years, consequently they are in a wretched condition; and the work that has been done to the roads, has been of no use, owing to the many changes that have since been made. You can frequently see mile-posts and bridges situated in the middle of some man's farm, that has been built or extended across the highway.

COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

The act of the Legislature defining the different boundaries of this county is so indefinite, that an officer of Sonoma or either of the adjoining counties can scarcely tell whether he is in his own county or an adjoining one, and more especially regarding that portion of the county line dividing Sonoma from Marin, which was changed by our last Legislature. The specification is so indefinite that I do not think a person with all the information that could be obtained, would be able to point out this par-

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Sonoma is an agricultural and pastoral county; there is but a small portion of land that is not suitable for grain or grazing purposes, perhaps one-fourth, which has a thick growth of timber and brushwood on it. There is only a small portion of swamp and overflowed lands, situated on San Pablo Bay, Sonoma, Petaluma, and San Antonio, creeks, perhaps fifteen thousand acres, nearly all of which have been surveyed.

PLAN FOR THE RECLAMATION OF OVERFLOWED AND SWAMP LANDS.

I can say but very little on this subject, as my experience in such matters has been very limited; it would, therefore, seem almost absurd on my part to hazard an opinion. However, in the first place, I would recommend a good system of ditching and embankments along the bay streams and principal sloughs, to prevent the outflows of the tide and the influx of the body of water which will accumulate by drainage, or from the main land. The work of ditching and embankments will obviate the necessity of fencing, and, consequently, reduce the expense of reclamation, which will probably not exceed four or five dollars per acre. I have no doubt that the plan I have recommended would, in the course of a very short time, cause the land to produce grass, and, as soon as that was accomplished, the reclamation would be complete. As to the mode of tilling, or the description of plough for such an operation, I can give no opinion, as no experiment of this kind has been made in this part of the county. The whole amount of swamp and overflowed land surveyed and approved by the Surveyor-General, is ten thousand five hundred and fortyfour and twenty-six hundredths acres, on which some of the locators have commenced operations, but as little progress has been made in the work, I am unable to give you reliable information.

SCHOOL LAND WARRANTS.

School Land Warrant No. 275, located by William Mock for J. W. Ormsby, April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six; School Land Warrant No. 65, located by William Mock for George Campbell, June fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and relocated by J. B. Wood; School Land Warrant No. 160, for three hundred and twenty acres; No. 674 for one hundred and sixty acres—are located upon the following described lands: The southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, the southwest quarter, the southwest quarter, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 12; the west half of Section 13; the west half of the northeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 13. Total, six hundred and forty acres; Township, No. 6, North Range, No. 10, west base and meridian of Mount Diablo, July thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by William Mock for Thomas Roach.

School Land Warrants Nos. 138—141 are located upon the following lands: Warrant No. 138 upon the southwest quarter of Section 32; Warrant No. 139 upon the southeast quarter of Section 31; Warrant No. 140 upon the northeast quarter of Section 6; Warrant No. 141 upon the northwest quarter of Section 5. Townships, Nos. 7 and 8, North Range, No. 7, west base and meridian of Mount Diablo—by J. B. Wood for Emsley Elliott, December third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

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School Land Warrants Nos. 266, 273, and 278, are each for one hundred and sixty acres. No. 266 upon the west half of the southwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, of Section 32; No. 273 on the east half of the southeast quarter; No. 278 on the west half of the northeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, of Section 31, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 30. Township, No. 9, North Range, No. 7, west base, meridian of Mount Diablo.

Location made by H. H. Harman, Deputy County Surveyor for C. B. Grant—Warrants Nos. 86 and 87, located on the fractional north half of Section 5, Township No. 8, North Range No. 9 west, and fractional southeast quarter of same section, containing three hundred and eighteen acres.

east quarter of same section, containing three hundred and eighteen acres.

Location of School Land Warrant No. 99, on the first of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, by C. C. Tracy, Deputy County Surveyor, upon the east half of Section 15, Township No. 6, North Range No. 8, west base and meridian of Mount Diablo.

Location of School Land Warrants Nos. 179 and 466, for one hundred and sixty acres each, September first, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, by C. C. Tracy, Deputy County Surveyor, for Owen P. Sutton, upon the south fractional half of Section 26, the fractional southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 27, the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 25; all of Township No. 7, of Range No. 8, west base and meridian of Mount Diablo.

Location of School Land Warrant No. 260, for three hundred and twenty acres, for C. H. Holmes, October ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, upon southeast quarter and west half of the northeast quarter of Section No. 3, and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section No. 2, Township No. 7, Range No. 8, west base and meridian of Mount Diable

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. WOOD, County Surveyor Sonoma County.

SUTTER COUNTY.

Phil. E. Drescher......County Surveyor.

County Surveyor's Office, November 27th, 1860.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY, Surveyor-General:

SIR:—In compliance with the statutes, I respectfully submit the following brief report:

For a small county, like Sutter, of about five hundred square miles, where more than one-third of the lands are annually more or less submerged, the title of the other two-thirds has been kept in suspense for the last ten years by supposed Mexican grants, it will appear natural that the interest must be great which an exclusive agricultural people have in the definite construction of the act of Congress of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, by which the swamp and overflowed lands were donated to the several States. In view of this important interest,



allow me, therefore, to direct your attention to the speedy action necessary by the State in regard to the segregation of the swamp and overflowed lands from those of the General Government. A large quantity of these lands have been entered under the several acts of the Legislature, and consequently considerable sums have been paid into the State Treasury, without an adequate security of future title. The money thus paid into the State Treasury is not so much of a loss to persons who enter these lands as the delay put upon their operations in reclaiming said lands, as long as they are not finally considered swamp lands; on the other hand, it is to the interest of the State. It might turn out that by their labor they make their title more uncertain, the same as if they had left the lands in their natural condition, and consequently the settlers make their subsistence by cutting grass and making inferior hay on the small knolls and ridges that extend along the margins into the tule. Their actions are so retarded—as with most of the settlers of Sutter County in years past, when Mexican grants were adversely hanging over their farms—that they hardly have the courage to make brush fences around their grain-fields.

Fractional Townships Nos. 13 and 14 north, Range 2 east, and 12 north, Range 2 east, and Townships Nos. 13 and 14 north, Range 2 east, were sec-

Fractional Townships Nos. 13 and 14 north, Range 1 east, and 12 north, Range 2 east, and Townships Nos. 13 and 14 north, Range 2 east, were sectioned by the U. S. Surveyors, in the fall of eighteen hundred and fifty-five. But very little swamp land has been marked off, and if the survey was to be made at the present time, now that the tules are burnt off to the ground, I doubt very much whether any swamp lands would be marked off at all. Where is the Surveyor that would not admit that the tules are easier sectioned after they have been burnt down, than any other lands in California? And then, twelve dollars per mile is pretty good new

other lands in California? And then, twelve dollars per mile is pretty good pay.

Captain Vioget, who is said to have made the map of the New Helvetia Grant, for General Sutter, in the winter of eighteen hundred and forty, ought to be considered pretty good authority, (he may have been the first Surveyor that ever made a sketch of this section of California,) and he has marked a large portion of land between the Sacramento and Feather rivers, as "Tulares." Perhaps there is something in the season that these lands should be segregated by Surveyors comparative strangers to the country. I think the months of April and May would give more visible indications of the true character of these lands, than October or November.

It has been said, that in California the plow has been ahead of the compass. It might with equal truthfulness be said, that the actions of our Legislatures are as far behind the interests of the people—as regards the segregation of the swamp and overflowed lands—as the compass is behind the plow.

No attempts have been made for the reclamation of swamp lands on a

No attempts have been made for the reclamation of swamp lands on a large scale, until this fall, when the Marysville and Vallejo Railroad Company commenced putting in their dam across the Sacramento River Slough. This slough is about two hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep, and heretofore discharged its full volume of water, for six months of the year, in an extensive tule bed; and if the dam that has been made across it by the railroad company should stand—of which there is little doubt, judging from its solid construction—it will lay a large body of from one hundred and eighty to two hundred sections, comparatively dry; and if, in the future, the waters of Butte Creek are confined in a canal dug through to Feather River, it will bring under cultivation the richest lands in Sutter County.

With these few necessary remarks, I close my Annual Report for eighteen hundred and sixty.

I am very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

> PHIL. E. DRESCHER, County Surveyor of Sutter County.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

OF P. S. BEASLEY, ON THE RECLAMATION OF SWAMP LANDS.

Peachdale, November 22, 1860.

Hon. H. A. Higley, Surveyor-General:

SIR:-Agreeable to promise, I proceed to give you my plan for reclaiming tule lands. Commence on the front, and cut a ditch seven feet wide and four feet deep. Place the sod in two rows on the inside of the ditch, one row in eight inches of it, and the other far enough back to give sufficient space for the bottom dirt between them. Throw in the bottom dirt and the levee is complete. Proceed in building the levee around the entire tract of land in the same way, and it is reclaimed. Always build the levee on the inside of the ditch. In extending the levee back from the river, commence at the edge of the water at low tide, run it back as deep as you can, and when in line with the front levee, put in a sluicebox. Fill in the ditch on top of the box, and that will prevent the tides from interfering much with the ditching on the inside of it. Continue the ditch back two feet wide and as deep as the bottom of the box, which will give drainage enough, and build the levees. When it has been extended back as far as required, commence at the other end of the front levee and extend the ditch back in the same manner. Then connect the back ends by a ditch five feet wide and four feet deep. The land is then reclaimed from water. In the summer, set the sod on fire and burn it off, which reclaims the land from tule and grass roots. Take particular care that the fire does not get to the levee, for if it does, it will burn it up. After the sod has burnt off, it leaves dust and ashes from four to ten inches deep. Sow wheat on this, harrow or brush it in, and it will make a fine crop. Potatoes produce very well planted in these ashes, and require no work after planting the first year, and the next year it can be plowed with one yoke of oxen. I have cultivated on land of this character, beets, turnips, onions, parsnips, carrots, cabbage, celery, lettuce, Indian corn, wheat, barley, oats, sweet potatoes and Irish, peas, beans, etc. They all grow finely.

This land is never too dry to plow. You can sow grain from September until the next May, and it will mature.

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For pasturing horses and cattle, I don't think the land can be equal in the State.

It will cost about one dollar and seventy-five cents per rod to build to levee. The implements to work with in cutting the ditch and building the levee, are a "tule-cutter" to cut the sod with, and a hook to pull out and plow it with; also, a long-handled, round-pointed shovel.

Any persons desiring further information in regard to this subject, or see for themselves my plan of reclaiming tule lands, can do so by comir to my place, ten miles below Rio Vista, on the east side of the Sacrame to River, where I shall be happy to give them all the information I possess on the subject.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,

P. S. BEASLEY.

OF J. M. SIDWELL, ON THE RECLAMATION OF SWAMP LAND

Horse-Shoe Bend, Toland & Lee's Rancho, November 14th, 1860.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY, Surveyor-General:

Sir:—I have the honor to report the following circumstances which have presented themselves to my mind since my first experience in relaiming the swamp and overflowed lands in this section of the country

I made my first trial in eighteen hundred and fifty-four, upon a smapiece of land which was overflowed every tide. I had a levee two an a-half feet high, which made it about one foot above the spring-tide marl. The first season it did not succeed well. The second, it became ver tight, not leaking a drop. In June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, I hat the ground all spaded up. In July, I put the plow to work, turning the furrow toward the levee, filling up the ditch and making a solid bank. In a few more years it will appear like a natural bank. This I think the best mode of making a levee on the bank of any stream. The ond difficulty I have found in reclaiming these lands is in keeping the wate from flowing over them. It is not necessary for back ditches; a goo front levee is what is required. The ditch should not be over two feedeep. If the levee should be higher, make the ditch wider. The differom a five-by-two-feet ditch will make a levee of sufficient hight in more cases, until it can be raised by back plowing, which will prove far bette than any machine that can be started.

On Captain J. H. Smith's claim, bordering on Cache Creek Slougl back of Rio Vista, I did not pretend to make a general levee, but merel stopped the small inlets or sloughs, putting sluices to each, according t their size; say, for instance, a slough ten feet wide, six feet deep, and on mile in length, a sluice one foot in depth by three in width, will be sufficient. I would not use any sluice smaller than two feet wide and one i depth. The sluice must increase more in proportion as the slough wider and longer; for instance, in a dam which I put in for Smith, the slough being sixty-four feet in width and fourteen in depth, I placed sluice eight feet in width and seventeen inches in depth, which shoul have been five feet in depth, so as to pass off the rain-water that collecte in the slough from the hills. The slough is about two and a-half miles i



length to the head, where there is a long, wide flat, covering an area of about two thousand or more acres, which collects the water in the rainy season. As it is, there is somewhere near one thousand acres pretty thoroughly reclaimed for the sum of one thousand dollars, and by spending one thousand more, he can have three thousand acres pretty well reclaimed at a cost of sixty-six and two-third cents per acre. The larger the tract, the less is the cost per acre for reclamation.

In constructing the levee on Dr. Toland & Lee's Rancho, I have cut a ditch five feet wide and two in depth, making the levee of the dirt there-from, first taking the sod and making a good front next to the ditch, about two and a-half feet high, then putting the remuant of the dirt on the outside, packing it down well. After the expiration of one season, it will not let water in enough to be of any injury. The levee must have time to settle before it can be of service. It is nearly impossible to make it tight the first season. A levee is something like a fence-it needs repairing every year. It is for that reason that I advance the idea of shoal ditching and back plowing. By this means you can in a few years, have your levees on a grade apparently level, and annually increase them in

It will not do to calculate on the immediate use of these lands for other than grazing purposes; the risk of overflow at first would be too great to

put in crops of grain.

The dams I have built on the rancho, are made of brush and dirt, which if properly made, will never give out. I prefer brush to lumber dams. The lumber dam cannot be made to last more than ten years at most, while a brush dam, if built at the proper season, will increase in strength as it acquires age. To construct a brush dam in a slough, say fifty feet in width, and on an average of ten feet in depth, it will cost about five hundred dollars. A lumber dam would cost about one-third more. The sluices should not be placed in the slough; a channel should be cut around the end of the dam through solid ground, so that they will have a firm bed, and the dirt should be well rammed down at the sides. The length of sluices vary from sixteen to forty feet. It is not well to have the dam close to the bank, especially when there are steamers running on the river—they cause a vibration of the gates, which is apt to damage the

The land which I have reclaimed here in the early part of this season, is now dry enough for burning or plowing. Burning I do not approve of; though a quicker way of getting the land ready for cultivation, it is not so good. By plowing the land, in June or July, it will rot in time to raise a crop the following year. I think the first season, that sod corn might be raised to advantage, similar to the mode of raising the first crop in the Western States. It is argued that the ground is too cold; I think after the water is once shut off, the ground appears to undergo a change, and by turning it up at the time I speak of, there would be a heavy crop of grass, which, turned under, would act as a hot-bed another year.

I might, perhaps, go into detail still further, in this matter, but feeling that I am not competent to do the subject justice without further experience, I therefore submit the foregoing to your consideration.

> I have the honor to be Your obedient servant,

> > J. M. SIDWELL, Sup't of Reclamation at Horse-Shoe Bend.

REPORTS OF COUNTY ASSESSORS.

AMADOR COUNTY.

Frederick P. Smith......County Assessor

OFFICE COUNTY ASSESSOR, Jackson, December 24th, 1860.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY, Survéyor-General:

SIR:-In compliance with your circular, and in conformity with the

Six:—In compliance with your circular, and in conformity with the law, I submit the following, my annual report:

The total valuation of the property of this county, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty, is two million three hundred and ninety-nine thousand one hundred and thirty-eight dollars—falling below that of last year, sixteen thousand six hundred and eighty-one dollars. The falling off is accounted for by the great depreciation in the value of live stock.

REAL ESTATE.

The value of real estate is steadily advancing; especially is this true as regards that portion lying in and below the foot-hills, embracing what are known as Ione, Dry Creek, Buckeye, and Jackson valleys. And the advance may be expected to be still more rapid from this time forward; for, indeed, this is a beautiful locality—a body of land unsurpassed in richness and productiveness, producing, without irrigation, crops equaling, if not surpassing, those of any of the lower valleys of our State. Where irrigation is needed, however, water is readily obtained, as each of these valleys is watered by distinct running streams.

One drawback to improvement in this section of our county, heretofore, has been the uncertainty of the validity of the so-called "Pico," or "Rio Seco Grant." The decision of the U. S. District Court made during the past year, removing this claim from our best valley lands, has induced settlers to improve and beautify their homes, and I have no doubt another year will show a large increase in the value of this part of the county over other portions, and over the assessment for this year.



FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

The increase in apple trees has been large, the number returned this year being thirty-two thousand two hundred and sixty-three. As an article of food, fruit, but more especially apples, have been proved of great value. The cost of living in families can be very materially reduced by the use of fruit, in various ways, not merely by the amount of aliment afforded, but by adding to the variety and to the list of luxuries, enabling them to reduce the amount of other and more costly luxuries. Hence, I am happy to notice the great increase in the number of trees planted this last season.

The increase in pear, plum, and cherry trees, is also large, but the increase in the number of grape vines is astonishing; one hundred and sixty thousand vines is the number given in. Ranches exist in our county containing as many as fifteen thousand vines, and producing many tuns of grapes, although one-half of the vines are not yet in bearing condition. A considerable quantity of wine will be manufactured in different portions of our county this fall. The ruling price of grapes is one hundred and twenty dollars per tun.

LIVE STOCK.

The increase in the number of horses, over last year, is two hundred and forty-eight; cattle, one thousand three hundred and seventy-two; sheep, seven thousand three hundred and twelve.

MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.

The number of grist mills and saw mills is the same as last year. The quantity of flour and lumber manufactured, about the same. The iron foundry, situated at Sutter Creek, and owned by Frank Tibbetts, Esq. is doing an excellent business, and is indeed a useful institution. The heaviest kind of machinery used for quartz-crushing, is here manufactured with dispatch, and at only a very slight advance on city prices.

The increase in quartz mills is three, being a total of thirty-six mills;

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but owing to repairs needed in some, litigation in regard to others, and the failure of quartz, only nineteen are in operation. Many of this number are paying handsomely. Especially is this the case with the Badger and Eureka mills, situate at Sutter Creek; the Keystone Mill, situate at Amador; the Oneida, situate near Jackson; and the Butte Mill, situate near Butte City.

The mines owned by Alvinza Hayward, Esq. and known as the "Badger" and "Eureka," are said, by those who pretend to know, to be the best paying concerns in the State. The depth attained on the veins is four hundred and seventy-five feet and upwards, and the average pay of rock fifteen dollars per tun. At this great depth, the veins are from fifteen to thirty feet in width, and the whole paying rock. Ninety-five men are constantly employed by Mr. Hayward, and the net proceeds are about twelve thousand dollars per month. The Badger Mills are run eight months in the year; and the Eureka the whole year.

A new steam mill is being erected at Scottsville, by Albert Moore, Esq. and will be under way in a month from this date. The rock to be crushed at this mill is rich, and the quantity large. Many other mills are paying good profits, but I have not the space to particularize.

In my last report I spoke of a coal-mine having been discovered in Buckeye Valley, in this county; but to what extent it has been opened or prospected I am unable to say. Of another mine, discovered since near Ione City, and owned by Messrs. Hall & Harron, I have more knowledge. This vein is very extensive, and the quality pronounced excellent. Coal from this mine is already in use in every portion of the county, for use of mills, burning in stoves, and making gas. In the Golden Star Grist Mill, situate at Ione City, this coal is now used instead of wood. Instead of three cords of wood, formerly used every twelve hours, one and a half tun of coal now suffices, which is a saving to the owners of six dollars for that length of time.

One other subject I will touch upon, then close. The farmers of Amador County have heretofore been blessed with a good market; but the increased interest manifested in farming, and the great increase in the quantity of grain raised from year to year, compel them to look about for a more extensive market.

The great discoveries made east of the mountains, the acknowledged richness of the silver mines of Carson, the known unproductiveness and unfitness of lands in that region for farming purposes, must naturally make it a good and regular market for any and all the commodities produced and for sale by our farmers.

Our close proximity, and the acknowledged probability, of the construction of a good road between some eastern point in our county and the summit of the Sierra Nevada, induces our farmers to believe that such a road should be opened to them. Whether by the State, the County, or by individual enterprise, is immaterial to them; they demand a road. Such a road would be of incalculable value, not only to the farmers of our county, but would equally benefit the farmers of San Joaquin and Sacramento counties, as well as many other classes of our community. I trust the mention to you of this subject will induce you to give it a notice in your report, and, by that means, bring it more prominently before the public, and ultimately result in the opening of the desirable thoroughfare.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK P. SMITH, County Assessor of Amador County. Jackson, October 24th, 1860.

Having sent you a copy of the statistics for this year, I did not deem it necessary to copy it again, or to add it to this.

Truly yours,

FREDERICK P.'SMITH,

Assessor for Amador County.
To Hon. H. A. Higley,

Surveyor-General.

BUTTE COUNTY.

WM. D. VANTINE......County Assessor.

County Assessor's Office, Oroville, Oct. 2, 1860.

Hon. H. A. Higley, Surveyor-General:

Six:—I have herewith enclosed a statement of the agricultural and other statistics of Butte County, compiled from the assessment books of eighteen hundred and sixty; and also, an abstract of the assessed value of real and personal property, with the amount of taxes for State and county purposes levied thereon.

Farmers, generally speaking, have reaped an average crop; though prices are low for grain, stock, etc.

The several branches of industry in this county, to wit: agricultural, mercantile, and mining, appear to be in a prosperous condition. One difficulty we experience is that such a number of disputes, followed by suits at law, arise from lands claimed by possession, and covered by Spanish grants; that there has not been the improvements made that would have been had these matters been settled.

The breed of stock of all kinds in this county, is improving slowly, but steadily. I wish to notice a late importation of fine South Down sheep by J. M. Montgomery, of Pine Creek, Chico Township.

Fruit-growing has increased during the present year, and the greater part of the finer fruits are of excellent flavor. I will here refer to the orchards of Messrs. Bidwell, Briggs, Washington Henshaw, and J. R. Woolen.

The facilities for the cultivation of the grape-vine in this county, in many locations are good, and some of the different classes of grapes are as fine as any raised in the State; among others I may mention those raised by T. Shaub, near Oroville.

Three hundred gallons of wine have been made by Major John Bidwell, the present year, from grapes raised on his rancho at Chico, and of good quality.

The mercantile business in this county is in, I think, a prosperous condition, though, for some time past, not so extensive as we could have wished, however. The trade of Oroville is slowly progressing, and as we have all confidence in a railroad being built to connect Oroville with tide water railroad, we have no doubt of future prosperity, and within a short

period of time. The Contractors have been delayed in the commencement of the work for the purpose of testing the law passed by the Legislature, approved March fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty, and amended March twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixty, authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the county to issue her bonds for the two hundred thousand dollars to aid in the prosecution of the work.

The present year we have had considerable improvements made at our county seat, in good substantial buildings, and will, undoubtedly, within the coming year, much more.

The principal scats of mining enterprise in the county are at Oroville, Inskip, Dogtown, Cherokee Flat, Yankee Hill, Oregon City, and Sparks & Smith's Mill, near the same, Mooreville, and Forbestown.

River mining I do not think is carried on to such an extent as it was last year, although there are many claims being worked on the Main, Middle, North, and South, forks of Feather River. The Golden Channel claims of J. & T. Lytle, and H. B. Minott & Co. employ a large number of men, and I little doubt that they will be successful in their operations on Main Feather River, above Oroville. At quartz mining there is considerable work, and but few claims paying well. The heaviest mining operations in the county, successfully prosecuted, are located about, or near, Dogtown, on the hills of little Butte Creek, and on the west branch of Feather River, it being generally tunnel mining, and, as a general thing, requiring the outlay of much capital.

The number of miles of boundary necessary to be run in this county, at least, prior to March first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, I should say would be about sixty miles. The said lines to be run between Butte and Sutter counties, Butte and Colusa counties, and Butte and Plumas; there being much difficulty experienced by the Assessors of the several counties in making their assessments.

Electro-magnetic telegraphs in this county, we have but one, and its value ten thousand seven hundred dollars, and extending about fifty-four miles in length

The timber of the county, of the greater part, is cedar and pine; redwood, none. Oak to be found generally in the valley, but the lands not heavily timbered. The assessment of the present year, you will perceive, is not so large as eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, but I have no doubt the supplementary assessment, will, in all probability, increase it to four million of dollars. This may be accounted for by the decrease in the value of stock since last year. In conclusion I would recommend that printed blanks be forwarded to the several County Assessors, in sufficient quantity and before the time of their commencing to assess, so that all could be accomplished at one time, in accordance with the recommendation of John Rule, Esq. Assessor of Yuba County.

I am, sir, yours very respectfully,

WM. D. VANTINE, County Assessor of Butte County.



County Assessor's Office, Mokelumne Hill, Nov. 13, 1860.

To H. A. HIGLEY, Surveyor General:

Sir:—In accordance with the requirement of "An Act concerning the the Office of Surveyor-General," passed April seventeen, eighteen hundred and sixty, I herewith transmit my annual report, as Assessor of Cala-

The principal source of wealth at present, at least, of this county consists in her mines; for although the western portion is mainly occupied, as it is best adapted to agricultural purposes, it is the auriferous yield of the lesser branches and spurs of the Sierra Nevada, which imparts activity to the other pursuits of her citizens, furnishing as it does the wherewithal to remunerate the husbandman for his labor.

But, lest an erroneous impression should be produced by the foregoing, justice requires to state that, if from its superficial nature, this portion of the county will not admit of the laying out of extensive farms, the experiment to plant the vine and tree upon these apparently arid and sterile hill-sides, has produced such extraordinary favorable results as to leave not a shadow of a doubt of the adaptability of every foot of land not otherwise unfit for cultivation, to the purpose of horticulture. By reference to the accompanying table of statistics you will perceive that our citizens are alive to the importance of this branch of industry and source of future wealth; and it must be truly gratifying to every well-wisher of this State to learn the fact that the progress, extension, and yield, of horticulture is far ahead of the inverse ratio of the supposed or actual decline of the mines, so that what the county is losing by the gradual exhaustion of her mines, and consequent depreciation of mining property, such as ditches, flumes, reservoirs, etc., she is more than gaining by the rapid conversion of her virgin soil into blooming and productive gardens and homesteads

The striking contrast between the number of trees and vines of this year and that of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, (according to the last published report of my predecessor,) will furnish a more convincing proof of the start taken by horticulture, than anything I might say upon the subject, the number of trees having more than doubled, and, in some instances, tripled since then, and the number of grape-vines increased from twenty-four thousand one hundred and eighty-seven, in eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, to one hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, in eighteen hundred and sixty.

All sorts of garden vegetables are produced in the greatest abundance for home consumption.

The cultivation of hops has been tried this season, and promises ere long to become a staple production.

It is a well-known fact that there can be no reliable information obtained in regard to the yield of the gold mines of this or any other county in the State, and while, therefore, I refrain from more than a mere allusion to the existence of such, I must, on the contrary, enlarge upon an-

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other branch of mining that bids fair to rival our gold-fields at no very distant day—I refer to her

COPPER MINES.

In the spring of the present year a copper field, having the appearance of proving very extensive and remunerative, was discovered by Mr. Hiram Hughes, in the southwestern portion of this county. Operations to develop the riches of the mine were immediately commenced, and the favorable result of the first prospectors, led to the discovery of the same and other ores at different points in the vicinity. All of these "claims" promise to equal in value the one first discovered, which latter closely resembles the far-famed Burre-Burre mines of south Australia.

resembles the far-famed Burre-Burre mines of south Australia.

The quality of the ore is blue and green carbonate, oxide of copper, yellow, gray, and black ores, some of which will yield, as I have been informed, from sixty-five to seventy per cent. There are at present accumulated at Hughes & Co.'s claim, some two hundred tuns of the ore, and about a like quantity on McCarty & Co.'s claim, but which, from adverse circumstances, has not been disposed of as yet.

I am confident that more discoveries of like character might be made—as there eventually will be—by a judicious outlay of capital, a practical knowledge of this branch of mining, and a scientific manipulation of the ores; and it is owing to the absence of all these that so little has been done there to develop the undoubted mineral wealth of this section of our country.

country.

It would amply repay the State for all the outlay that a State Mineralogist might make in giving this section a thorough scientific investigation, not only in connection with the discoveries already made, but to inaugurate a system of researches, which will, as I am satisfied, lead to the discovery of other minerals, such as sulphur, antimony, and tin—traces of which have already been found by "prospectors" unaided as they were by those indispensible guides—arts and science.

There having been no report made in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine by my predecessor, it is impossible for me, without going over the whole process of extracting from his books, as I have just done from my own, for this year, to institute a comparison between the different statistics of last year and those of the present; but from a partial investigation, I find that while the number of assessments of last year were sixteen hundred and twenty-three, those of the present ran up to eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, thus showing a gain of nearly fourteen and a half per cent. The value assessed on the different kinds of property, amount in the aggregate to two million, four hundred and twenty-seven thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five dollars, namely, assessed value of improvements on—

	Description.	Value.
Ranches		\$415,625
Town lots		\$415,625 397,409 1,615,761
. m 1		\$2,427,795
Total	***************************************	-, ,

The number of inhabitants of this county being about sixteen thousand, gives an average amount of property subject to assessment, to every man, woman, and child, of one hundred and fifty-one dollars and seventy-two

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ROBT W. DOWLING, Assessor of Calaveras County.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

LEWIS FOSTER....County Assessor.

> COUNTY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, Placerville, Oct. 27, 1860.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,

Surveyor-General:

SIR:-I have the honor herewith to transmit you the following official report of statistics of the county of El Dorado for the current year. The report is not as elaborate as I could have wished, but it is sufficiently so for all necessary purposes. It differs but slightly from that I made you

one year ago.

It is almost needless to inform you that I find it impossible to fully and accurately comply with the requirements of the law; but when practicable, I have strictly done so. Our population, to a great extent, is migratory, and the value of property is constantly changing. It is no unusual thing to find a mining camp prosperous one year, the next, deserted; for this reason it is more difficult to arrive at the real value of property in this than in the older States, where settlements are permanent and property acquires a fixed value.

In comparing the statistics of last year with those of the present, it will be perceived that there has been a marked and gratifying increase in the amount of taxable property over last year; also, fruit trees, vines, etc. Nearly every valley that is susceptible of irrigation, is covered with fruit trees, but there are thousands of acres, well adapted for vineyards, still uncultivated. At no distant day, El Dorado County, I am confident, with its fine orchards and productive vineyards, will compare favorably with older fruit-raising counties.

In the entire eastern portion of this county the timber may be regarded as inexhaustible. Of the chief varieties that are valuable for lumber, I will mention the sugar, pitch, and spruce, pines, which can be found in abundance. There are also species of live oak and ash that are valuable, but scarce; these are mostly found along cañons.

El Dorado is more noted for its mineral than its agricultural lands. The eastern portion is mountaineous, and the principal pursuit of a large proportion of its inhabitants, is in the collection of precious metals. There are, however, interspersed throughout this mountain region, innumerable

valleys adapted to agricultural and grazing purposes, which, in fertility, are equal to any in the county. The number of acres of land claimed is one hundred and fifty-six thousand and forty-nine. There are no swamp lands in the county.

I have to report but two foundaries; two tanneries; three soda factories; twelve breweries; three brick kilns; and two telegraphs.

MINING INTERESTS.

Quartz mining has about entirely ceased. There are river, tunnel, and surface, diggings, however, that are paying fair wages-a few paying

VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

In comparing the assessment of last year with this, it will be perceived that there has been a marked and gratifying increase. The total amount of property assessed is three million five hundred and ninety thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars. The total value of real estate is three hundred and twenty-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars. The value of improvements is one million two hundred and thirty-two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars. The amount of personal property is two million thirty-two thousand seven hundred and eightyseven dollars. An increase over last year's assessment of one million forty thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

LEWIS FOSTER, Assessor of El Dorado County.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

Monterey, November 24, 1860.

H. A. HIGLEY, Esq. Surveyor General:

DEAR SIR:-I herewith transmit to you the report of the County Assessor of this (Monterey) county for the present year, and also an abstract of said report. There being but one Assessor in this county, I thought it best to send you his full report. The delay is attributable to the Assessor, as I have just this day received it.

Very respectfully,

T. S. ROBERTS, County Auditor.

URIAH BURNS......County Assessor.

Assessor's Office, Monterey Nov. 23, 1860.

To the Clerk of the Board of Equalization:

Sir :- In accordance with the provisions of section nine of an act en-



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titled An Act to provide Revenue for the support of the Government of this State, approved April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty, I herewith transmit to you my annual report for the current year, wherein are mentioned such statistical facts as required by the circular of the Surveyor-General to the County Assessors in this State, and all general information (as much as is within my personal knowledge, and as learned from reliable sources) tending to develop the resources of this county, and to indicate some of its wants.

VALUE OF PROPERTY ASSESSED.

Real Estate Improvements on Real Estate Personal Property	\$493,914 126,270 877,482	50 00 60
Total value of Property Assessed	l .	

METEOROLOGY.

The following table is an abstract of meteorological phenomena observed by Dr. C. A. Canfield, at the city of Monterey, from October, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, to October, eighteen hundred and sixty:

	~												
LAT. 36 deg. 36 min. Long. 121 deg. 54 min. 30 sec.													
SUMMARY OF WEATHER.	Oct. 18	Nov. 1	Dec. 18	Jan. 18	Feb. 18	March,	April,	May, 1	June,	July, 1	Aug. 1	Sept .	Oct. 10
	1859	1859	1859	1860	1860	1860.	1860	1860	1860	1860	1860	.1860	1860
Greatest heat	95	69	72	62	66	70	79	65	66	78	78 53 65 0	93	72
Greatest cold	50 65 3	41 61	72 36	62 32 55	66 37 58	70 40 59	79 40 62	65 45 59	66 51 62	78 53 64	53	93 56 66 0	51
Average heat at 2 P. M	65	61	58	55	58	59	62	59	62	64	65	66	63
Number of nights of frost	3	4	17	11	5		0	0	0	0	0	O	. 1
Am't of rain in inches and hundr'ths.	0	3.03			(°54					0	U	0	0.70
Number of clear days No. of days completely clouded	2	1 7	1	10	6 5	2	4 7	5	16	7	5	3	1
No. of days of s. or s. w. winds		15	6	6	4	16	4	11	16 8	3	3	6	4
No. of days of N. or N. W. winds		12	20	ğ	16	11	18	17	17	3 26	24	1	10
Number of foggy mornings	11	15 12 4 1	ĩ	5 6 9 4 4	16 5 0	2 9 16 11 6 5	18 8 4	17 9	18	17	0 1 5 3 24 29 21 10	1 9 9	13
Number of foggy evenings	7	1	1 0	4	0	5	4	1	15	10	21	9	4
Fog all day, number of days	4	1	0	2	0	1	1	1	12	6	10	3	1
	Ţ				1	1		(1		i 1	

FARMING.

This year the lands in the Pajaro Valley and Salinas Plains have yielded an abundant crop. A quantity of wheat has been lost, owing to copious showers of rain during the month of July. As to other produce, the harvest has been satisfactory.

An undertaking, likely to prove very beneficial to the farmers of the aforesaid lands, has lately been set on foot. Some enterprising persons considering the Monterey or Salinas River navigable, to ascertain the distance from its mouth, have purchased a small steamer for the purpose of towing vessels over the bar, in and out the said river. The

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enterprise has succeeded extremely well; a large number of small crafts have entered the slough, loaded produce, and have been safely towed out to sea.

The opening of the navigation of the Salinas River is a great advantage to all land-owners and farmers in that neighborhood, saving them expensive costs of freight, and doing away altogether with the dangers of the Paiera landing through a high surf

of the Pajaro landing through a high surf.

The only drawback is, that the mouth of the river should not be attempted whenever the sea is rough; and, therefore, vessels may be obliged to remain in the port of Monterey for several days until a calm may permit them to go in. Likewise, vessels loaded in the slough must wait for an opportunity to go out. However, from the first of July to the fifteenth of October, the sea on the bar is so smooth that the entrance and exit of the river may be undertaken almost every day.

At the mouth of the river a city has been laid out, under the name of

At the mouth of the river a city has been laid out, under the name of Saint Paul's City. This is on a small swampy island, commonly called Paul's Island. It would not be advisable to erect any building thereon, neither to trust there any kind of depot, as the island is subject to overflow every severe winter.

Much grain has been cut early in the year as hay for cattle and horses; and no mention as to the quantity is made in this report, as I have had no means to make a correct estimate of the number of tuns of hay obtained.

PASTURAGE AND CATTLE.

The winter of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine and eighteen hundred and sixty having been comparatively wet, there has been good pasturage this year, and to the present time no want thereof has been experienced, although the rain, fallen early for the season, must have, in a great measure, deprived the grass of its strength and nutritious qualities. Owing to the drought of several years in succession, the seed of the wild oats in various parts of this county has almost been destroyed, and it will take two good years before the hills will be covered with that pasture as they were in the spring of eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

The indigenous grasses are: the wild oat, clover of several kinds bunch grass, pin grass, and others. Attempts to raise "alfalfa" or Peruvian clover have failed.

The cattle have done well, but are at low prices in the market. Much pains has been taken to improve the breed of Spanish stock cattle; several stockraisers had a number of American bulls imported, and are now beginning to get on their ranches some very fine half-breed cattle.

Since the last year much American stock cattle has come to this county.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE AMONG HORSES.

About the beginning of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine a disease altogether unknown to the native stockraisers, broke out among the horses in some parts of this county, and most of the horses attacked died. Until now no efficacious remedy against the evil is known. The progress of the disease is slow, but certain. The first symptoms are indicated by a continual shaking of the head; after some time, the diseased horse will droop his head until his nostrils touch the ground, and in that manner walk or trot for a considerable time and over many miles of ground without taking food or drink, and as if deprived of eyesight, until at last coming up before some obstacle, as a cluster of trees or a fence, he remains standing still until he dies.



This year the disease made its appearance at about the same time as the previous year, and is raging with greater intensity. Some stockraisers on the Salinas Plains—among others, Messrs. David Spence and Francisco Soberanes—have lost one-half of their horses.

Colts are subject thereto, the same as grown horses; and it has been ascertained that the disease is contagious.

The seat of the disease is undoubtedly in the brain, but although several experiments have been made on dead horses, no positive cause has as yet been discovered. When a horse is attacked with this disease, his recovery is never complete; but remains stupefied and almost useless.

I think the case is deserving the attention of the veterinary profession.

As may be seen by the table under the head of "Live Stock," there have been assessed ninety-nine thousand five hundred and fifty sheepfive thousand one hundred and fifty-six more than last year. As the assessment was made in the spring, most of the ewes had not yet lambed, or the lambs were so small as not to be worth the notice of the Assessor. If the lambs of this year were counted, the total amount of sheep would have been put down at one hundred and twenty-four thousand head.

It is a well-known fact that this county is the best locality in the State for raising sheep; the climate and pasturage are favorable to their increase and the improvement of the breed. No case of disease among the

flocks has come to my knowledge.

During this year, several new localities, proper for sheep raising, have been discovered, particularly in the extensive range of hills dividing Peach Tree Valley and the Salinas, where formerly leagues of land with good pasture, were lying useless for the want of water. Enterprising settlers have, by artificial means, succeeded in procuring an abundant supply of that element, thereby rendering valuable a considerable tract of land.

Captain Sherwood had this year one thousand two hundred sheep imported from Australia, of a superior quality. An offer was made for the lot, at thirty dollars per head, which was declined.

M. M. Flint, Bixby & Co. and Col. W. W. Hollister, have made it their especial care to improve the breed of sheep in this county. Their flocks can vie with the best in this State, for the superior quality of wool and

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

The raising of fruit trees is progressing, and the yield of the young trees is considerable every year, while the trees in the Mission Orchards, owing to old age, and want of proper care, begin to fail.

The vine is cultivated with success in several localities. On the farm of Mr. Theophile Vaché, on the eastern slope of the Gabilan Mountain, there are now over fifty thousand grape vines, which produced, last year, five hundred gallons of wine, of a very good quality. I am informed that this year, one thousand five hundred gallons of wine have been produced there.

WHALE FISHERIES, ETC.

There are two whaling companies at Monterey—one consisting of Americans and Portuguese, and the other of Portuguese only. Each company has two boats, manned by six men each. Besides the boats' crews, each company has three or four spare hands to attend to the try-

ing works. The following table will indicate the success of each company, and the amount of oil made within the last twelve months:

AMERICAN AND PORTUGUESE COMPANY.

Whales caught, California Grays. Whales caught, Humpbacks. Oil extracted from California Grays, barrels* Oil extracted from Humpbacks, barrels Total number of whales caught. Total number barrels of oil extracted.	9 13 250 400 22 650
Total Bullot Darroll of the Carlactou	000
PORTUGUESE COMPANY.	
Whales caught, California Grays. Whales caught, Humpbacks	18 16 700 500
Total number of whales caught	$ \begin{array}{r} 34 \\ 1,200 \\ 56 \\ 1,850 \end{array} $

Like the foregoing year, the mackerel fishery failed this year—both mackerel and herring having been scarce during the season. It has been noticed that, after two successive seasons, when the aforesaid fish have been abundant, there succeed two seasons when the same will be scarce. During the fishing season of a good year, the waters of Monterey Bay are literally swarming with a great variety of fish.

APIARIES.

The raising of bees has been lately undertaken, and has met with success, except in some parts of the Salinas Plains, where, according to report, several swarms have been destroyed by the rapacious attacks of a certain species of humble-bee, commonly called "yellow jacket."

An amateur in the city of Monterey has several hives, and they are

There is one saw mill, situated four miles from Monterey. It is propelled by a thirty-horse-power steam engine, and is capable of sawing seventeen thousand feet of lumber in twenty-four hours.

WOOD, LUMBER, ETC.

The lumber produced, is the "Monterey pine." It is tough, durable, and well suited to planking roads, wharfs, bridges, etc. but being very knotty, it cannot be recommended for spars.

The export of cord-wood amounts to about twenty thousand cords per

There are great quantities of redwood in the ravines at the foot of the mountains south of Carmelo River, but owing to the roughness of the

* The barrel is of the capacity of thirty-two gallons.



One vessel, of one hundred and twenty tuns burden, is in progress of construction. She is entirely out of "Monterey pine."

There are two wharfs at Monterey, one belonging to the Monterey Wharf Company, and the other to the owner of the Monterey Saw-Mill. The last named is private property without privilege, situated on the lands of the owner, and only used by himself.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

There is one artesian well in the county, situated in the vicinity of the town of San Juan; the bore is about seven inches in diameter, and the depth is only eighty feet. It throws up abundance of water, but it has been remarked that the quantity is decreasing. Other attempts have been made, but have failed—the greatest depth bored is three hundred feet. It is, however, generally believed that by boring a few feet deeper water could be obtained on the Salinas Plains.

TELEGRAPH.

During the year the telegraph line has not much advanced. The line reaches to the town of San Juan, making, in all, twenty-four miles of telegraph line within this county.

FERRIES AND BRIDGE.

There are two ferries, one at the mouth of the Salinas River, and one at Hilltown, where the stage crosses the river on the line of travel from Monterey to San Juan. A toll-bridge has been completed over the Pajaro River, on the line of travel from San Juan to San José, the cost of which was four thousand dollars.

The roads are far from being in good condition. The main road of this county, or line of travel from Monterey to San Juan, is at certain points, and particularly at the San Juan hill, quite bad. Suggestions have been made to change the road, so as to avoid the aforesaid hill of San Juan, and construct a new branch, passing over the Rancho de los Vergeles The matter of roads is about to receive attention. By an act of the Legislature the Board of Supervisors has been empowered to levy an extra tax for road improvements, and that last named body has appropriated twenty cents on every dollar of assessed value for that purpose. The stage road from Monterey to San Luis Obispo is also in need of

The nearest road from Monterey to the Pajaro Valley, and that part thereof on the southwest side of the Salinas River, is what is commonly called the lower, or estrada road, and is in no condition to allow the carriage of freight; there, no improvements can be made at present, the soil on the greatest part thereof being composed of quicksand. However, when the Pajaro Valley and Salinas Plains shall be more thickly settled, and the amount of produce augmented, there is no doubt but private enterprise will establish a plank road there, as the advantage to be obtained thereby can be easily calculated.

The distance from Monterey to the Salinas River by the aforesaid road, is about eleven miles, and the distance from that point to the Pajaro Valley about ten miles more. Of the first eleven miles eight require planking; the road over the Salinas Plains is level and good. If the road from Monterey to the Salinas River was planked, bridges thrown over some of the sloughs would complete the work. This work could be done comparatively cheap as the lumber wanted for such a purpose is close at hand.

A toll-road, laid out in the above described property, perhaps, at the present time, would not pay the shoreholders on their outlay, but, as I said before, it will eventually, when produce shall increase, for the farmers will, perhaps, prefer sending their grain to the safe port of Monterey, at a low cost of freight, there to be shipped, in all security, and to be in the market at a given time, than to expose it to the risks of the bar of the Salinas River, or to the loss of the market when vessels are delayed, lying weather-bound in the Salinas Slough.

COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

The southern boundaries of this county, dividing the counties of Monterey and San Luis Obispo, begin at a point on the summit of the coast range due east from the mouth of the Nacimiento River; thence running due west to the aforesaid mouth of the Nacimiento River; thence up said river ten miles; thence due west to the Pacific Ocean, etc.

This line is altogether an imaginary, or artificial one, except as to the distance of ten miles where it follows the meanderings of the Nacimiento River, and has never been surveyed or marked out; and as the country about the said line is getting thickly settled, some steps should be taken so as to ascertain the limits of the respective counties. The settlers do not know in which of the two counties they are residing, and many of them had their property assessed this year both by the Assessor of San Luis Obispo and of Monterey.

To the above stated fact I respectfully call the attention of the Sur-

veyor-General, to whom the foregoing is submitted.

I have the honor to be respectfully your obedient servant,

URIAH BURNS, County Assessor.

By J. RUURDS, Deputy.

PLACER COUNTY.

THOMAS B. HARPER......County Assessor.

Assessor's Office, November 13, 1860.

To Hon. H. A. HIGLEY. Surveyor-General:

SIR :- In compliance with the law, I herewith submit my annual report. As in my last report, I do not deem it necessary to indulge in any lengthy comments, professing to submit a compilation of statistics for the consideration of those who may be interested therein.

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It will be seen, by comparison with my previous report, that some species of property have depreciated in value, and my observations as to the causes that have brought about the result, may not be inappropriate.

Live stock, although having largely increased in number, have depreciated in value. This is doubtless owing to the fact that the facilities for range and pasture, possessed heretofore in the lower portion of the county, having almost entirely failed, and greater attention and expense being requisite to the proper care of this kind of property; the market necessarily became crowded, and hence loss in value. This grazing region, too, being composed of rich agricultural land, having fallen into the ownership of our citizens, under the various State and United States land law, and the right of common usage being denied to the owners of stock, has also had its weight to lessen their value.

The fact, however, of these lands becoming private property, has greatly added to the value of real estate, the land itself being taxed at its market price, when, heretofore, the improvements alone have been assessed.

The value of ditch property has decreased, as has also that of saw-mills. I am unable to account for the former, as our mining regions are rich and valuable; nor for the latter, unless it be that the facilities for market are such as not to allow a competition with other more favored countries. When a system of railways shall have been projected and completed, the heavy and extensive forests in the upper portion of our county will prove one of the greatest sources of wealth to our people.

It is pleasing to see the attention and care that our citizens are giving to the cultivation of the various fruit trees and vines. The cultivation of the grape has been demonstrated to be peculiarly adapted to our climate, and many of our citizens have embarked extensively in the enterprise. One vineyard alone, near the center of our county, is covered with upwards of sixty thousand vines.

The figures given below, will compare favorably with any previous report from this office, and I feel confident that Placer County, combining, as she does, all the best elements of climate, soil, and productions, will continue to increase in wealth, and for all time furnish a home for a rich and prosperous people.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

Real Estate and Improvements Personal Property	\$989,953 2,088,878
Total amount of Property Assessed	\$3,078,831

All of which is respectfully submitted,

THOMAS B. HARPER,
Assessor of Placer County.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

JAMES M. McCoy......County Assessor.

COUNTY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, San Diego, Nov, 1, 1860.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY:

Surveyor-General:

Sir:—In answer to your "Circular to County Assessors," dated March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixty, I can furnish you with but little information to embody in your annual report. I will refer to your suggestions in the numerical order in which they stand in the "circular," for, as to answering them, it is wholly out of my power, for the want of information.

"2d. Plans and Suggestions," etc. This county, having no rivers, (with the exception of the Colorado,) and being hilly and mountainous, is not capable of being made susceptible of internal navigation. The Colorado can be navigated by light-draught steamers from its mouth to some distance into the territory of New Mexico. Our roads are generally good. A railroad from the bay of San Diego to the eastern boundary of the county, at or near Fort Yuma, to intersect a railroad from the Atlantic seaboard, is so necessarily apparent that the Surveyor-General will recommend the construction of the same without any suggestions from me. As to canals and aqueducts, we have no water to spare to fill them. Marshes, we have none in the county. Our "forests of timber trees" are all right, and preserve themselves. Artesian wells have not been attempted in favorable localities. As to "prevention of overflows," the trouble with us is, we don't have "overflows" enough.

"3d. An estimate of the aggregate quantity," etc. I know of no land belonging to the State, with the exception of the sea-shore, within the ebb and flow of the tide, and the school section in each township. There are no "swamp and overflowed lands." I have no knowledge as to the "characteristics" of the lands composing school sections.

"4th. An estimate of the aggregate quantity of all lands used for or adapted to tillage," etc. In answer to this suggestion, I cannot do better than to refer you to the report of one of my predecessors, made for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and now on file in your office.

"5th. An estimate of the aggregate number of horses, cattle," etc. I respectfully refer you to the table of "statistics," hereto attached.

"6th. An estimate of the aggregate quantity of wheat, rye," etc. You are also respectfully referred to said table. I am not aware of the existence "of any diseases, or other mischief, preventing a full and proportionate return and increase of the same."

"7th. An estimate of the mineral lands," etc. I have not knowledge sufficient to answer this question. Gold, silver, and copper, are found on nearly every league of land in the county, but as yet, with two or three exceptions, have not been found in sufficient quantity to prove remunerative. During the past year, about two thousand dollars of gold from quartz, has been extracted.

"8th. All facts," etc. "which may," etc. "be collected to promote the full development," etc. This county is nearly a purely agricultural and grazing county, and its resources can only be developed by industry and back-ache labor.



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In response to other questions in your circular, I refer you, most respectfully, to the table of statistics hereto attached.

Your inquiry relative to the boundaries of this county, had nearly escaped me. We have no lines necessary to be run, nor can they be improved by "substituting natural for artificial boundaries." The boundaries of this county are found in Wood's Digest, p. 137.

Yours, etc.,

JAMES McCOY, Assessor of San Diego County.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

Wm. R. Davis,......County Assessor.

County Assessor's Office, San José, Nov. 14, 1860.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY, Surveyor-General:

SIR:—Inclosed you will find my statistical report as Assessor of this county, which is as nearly correct as circumstances will allow me to make it.

The difficulties which lie in the way to prevent an accurate estimate of the different matters embraced in the report, must be apparent to every one who has the slightest acquaintance with the duties of an Assessor, and while I do not claim this report to be strictly truthful, I am sure the fault is not that of exaggeration.

Santa Clara County contains an area of fourteen hundred square miles, nearly one-half of which is valley land, unsurpassed in the fertility of its soil. The mountains lying on the east and west side of the valley, are annually covered with a fine growth of wild oats; but notwithstanding this fact, they do not afford sufficient pasturage for the immense herds of cattle and sheep owned in this county, and many of our citizens have been compelled, within the past two years, to remove their stock to counties south of us, to secure a wider range.

MINES.

In mineral resources, Santa Clara can boast only of its quicksilver. The celebrated mine of New Almaden has been closed since November, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, by an injunction of the United States District Court; but the Enriquita Mine, opened about fourteen months since by Henry Laurencel & Co. and the Guadalupe Mine, still continue in active operation—the former making an average of one thousand flasks of quicksilver per month, and the latter about two hundred. The mineral lands comprise about two leagues.

LUMBER.

The mountains on the west side of the valley afford inexhaustible forests of redwood timber, and it is believed that there are about four hundred persons engaged in the lumber business in this county.

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SCHOOLS.

Besides the following named well-known institutions of learning, there are in this county many private and select schools, and all are enjoying prosperity and increasing in usefulness:

prosperity and increasing in usefulness:

Santa Clara College, S. J.—Very Rev. Felix Cicaterri, President. For males. Incorporated eighteen hundred and fifty-five; number of scholars one hundred and forty: number of graduates, six.

one hundred and forty; number of graduates, six.

University of the Pacific, (Under the Conference of the M. E. Church.)

—Rev. E. Bannister, President. For Males. Incorporated eighteen hundred and fifty-three; number of scholars, ninety-eight; number of graduates, ten.

The above schools are located in the town of Santa Clara.

Female Collegiate Institute of the University of the Pacific.—Rev. G. S. Phillips, President. For females. Incorporated eighteen hundred and fifty-three; number of scholars, eighty; number of graduates, ten—located in Santa Clara.

Academy of the Sisters of Notre Dame.—Sister Mary Cornelia, Superior. For females. Incorporated, June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; number of scholars, one hundred and ninety—located in San José.

AGRICULTURE.

Upon the subject of agriculture—the chief resource of this valley—it is unnecessary to say more than is embraced in the statistics of the crops raised. The annual fairs, held by the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, show a display of the products of the soil, fully equal, if not superior, to those of any other portion of our country. Much attention is now given to the business of stock-raising, also, and upon the fair grounds every year may been seen numbers of the best-blooded animals—horses cattle sheep horse etc.

—horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, etc.

The fair ground contains eighty acres, owned by the society. It is well improved, and has every convenience needed for the purposes for which it is used.

Very respectfully submitted,

W. R. DAVIS, County Assessor.

SOLANO COUNTY.

E. H. Von Prister.....County Assessor.

County Assessor's Office, Fairfield, October 10, 1860.

To Hon. H. A. Higley. Surveyor-General:

DEAR SIE:—In making a report to your office, and fulfilling the requirements of the law, you are aware of the insurmountable obstacles that intervene to prevent the Assessor from making such an elaborate report as the nature of his instructions would seem to imply. With this short preface I herewith present such items of interest as I have been able during my labors to obtain.

Is located almost in the center of the great State of California, lying between thirty-eight degrees and thirty-eight degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and between one hundred and twenty-one degrees thirty minutes and one hundred and twenty-two degrees thirty minutes longitude west from Greenwich. It is bounded on the north by the Rio Los Putos, or Putah Creek—this stream being the dividing line between Yolo and Solano counties; on the east, for twenty miles, by the fresh water tules adjacent to the Sacramento River, and in Yolo County. The remainder of its eastern, and the whole of its southern, boundary, is a continued navigable water front, for the space of sixty-one miles—twentyfive miles on the Sacramento River, eighteen miles on Suisun Bay, six miles on Carquines Straits, and twelve miles on Napa Bay and river. The dividing ridges of the Napa Mountains bound Solano on the west, and

separate it from Napa County.

Compared with the other forty-seven counties of the State, it ranks about fortieth in point of size. It has an area of eight hundred and fiftytwo square miles, or five hundred and forty-five thousand four hundred and forty acres, divided as follows:

Description.	No. Acres
Valley Land adapted to tillage	292,000
Mountain and Hill Land suitable for graizing purposes	118,440
Mountain and Hill Land suitable for graizing purposes Swamp and Overflowed Lands, lying principally on the Eastern and Southern side of the County, about The Bays and Estuaries within the borders of the Connty, cover	92,000
the surface of	43,000
Total	545,440

MEXICAN GRANTS.

A large portion of the grazing and arable land of the county is covered

by six Mexican grants, as follows:

First—The "Suscol," lying on the southern portion of the county, including the towns of Benicia and Vallejo, containing eighty-four thou-

Second—The "Suisun," lying north of the Suscol, covering the beautiful valley of Suisun, and the towns of Suisun and Fairfield, containing seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty-two acres.

Third—The "Tolemas" or Armejo, not yet located, but supposed to lie north and east of the Suisun grant, containing thirteen thousand three hundred and fourteen acres.

Fourth—The "Los Putos," or Vaca Pena, covering the town of Vacaville, and its handsome valley, running northward and terminating upon the banks of the Rio los Putas, containing forty-four thousand three hun-

Fifth—The "Rio los Putos," or Wolfskill, lying on both sides of the Rio los Putos, the south half, or eight thousand eight hundred and eighty acres, being within the county.

Sixth-The "Ulpinos" or Bidwell, is located on the eastern side of the county, at the junction of Sacramento River and Suisun Bay. It covers the town of Rio Vista, and what is known as the Montezuma Hills, containing seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty-two acres.

The "Sobrante" or Suco grant, covering the stupendous quantity of two hundred and eighty-four thousand acres, after a number of years litigation, has finally been rejected by the Supreme Court, and this vast extent of land added to the public domain.

AGRICULTURAL LAND.

Of the two hundred and ninety-two thousand acres of tillable land, there is not probably, upon the face of the globe, so large an amount of farming land, lying in a compact form, that presents more alluring inducements to the husbandman than this. Experiments have proven it to be susceptible of the highest state of cultivation, yielding abundant harvests of the grains and fruits indigenous to every zone. Wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn, buckwheat, peas, beans, potatoes, yams, onions, etc. flourish luxuriantly, while the growing of flax, hemp, tobacco, cotton, rice, broomcorn, and Chinese sugar cane, has been pronounced a success. Here also grow, beautifully, the apple, peach, pear plum, cherry, nectarine, quince, apricot, fig. orange, olive, pomegranate, pineapple, almond, and prune trees; and gooseberry, raspberry, strawberry, and grape vines, are yearly laden with fruit.

We have, according to statistics:

Description.	No. Acres.
Land inclosed	
Cultivated	44,454
In Wheat	14,256
Barley	15,687
Oats	580
Rye	320
Corn	
Buckwheat	
Peas	
Potatoes	1.473
Onions	162
Нау	42,160
Alfalfa	23
Broom Corn	170



Description.	Number
Apple trees, acres	15,99
Peach	
Plum	
Pear	
Cherry	1,4
Apricot	2,1
Fig	
Grape-vines	
Wine manufactured, gallons	
Brandy manufactured, gallons	

It will thus be seen that the inhabitants of Solano are not unmindful of the comforts that surround civilization, and make happy homes; and as the great drawback on California, the land titles, are becoming adjudicated, new evidence of thriftiness and industry are being added to those already inaugurated.

GRAZING LAND.

This portion of the county (one hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred and forty acres) consists of the mountain spurs of the Coast Range, that lie on the eastern side of the dividing ridge between this county and Napa, and the low hills that are adjacent to, and form a portion of, the shores of Suisun Bay. The surface is covered with a dense growth of "bunch grass" and wild oats, the former growing upon the summits and the north sides of the highest peaks, being green nearly the whole year, and a grass of hardy growth, flourishing best upon the most sterile hills. It is valuable to the farmer, being very nutricious for stock.

Of the wild oats it would seem almost superfluous to speak, being indigenous to the soil, and familiar to nearly every inhabitant of California. But, lest there are some who have not visited this portion of the State when its growth is most abundant, I will endeavor to describe it:—The seed bears a strong resemblance to the tame black oats, with this difference: it is smaller and has a hirsute appendage that grows upon the base of the grain and nearly envelopes it. This seemingly useless appendage has its uses. In the fall, the soil, after many months of uninterrupted sunshine, is hard and impenetrable, and would be impossible to seed were it not for the cracks that are produced by contraction. The oats ripen in the months of July and August, and are shattered by the action of the wind.

Falling upon the hard and impervious earth, they could not take root if they did not make their way to these cracks, which they do in two ways: First—The heavy fibers that surround it act as legs, and prevent the grain from lying close to the earth, at the same time being a sort of sail that catches the lightest breeze that blows, thus turning it over and over until it is safely lodged in the nearest crack, to await the coming rains of winter. Second—The action of water upon these fibers has a singular and novel effect. The first rains falling upon the seed, produce a desire for locomotion, or a crawling propensity, and by a curious pro-

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cess, the grain will move itself several inches, thereby falling into the cracks that are yawning to receive and nourish it. Early in the winter the oats, sprouting from these cracks, give the earth the appearance of being spread with a beautiful net-work.

This grass is the stand-by of the farmer. It nourishes his stock in the spring, fattens them in summer and fall, and sustains them in winter. From it he makes his hay, which is pronounced by good judges to be the best that is used.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LAND.

As before remarked, our estimate of the quantity of this land laying in this county is about ninety-two thousand acres. A few years since, this portion of our State was deemed valueless, but more enlightened and recent experiments are awakening the public mind to the fact that it will be quite an important element in enhancing our future wealth. The manner of its disposal, as marked out by the Legislature of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, in a law enacted during that session, was a wise termination of this previously mooted question. Since the passage of that law, these lands are being rapidly taken up, and are yielding an increasing revenue to the State. Moreover, there is no one now who doubts the fact that these lands are in a more speedy way to reclamation by private energy and enterprise than they would have been had they been jobbed out in large quantities to corporate associations and irresponsible parties. The more elevated portions of these lands in our county are being tilled to good advantage, and the day is certainly not far distant when this now neglected soil will be made to furnish support and sustenance to thousands of immigrants arriving upon our

IINERAL LAND.

This county has long since been denominated a "cow county;" therefore, little will be expected in my report under this head. Gold has been found, however, within our borders. There are about seven thousand acres of mountain and hill land laying on the north of Township No. 7 north, Range 2 west; and on the south side of Township 8 north, Range 2 west, in the vicinity of Putah Creek, from which gold dust has been taken to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars. in the past year.

Stone has been found in several localities suitable for building purposes. Still, our quarries are inferior to those of Folsom. Our marble quarries have gained considerable celebrity, furnishing a peculiar kind of striped, variegated marble, that admits of the highest polish, and is elegantly adapted for ornamental uses. The coloring ingredient of this marble is said to be iron, giving it a light and dark brown color, intermingled with white. These quarries are located upon the summits of the hills that surround Suisun Valley. The quarrying has been abandoned for the present, having proved unprofitable during the present high price of labor

CHOOL LANDS.

There are about eleven thousand five hundred and twenty acres of school lands, lying mostly in the valleys not covered by Mexican grants. Warrants are being laid upon this land, and it is being fast reclaimed from its wild state and made to subserve the useful purposes of man.

While upon the subject of school lands, it may not be inappropriate to digress somewhat, and speak of our schools. We have four institutions of learning conducted by private enterprise, that are an honor to our county. Three of these institutions—one male, and two female—are

located in the town of Benicia. The other academy—for both sexes—is located in the village of Vacaville.

The course of instruction adopted by these institutions embrace all the studies that are required to give a solid, useful, and polite, education; and by the able manner in which they are conducted, they attract a large number of pupils from other counties.

Besides these four institutions, there are twelve district schools, provided with efficient teachers, that have an attendance of from twenty to fifty scholars. These latter schools are supported partly by a school fund and partly by an assessment made upon the patrons. If our educational facilities should continue to increase in the same ratio that has characterized the first ten years, our county may not inappropriately be termed the Connecticut of California.

TIMBER.

The timber of Solano comprises several species of oak, pitch-pine, ash, cottonwood, etc. growing upon the mountains, in some of the valleys, and on the margin of streams. It is worthless for any mechanical use, and serviceable only for fuel. It is the opinion of many, that, as soon as the land is all fenced, and the annual fires prevented from ravaging the the country, timber can be grown here as successfully as upon the prairies of Illinois, or elsewhere.

LIVE STOCK

We come now to a branch of industrial pursuit that, next to our agricultural interest, surpasses all others in point of importance. The rearing of stock of every species has occupied the attention of our citizens for years, and upon no other avocation has the same amount of money been expended as upon this. Stallions, bulls, jacks, and rams, of the choicest breeds, have been imported from Europe and the older States. If the same interest that is now taken in regard to the improvement of our breeds of stock, remain unabated, with the healthful climate we possess, the time is not far distant when we will proudly take rank with the noted stock-raising localities of the East. According to our statistics, we have as follows:

Description,	Number.
Horses—American	1,343
Horses—Spanish	2,667
Mules	
Cattle—American	25,652
Cattle—Spanish	3,634
Oxen (yoke)	
Sheep	132,000
Hogs	11,737
Chickens	12,960
Turkeys	2,452
Ducks	
Geese	
Wool-American, lbs	154,000
Wool-Spanish, lbs	220,000

IMPROVEMENTS.

Our buildings are beginning to assume an appearance of stability. Redwood shanties are being supplanted by comfortable frame and brick dwellings; substantial plank fences are taking the place of the miserable ditches so long used; and barns and stables are becoming indispensable to every farmer.

Of our public improvements, we have: First—The United States Nav Yard, at Mare Island. This Island lies near the southern shore of the county, opposite the town of Vallejo. It was formerly the property of General Vallejo, and was purchased by government, of Wm. H. Aspin wall, for the sum of eighty thousand dollars. The immense sum of four million five hundred thousand dollars has been expended in building docks capable of raising vessels of the largest class, and the following named buildings, which are constructed in the most durable manner, obrick and stone: Four naval store-houses, sixty-five by four hundred feet each; blacksmith shop, two hundred by two hundred and fifty feet foundry, five hundred by nine hundred feet—said to be the largest building of the kind in the United States; thirteen elegant residences for officers; a magazine, sixty-five by one hundred feet; and a seawall, or bulk-head, four hundred feet long.

head, four hundred feet long.

The Pacific Mail Company.—This company has, at Benicia, two buildings, of large dimensions, used as a foundry and machine shop. Here they repair and coal their steamers, besides doing an immense amount of work for other parties.

Marysville and San Francisco Railroad.—Of this road, forty-eight miles are located in Solano county. Twenty-two miles—from Putah Creek to Susun—are graded, at a cost of about one thousand dollars per mile. Our county owns stock in this road to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars.

Court-House and Jail.—Our county has recently completed a new Court-House and Jail, at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars. The amount was raised by special assessment.

Grist Mills.—We have two grist mills—one built of stone, and not yet finished; is to have four run of stone, and to cost fifteen thousand dollars. The other is built of brick, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. It has three run of stone, and is propelled by a forty-horse-power engine; has ground two thousand five hundred and twelve tuns of grain, during the past year, and is capable of making seven hundred and eighty barrels of flour per week.

ASSESSMENTS.

Assessed value of Real Estate, 1860	\$1,217,472 48 704,516 00 1,960,712 50
Total	\$3,882,700 98

Hoping that this report will fulfill the requirements of the law, and meet with your approbation, I subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,

E. H. VON PFISTER,

By Geo. A. GILLESPIE, Deputy. Assessor of Solano County.

County Assessor's Office, Sonora, Oct. 1860.

To Hon. H. A. HIGLEY
Surveyor-General:

SIR:—In compliance with the laws of this State I herewith submit the following statistical report of this county for the present year:

Tuolumne may be considered a mineral county, as the precious metals have been found in paying quantities in a large portion of it; and the resources for working her mines profitably are very extensive—most of the mining country being well supplied with water by large and costly ditches or canals, many of them furnishing water the year round to both quartz and placer miners.

Our quartz mines are as rich as any in the State, and are being developed more and more every day; the amount taken out by quartz mills alone being over half a million dollars annually. There is also a large amount taken out by working arastras, etc.

The number of quartz mills is thirty-three; assessed value, eighty-six thousand dollars; tuns of rock crushed yearly, thirty-two thousand one hundred and forty-four; average yield, about twenty-seven dollars per tun.

Our placer, deep, and river, mines, are second to none in the State—in which thousands are engaged, receiving a fair remuneration.

Although this is a mining county, the amount of land claimed for agricultural, horticultural, and grazing, purposes, is large, amounting to sixty thousand three hundred and thirty acres; of which there are inclosed, twelve thousand seven hundred and eighty-four acres; and under cultivation, about nine thousand acres. The quantity of cereals grown is not large, the greater portion of which is made into hay. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in fruit growing, in which they succeed quite as well as some of the agricultural counties; the fruit being as large and of as fine a flavor as any produced in the State; and in quantity increasing yearly, and which pays remunerating prices.

Quite a number are turning their attention to the making of wine, in which they are successful.

Our lumber and timber forests are quite extensive, lying in the eastern portion of the county, consisting of white, sugar, and pitch, pines, and cedar, interspersed with oak of different kinds. There are twenty-one saw mills and about two hundred men engaged in this branch of business, producing nine million feet annually.

There is not much attention paid to the raising of stock—the number of horses of different kinds being one thousand three hundred and sixteen; of mules, four hundred and eighty-one; of cattle of all kinds four thousand seven hundred and twenty-one; of which there are four hundred and thirty-two work cattle, and one thousand seven hundred and eighteen milch cows. The number of cattle slaughtered yearly, ning thousand eight hundred and fifty-five—valued at one hundred and ninety-seven thousand one hundred dollars; of hogs, seven thousand six hundred and sixty-five—valued at seventy-six thousand three hundred and fifty dollars: of sheep seven thousand three hundred—valued at twenty-

83

one thousand nine hundred dollars. The larger portion are driven in the county as they are needed for market.

The value of real estate is not on the increase—the assessed vabeing two hundred and eight thousand eight hundred dollars. Improments are springing up on every hand, and are of a more solid and s stantial character than those made in former years. The assessed va of improvements is one million five hundred and ninety-seven thousa dollars; increased vulue, as compared with the year eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, one hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred as seventy dollars. The assessed value of personal property is one millifive hundred and five thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollar increased value, as compared with the year eighteen hundred and fifting, four hundred and six thousand six hundred and fifteen dollar Total assessed value of property of all kinds for the fiscal year eighter hundred and sixty, is three million three hundred and twelve thousa four hundred dollars.

For more and full particulars, please refer to schedule inclosed. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

DAVID HAYS,

Assessor of Tuolumne County.

YOLO COUNTY.

JAMES McCAULEY......County Assessor.

County Assessor's Office, Cacheville, October 3, 1860.

To Hon. H. A. Higley, Surveyor-General:

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your circular, and the statutes of the State relative thereto, I have the honor to submit the following as me annual official report, as Assessor of Yolo County, for the present year and in doing so, I shall refrain from commenting, to any extent, upon the subject matter, as I hope the simple facts and figures will be sufficient themselves.

It is almost impossible to obtain all the information desired by the lav and, in fact, it is with much difficulty the Assessor can get what is a tually necessary.

tually necessary.

Yolo is an agricultural county, with a population of over four thousan inhabitants, the principal portion of whom are engaged in farming, an settled upon seven hundred and twenty-five farms, or ranches.

ANDS.

The lands of Yolo may be classed under three general heads:

First—The swamp and overflowed lands, claimed by the State, of which there is an area of about one hundred miles in length, and from two to four miles in width.

Second—The United States lands. Of this class there is but very little good land, and, in fact, may be considered as the trimmings of the Spanish grants.

Third-The Spanish grants. This class comprises nearly all the available land in the county, and are denominated, to-wit: The Rio Jesus Maria, comprising six leagues; the Rio Canada de Capay, comprising seven leagues; the Laguna de Santos Calle, comprising ten leagues; the Rancho de Carmell, comprising eleven leagues; the Guessisose, comprising two leagues; and a portion of the Rio de los Putos. Of these, three have been patented, to wit: the Rio Jesus Maria, Guessisose, and the Rio

The hay lands have returned a yield of about one and one-half tuns per acre, or, in the aggregate, about eighteen thousand tuns, a large per centage of which is fed within the county.

The grain crops of Yolo, for eighteen hundred and sixty, exceed that

of any other year since eighteen hundred and fifty-two; and, from a comparatively accurate estimate, I find the average yield to be as follows:

1859—Wheat, bushels per acre.	8
1859—Wheat, bushels per acre	10
1860-Wheat, bushels per acre.	35
1860—Barley, bushels per acre	60

The total amounts are:

Grain.	Year.	Acres.	Bushels.
Wheat	1859	15,164	121,312
Barley		24,526	245,260
Wheat		13,236	469,360
Barley	1860	25,694	1,541,640
		1	

Barley is essentially the staple cemmodity of the county, and by its exemption from all diseases, is generally the most remunerative.

Wheat also does well, and with the exception of an occasional sprinkle of smut, is a safe and profitable crop.

Corn grows well upon the Sacramento River, and is also successfully grown, by way of an experiment, near the north of Cacheville, where a limited number of acres can be irrigated by water from the Cacheville Agricultural Ditch.

The vegetable crops are chiefly confined to the lands bordering on the Sacramento River, and as these lands never suffer from drought, the farmer is always sure of an abundant harvest. I have learned of no disease, as yet, from the present crop.

Of Rye there is a small crop of about one hundred and fourteen acres,

yielding about twenty-five bushels per acre.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES.

Much interest is manifested in the culture of all kinds of fruit, as yet, but a comparatively few trees have reached maturity; those few, how-

ever, have met the full expectation of the culturist, and have been reared both with and without irrigation. The experienced advantage in irriga-

tion seems to be in transplanting, but the propriety of its continuation is much questioned. Though conducive to the rapidity of growth, the flavor of the fruit is said to be impaired by its too frequent use.

Whether this is caused by a too rapid flow of sap, its chilly influences excluding the genial and ripening warmth of the sun, or if at all, I am unable to say; but certainly there is connected with the successful growth of fruit a subject worthy the attention of the wise.

TIMBER.

The timber of Yolo County consists principally of the scrub oak, and is chiefly profitable for fire-wood. Its limited amount will, in a few years, make it valuable for steam boat fuel.

The progress in this department may be readily seen by its annual exhibitions at each successive State Fair. In fact, the raising of fine stock in Yolo is becoming a matter of pride in our farmers—each endeavoring to outrival his neighbor in the superiority of his horses, sheep, or cattle.

The advantages for raising stock upon the Spanish, or wholesale, system, is greatly reduced, as the plow and harrow have taken the place of the once extended pasture-fields.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The improvement in this lime is steadily on the advance. The Merino and Southdown are now seen in almost every flock in the county. More attention is being paid to the quality than the quantity of wool. The facilities for raising large flocks of sheep are decreasing, as the vacant lands are being more generally tilled, and, consequently, reducing the amount of pasturage. There are, in the county, thirty thousand nine hundred and seventy-one sheep. The wool from which is clipped in the months of April and September, and amounts, for the present year, to seventy-seven thousand four hundred and twenty seven pounds, and valued at an average rate of fifteen cents per pound. The assessed value of sheep-four dollars per head.

HORSES.

There are in the county three thousand nine hundred and forty head of horses, valued at, or assessed at, two hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and thirty-one dollars.

There are only three hundred and seventy-three mules in the county, valued at forty-two thousand one hundred and seventy dollars.

We have thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-two hogs in our county, valued at fifty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars.



POULTRY AND EGGS

Property of this kind may eventually be considered as the pin-money of the husbandry, and is generally presided over by the landlady, and when well cared for, proves quite lucrative. I find about thirty-four thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight chickens, in the county, and three thousand three hundred and ninety-nine turkeys. Of ducks, geese, etc. we have but a small number. About seventy thousand dozens of eggs are produced, annually, in the county, at an average valuation of about twenty-five cents per dozen.

BEES.

We have, in the county, about five hundred and thirty-seven stands, or hives, of bees, which are in a thriving condition, and are found to do well near the tule and rivers.

RAILROADS.

The grading of the Marysville and Benicia Railroad is nearly completed across the county, and the laying of the track is soon to be expected. This road, while it has the best wishes of many of our citizens, received no appropriations from the county by the vote of eighteen hundred and fifty nine.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have, in the county, three steam-power flowering mills, three turnpike roads, two distilleries (of whiskey), and two agricultural ditches; all in a flourishing condition.

In the above enumeration of statistical items, I have endeavored to be as correct as circumstances would allow. The items of live stock is strictly correct, as shown by my assessed roll. There is a small increase in the number of stock in this county, but a slight depreciation in the value of cattle.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

Description.	Amount.
Assessed value of Land	
Total	2,423,563

One dollar and thirty-five cents tax on each one hundred dollars,

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The assessed valuation of property in the county, you will find to be some thirty thousand dollars less than last year. This is owing to a depreciation in the value of cattle, and also in the valuation of certain lands, reduced by the Board of Equalization.

In the above report, I have endeavored to give you such information as I could obtain from the people of the county. There are other items that I had wished to procure, but could not, because farmers generally keep no record of them.

I have endeavored to comply with the requirements of the law, as far as practicable, in my report, and though short, I hope it will be satisfactory

Respectfully,

JAMES McCAULEY,

P. S.—Inclosed, please find my statistical table.

YUBA COUNTY.

John Rule......County Assessor.

County Assessor's Office, Marysville, Sept. 29, 1859.

Hon. H. A. Higley, Surveyor-General:

SIR:—Herewith I inclose a statement of the agricultural and other statistics of Yuba County, compiled from the assessment books of the year A.D. eighteen hundred and sixty; as also, an abstract of the assessed value of real and personal property, with the amount of taxes for State and county purposes levied thereon.

The several branches of industry in this county, which may be properly classed under three heads, viz: agricultural, mercantile, and mining, appear, on the whole, to be in a sound and prosperous condition.

appear, on the whole, to be in a sound and prosperous condition.

Farmers, generally, have reaped bountiful crops as the reward of their exertions, though, from the prevailing low prices of grain and stock, are not being quite so well remunerated as could be wished.

The fair, lately held in this city, has, however, conclusively demonstrated the rapid strides that are being made in agriculture and its kindred pursuits, more especially in improving the breed of the various kinds of stock, some of which have already reached a high standard of excellence.

Fruit-growing has become quite a prominent feature in this county, and, ere long, will attain a position of vast importance. The orchards of Messrs. Briggs, Covillaud, Hutchinson, Teegarden, Wescoatt, and others, being a proof of what skill and well-directed enterprise may effect in a short time.

The facilities for the cultivation of grape-vines in the foothills of this county, are not to be excelled by any in the State, and are attracting the attention of many to that business, which promises to become successful and highly remunerative, as may be well instanced in the case of the "Empire Ranch," the spirited proprietors of which, Messrs. Moody & Mooney, spare no pains in the cultivation of superior grapes especially adapted for the table.



Much damage has accrued to the bottom lands on the Yuba and Bear rivers by the deposition of a thick stratum of red sandy mud, caused by the overflow of these rivers. This is productive of much injury and annoyance to the farmers of these lands, and unless means are devised to check this evil, much of the most fertile land in this county will be rendered completely valueless.

These bottom lands are also being much injured in another form, but arising from the same cause, for as the main channels of these rivers fill up with sand and mud, their waters, not finding a sufficiently large outlet, are diverted from their usual course and are backed into what were formerly dry sloughs, and there form large and deep water-courses and ponds, greatly to the hindrance and loss of the farmer. In one case, on the Yuba bottom, a large portion of that river has forsaken its natural channel, and flows for a considerable distance through a series of sloughs, completely surrounding several valuable farms, much to the deterioration of their value and injury, to the health of the inhabitants of that vicinity. Altogether, this is an evil of much magnitude, and I deem it my duty to call your attention to the matter, as anything that obstructs the developement of the resources of a particular section, injures, to a certain extent, the whole community as well as those more immediately interested.

As a remedy, a levee would seem to offer the only effectual means of preventing this evil, but the great expense attending the construction of a work of that nature, would almost appear to forbid such an enterprise being undertaken by private means alone; but already, in spite of the great labor and consequent expense, the farmers on Bear River seriously contemplate the erection of a levee sufficient to restrain that river within its natural channel.

Those engaged in mercantile pursuits in this county have been doing a steady, paying business. The demand for goods and for the means of freighting them to the mountains, having been good during the spring, and though somewhat slack during the summer, appears to be steadily

Much progress has been made during the year, in improving this city, many handsome and substantial brick buildings being in course of erection, which will tend to greatly adorn our already handsome place; and it needs but the completion of the tide-water railroad, to insure Marys ville, as the entrepot of the commerce of the north, a bright and prosper-

The principal seats of mining enterprise in this county, are at Timbuctoo, Galena, Young's, and Railroad Hills, Parks' and Long Bars, and their

River mining, owing to the vast accumulation of tailings, is almost totally discontinued. In quartz mining, also, but little is doing.

At Timbuctoo, some of the heaviest mining operations in the State are

being successfully prosecuted; the whole range of hills, from the Empire Ranch to the Yuba, a distance of fully three miles, being the scene of the busiest activity; and a constant source of employment to very

The nature of the deposit, which is composed of cement and cemented gravel, requires much skill, labor, and a large outlay of capital, to bring about a successful result. At the first washing, but a small portion of the gold is secured; the tailings then lie exposed to the action of the atmosphere for several months, when they are again washed, giving a far larger yield than at first. As the cemented gravel becomes more decomposed, the process is repeated again and again, each time paying well for the operation.

In conclusion, I would urge upon you the necessity of a more complete and systematic method of compiling the statistics required by law. Under the present system, it is an exceedingly difficult and tedious task to collect them with that accuracy which alone renders them valuable. If the matter is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well, and, in my opinion, an important step in effecting this, would be, by issuing a printed form in sheets, each sheet divided into columns, with appropriate headings; these could be conveniently carried around by the Assessors, and the proper entries made; at the close of the season, the several columns should be added up, and the result transmitted to your office, as usual, while the originals should be deposited in the County Records, forming a correct annual register of the progress of the county, which, in a few years, would become a very valuable and interesting record that would well repay the cost of collecting the data.

ABSTRACT

And Comparison of the Assessed Value of Property with amount of Taxes thereon for the years 1859—1860.

Description.	1859.		1860.	
Real Estate	\$1.523.674	00	\$1.593.873	00
Improvements	1.657,750	00	1,772,983	00
Personal Property	2,616,580	00	3,032,435	00
Total Value	5,798,004	00	6,399,291	00
State Tax			38,300	
County Tax-1859, \$1 65 per ct; 1860, \$1 50			,	
per ct	95,658	70	95,751	03
Total Tax	131,436			
Delinquent Tax				
		- 1		

I am, sir, Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN RULE. Assessor of Yuba County.

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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF TH

STATE SUPERINTENDENT

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

CHAS. T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Senate and Assembly of the State of California:

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has the honor to submit the Tenth Annual Report from the Department of Instruction, as required by the Act of May 3d, 1855.

The School System of California, as now established by law, is, with some inconsiderable defects, all that could be desired by the friends of

education.

It is a substantial frame, upon which may be built, in time, a symmetrical structure, complete in all its appointments.

It has now been in operation sufficiently long to familiarize the various School officers with its workings, and to enable the State Superintendent to direct their labors intelligently. Within the past year he has remodeled the blank forms for the Reports of Teachers, Census Marshals, Trustees, County Superintendents, and County Treasurers, accompanying each with such clear and explicit instructions, that the most inexperienced may comprehend them. He has greatly enlarged the scope of these Reports.

From a meager and meaningless array of figures, they have, in consequence, come to be a full, clear, and interesting exhibit of the condition of our Public Schools, informing upon very many particulars of interest be-

our Public Schools, informing upon very many particulars of interest before overlooked or neglected.

During the past year, the State Superintendent has also prepared a full commentary upon the School Law, passed April 28th, 1860, amendatory of the School Law, approved May 3d, 1855.

In that document, which was issued under the name of "Appendix to the Commentaries on the School Law," the Superintendent pointed out the changes which the new law has effected, and clearly instructed School officers how to carry its provisions into effect.

With that and other documents issued from this office, and liberally distributed among the School officers of the State, some twenty-eight hundred in number, ignorance can no longer be urged as an excuse to extenuate neglect of duty.

From the numerous Reports to this Department, during the months of November and December past, the details of which may be found in the Tabular Statements appended to this Report, is made up the following

exhibit of the condition of the Public Schools during the School year, end. ing October 31st, 1860.

By comparison with the returns of former years, it will be seen we have made a steady, in some instances a rapid, progress.

It should be premised, that every County in the State is subdivided into School Districts, of which there are now five hundred and twenty-three in the State.

In each of these Districts, a Marshal is every year appointed by the Trustees to take the census of the children between four and eighteen years of age.

years of age.

In addition to this, the State Superintendent directed that statistics should be gathered upon many other particulars of interest, in connection with the School System.

The returns show:

The returns show:		
Total number of children under 21 Total number last year		
Increase		15,838
Number of children between 18 and 21 years		3,965
Number of children between 4 and 18 years: Boys	29,940 27,977	£7 017
Number last year: Boys	25,348 23,328	57,917 48,676
Increase in number of Boys	4,592 4,649	
Total		9,241
Number of children under 4 years of age Number last year	30,932 28,300	
Increase		2,632
Total children of all ages (under 21) born in California Total last year	51,361 41,450	
Increase		9,911
Number of deaf and dumb in the State	57 42	
Increase		15
Number of blind persons in the State Not reported last year.		30

Total number of Children attending Public Schools: Boys	
Total	26,993 23,519
Increase	3,474
Average number of Pupils in daily attendance	
Increase	1,390
Total number of Children attending all Schools—Public and Private:	
In Public Schools.26,993In Private Schools5,438	
Total	32,431
Last year: 23,519 In Public Schools 23,519 In Private Schools 4,082	
Total	27,601
Increase	4,830
Number of School Districts in the State	
Increase	60
Number of Public Schools	
Increase	70
Number of Private Schools	
Increase	31
Public School-Houses built of brick	23 15 495
Number built of brick and adobe Number built of wood Increase during the year:	37 353
In number of brick and adobe	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 142 \end{array}$



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Grade of the Schools:	
Number of High Schools	2
Number of Grammar Schools	29
Number of Intermediate Schools	14
Number of Mixed Schools	219
Number of Primary Schools	329
Last year:	340
Number of High Schools	2
Number of Grammar Schools	25
Number of Intermediate Schools	14
Number of Mixed Schools	138
Number of Primary Schools	344
Increase in number of Grammar Schools	4
Increase in number of Mixed Schools	81
Decrease in number of Primary Schools	15.
Doctors in Land of Lines, Sound in	■0.
Number of Teachers employed in Public Schools:	
Males	
Females. 305	
Total	831
Last year:	091
Males	
Females. 218	
remates	
Total	754
10681	104
Increase	77
11010450	•••
Of the Teachers employed in the Public Schools, the number	
who design to make Teaching a permanent profession, is	265
The remainder, 566, it must be inferred, consider Teaching only	-00
as a temporary occupation, or decline to state their intentions.	
as a comporary occupation, or decrine to state their intentions.	
During the School Year ending Oct. 31st, 1860, the number of	
Schools that kept open for three months only, was	107
For over three and less than six months	139
For six months	85
For over six and less than nine months	125
For nine months or over	136
Last year the number that kept open three months only, was	95
Over three and less than six months	121
Sy months	55
Six months	78
	144
Nine months or over	12
ncrease in the number that kept open three months only	18
Over three and less than six months	30
Six months	47
Over six and less than nine months	8
Decrease in the number kept open nine months or over	U
Average number of months during which all the Schools were	6 4-15
kept open during the year	0 4-10
The average salary, per month, paid Teachers throughout the	\$ 66 72
State, was	\$00 IP

in the Public Schools was, in years The Teachers have had an experience in Teaching averagin	g in	29	1-
years		4	5-
The total valuation of School-Houses and Furniture in the		-	
State is	\$48	30,570	1
Of which San Francisco owns		7,942	
The amount of State School Moneys apportioned during the	_ ~	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Ŭ
year was	8	31,118	8
The amount of School Funds received from County Taxes		,	
was	25	30,529	7
The amount raised by District Tax, Rate Bill, and Private		•	
Subscription, was	16	8,849	7
Total receipts for School purposes	48	30,498	2
The total amount paid for Teachers' salaries was	31	1,165	3
The amount expended for the erection and repairs of			
School-Houses, was	11	10,352	8
The amount expended for School-Libraries and Apparatus,		 -	
was		1,756	0
The amount expended for all other purposes, including rent,		000	
etc. was	45	9,952	3
Total expenditures for School Purposes		4,263	
Of this amount, San Francisco County alone expended Which is equal to \$25 61 for each child that attended School.	16	66,407	1
For each child, (9,025 in all,) between four and eighteen			
years of age, San Francisco expended \$17 33. Had the			
other Counties in the State done as well, the whole			
amount of expenditures upon the 57,917 children, be-			
tween the ages of four and eighteen, would have been	1,00	3,701	6

You have thus, gentlemen, full particulars whereon to base intelligent legislation, for the benefit of our Public Schools.

It is apparent, from an inspection of these statistics, that the amount contributed by the State to the cause of education is wretchedly insufficient. It is a pittance almost beneath contempt. It amounts to about one dollar and forty cents per annum, for the education of each schoolable child in the State.

With all the aid derived from local taxes, rate-bills, and private subscription, it pays only an average of sixty-six dollars and seventy-two cents per month, to each Teacher in the State.

A first class boot-black obtains almost as much.

I am almost disposed to believe that no Teacher at all is better than an ignorant or unlettered one; but how can we expect to secure the services of highly educated and accomplished Teachers for the pittance of sixty-six dollars and seventy-two cents per month.

8

A really good Teacher is above all price. His education has cost him

He has, by experience, become versed in the art of Teaching.

He sees the latent germ of intelligence in the mind of the child—he fosters and cherishes it.

He marks the bent of the child's inclination, and if salutary, he encourages and develops it—if otherwise, he promptly represses and diverts it.

He aims to make the acquisition of knowledge an agreeable pastime, instead of a crushing and repulsive labor. He exhausts his ingenuity, adopts a hundred expedients to excite the interest, enchain the attention, and stimulate the thinking powers of the child.

Under such a Teacher, the pupils are not simply crammed for the occasion to astonish visitors by a display of learning. They are thoroughly grounded in the principles of science, and are made to apply those principles to examples in every day life.

They are taught, not simply the rules of science, but the reason and philosophy of those rules. It is shown to them how learned men derived those rules, the several processes, however complicated, by which they arrived at those conclusions.

Thus instructed, it will matter not in after years, that they forget the mere language of those rules.

Their reasoning faculties and powers of analysis and combination have been so cultivated that they can themselves deduce the laws of science when occasion demands it.

The effort of the able Teacher is to make the student think out the essence of the knowledge contained in the text-books. A mere prating of words, however learned, to the ear, is not sufficient.

of words, however learned, to the ear, is not sufficient.

Those words are endowed with vitality, by oral discussion and explanation. They convey a vivid, instructive, or pleasing, idea; and though the words be forgotten, the idea can never be extinguished.

Picture to yourselves the results that would follow in one generation, if all the children of the State could be placed under the charge of such Teachers.

Instead of the ignorant and besotted boor, the child would grow to be an intelligent, influential, and public-spirited citizen, capable of understanding clearly the wants of his State—potent to influence—to mold the policy of its legislation.

The hand, rendered skillful by instruction, would double its products. The mind, cultivated by education, would invent new methods of production, devise remedies for old evils, foresee and suggest means to avert impending dangers.

Such are the fruits of a good system of education, directed and applied by able Teachers.

But it cannot be expected that the services of such Teachers can be secured unless they are paid a much higher compensation than our meager School Fund now justifies.

It must be borne in mind, too, that while the principal of our State School Fund is fixed, and not likely to be augmented except by the liberality of the Legislature, the number of children in the State increases very rapidly every year.

very rapidly every year.

Each year, therefore, the amount paid by the State for the education of each child must rapidly diminish.

The number of children in the State, between four and eighteen years of age, to whom alone the School Fund is apportioned, was in—

1854	
1854	18,647
1856	20,598
1857	35 799
1858	40.217
1859	48,676
1860	57,471

It is apparent, therefore, that some means must be adopted to increase

the amount of funds annually distributed by the State.

The only mode now left is for the Legislature to make a direct appropriation for the support of schools, in addition to the interest ordinarily paid on the School Fund.

In the nature of things this must be done, sooner or later, and no time so good as the present to establish the precedent.

The amendments to the School Law passed at the last session of the Legislature have been received with general favor by those interested in the Schools.

Those amendments have remedied many crying evils, and have inspired the friends of education with renewed hope and energy.

Heretofore the Schools have been seriously crippled by the recklessness of Trustees in anticipating the revenues of years to come to meet present necessities. Staggering under a load of debt, many of them had wasted and dwindled until they scarce exhibited a sign of vitality.

The State Superintendent used his utmost endeavors to check this improvidence, but not always with success. As the law now stands, however, this evil can never recur.

The operations of the Schools have been reduced to a cash basis, and school officers have been instructed to raise any balance that may be needed to meet the expenditures of the year, by rate-bill or private subscription, and if they cannot do that, to suspend their Schools forthwith.

scription, and if they cannot do that, to suspend their Schools forthwith.

Notwithstanding the rule thus established and rigidly enforced, the
State Superintendent is happy to state that the returns show a decided
increase in the duration of School sessions during the year.

From five and one-half months in 1859, the average time of continuance increased to six and four-fifteenths months in 1860.

This, it is true, is far short of our requirements, but it is an evidence that our people are awakening to the value of our Public Schools and are exerting themselves to increase their usefulness.

By the law passed by the last Legislature, the Trustees were relieved of the duty of examining those proposing to become Teachers, and of granting them certificates. That duty was imposed upon a State and County Board of Examination, consisting in the one instance of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and three of the County Superintendents, and in the other, of the County Superintendent, and such of the qualified Teachers, not less than three, as he may call to his assistance. The change has been almost universally approved, but in practice it has not always been convenient to secure the attendance of the Teachers required to make up the County Board of Examination.

In some instances there has not been the requisite number of qualified Teachers in the county, while in others, the Teachers selected object to attend on the ground that no provision is made for their compensation and traveling expenses.

0

On this account it is recommended that the law be so amended as to permit the County Superintendent to select such of the Teachers as he may see fit, without any restriction as to the number.

DIVIDING SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

It often happens that a School District is subdivided in the interval between one apportionment and another. Of this division the State Superintendent can have no official knowledge until the reports of the several School officers in November show the independent existence of their several Districts.

The County Superintendent is bound by law to conform his action to that of the State Superintendent, and hence, he too must ignore the division until the close of the year at least. In such cases complaints have been numerous that the Trustees of the old District do not divide the funds to their credit, fairly among the new Districts.

In some instances they have refused any portion of their School Fund to the new Districts, and have thus produced heartburnings and bitterness among the patrons of the Schools.

It is recommended, therefore, that the law be so amended as to provide in case a District is divided, that the fund to its credit be distributed among the new Districts in proportion to the number of children between four and eighteen years of age residing in each, or if this cannot be ascertained, on the basis of the average daily attendance of pupils upon the Schools maintained within the several Districts. This could leave no ground for controversy, and would at once put an end to vexatious disputes.

The State Superintendent has frequently called attention to the necessity of establishing a Normal School for the instruction of Teachers in their vocation.

Every year this necessity is becoming more apparent and more urgent. It is rare indeed that even the educated man possesses the art of teaching.

He may be as learned as a collegiate education can make him, and yet lack the ability to impart his information. Long experience in the older States has established the great superiority of those Teachers who have received a Normal School education. They are always sought for, and other things being equal, always receive the highest compensation.

other things being equal, always receive the highest compensation.

In all other professions and trades a long apprenticeship is considered necessary, but in our State it but too often happens that the impudent pretender who has failed in all other pursuits, betakes himself to teaching as a last resort to avoid hard labor.

Of this the State Superintendent has had frequent proof in the wretched chirography, and equally wretched orthography and grammar of the communications addressed to him.

For some time past, the Board of Education of San Francisco have maintained a local Normal School for the instruction and improvement of the Teachers of that county.

Its value has become so apparent that every effort has been made to establish it on a permanent basis.

It should receive such assistance from the State as to enlarge its scope, and place its advantages within the reach of all the Teachers of the State. A few thousand dollars thus appropriated would be repaid tenfold in the increased usefulness of Teachers.

11

STATE SCHOOL LANDS.

TOWNSHIP LANDS.

The five hundred thousand acres of land donated to the State by Congress for the purposes of internal improvements, and by our State Constitution diverted to the support of Public Schools, have all been sold, and the proceeds constitute our State School Fund. No more can be expected from that source.

The only mode left to increase that fund, other than by direct appropriations by the Legislature, is to amend the present law so as to convert the proceeds of the sale of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, (one thousand two hundred and eighty acres,) in each Township, into a General Fund for the equal benefit of all the children in the State, so that the interest of this fund may be apportioned semi-annually, in the same manner as is provided for the apportionment of the School Fund derived from the sale of the five hundred thousand acres of land, that is to say, to the several Districts throughout the State, in which Schools have been maintained for three months during the year, in proportion to the number of children between four and eighteen years of age residing therein.

At the last session of the Legislature a bill passed both Houses by a large majority, to carry this purpose into effect, but it was passed so near the adjournment of the Legislature that the Governor had not time to examine its provisions, and so did not return it to the House whence it originated.

The reasons which influenced the passage of this bill were set forth at length in the last Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Those reasons still apply.

It was shown that the grant of these sections by Congress was "to the State, for the use of Public Schools, in each Township," while all the grants made to the several States upon their admission into the Union up to the year 1845, were in terms, to the inhabitants of each Township—thereby vesting in the inhabitants an indefeasible title, of which no subsequent Act of the Legislature could divest them.

In the grants to the new States admitted and the Territories organized, after the year named, the use of the word "inhabitants," before universal, was carefully avoided.

The grant was to the State or Territory, "for the purpose of being applied to Schools."

In these new States, therefore, "the inhabitants" could claim no exclusive interest in the School lands lying within their Township.

The same is true of the grant to California, made by the Act of March

3d, 1853.

The language employed in grants made to the old States was changed in the case of California, so as to read as follows:

"Sections sixteen and thirty-six shall be, and are hereby, granted to the State, for the use of Public Schools, in each Township." Here there is no mention of "inhabitants," and the omission was undoubtedly to prevent the inhabitants of a Township from claiming an exclusive interest in the School Sections lying therein.

It was to prevent them from asserting that "vested and indefeasible interest," which the framers of the Act of our Legislature, approved April 26th, 1858, would seem to have recognized.

This question is of such absorbing moment—it must bear so forcibly upon the successful working of our School System, that the Superintend-

To that argument he can add nothing—if it fail to convince, he will

It was urged by him that it is not irreconcilable with the language of the grant of sections sixteen and thirty-six to this State, that their proceeds should be devoted to the equal benefit of all the Schools.

These proceeds may be still used as the grant requires, "for the purposes of Public Schools in each Township," but it does not necessarily follow, that five thousand dollars should be assigned to the support of a School in one Township, containing two hundred and fifty inhabitants, while but one thousand dollars is appropriated to maintain a School in another Township, with two or three thousand inhabitants, and perhaps not a dollar for the benefit of still another Township equally meritoric with five thousand inhabitants.

Against such unequal distribution of the grant to the Schools, the spirit of justice revolts. But aside from the argument derived from a comparison of the language of grants of School lands to the old States, with that of similar grants to the States admitted since 1845, our own Constitution furnishes conclusive evidence in support of the General Fund System.

Article nine, section two, reads: "The proceeds of all lands that may be granted by the United States to this State for the support of Schools, which may be sold or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new States, under an Act of Congress distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States of the Union, approved A. D. 1841; and all estates of deceased persons who may have died without leaving a will, or heir, and also such per cent. as may be granted by Congress on the sale of lands in this State, shall be, and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all the rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the Legislature may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of Common Schools throughout the State." Now mark this language: The proceeds of all lands that may be granted by the United States to this State for the support of Schools.

The sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections were granted by the United States to this State, for the support of Schools, therefore the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections must be "inviolably appropriated to the support of Common Schools throughout the State."

This can only be done by converting the proceeds of their sale into a General Fund.

In no sense can they be said to be appropriated to the support of Common Schools throughout the State, under the existing law, for it will be shown presently that certain Townships have not now, and never can have, an acre of land under this grant.

If we recognize the exclusive right of the inhabitants of a Township to the School sections lying therein, the grant can never inure to the benefit of Schools in those Townships which have, and can have, no School

An examination of the section of the Constitution quoted, furnishes, further, a conclusive answer to the arguments of those who contend that it was the intention of Congress to vest an exclusive and indefeasible title to these sections, in the inhabitants of the Township in which they happen to lie, and therefore, that the Legislature has no right to defeat

that intention, to divest that exclusive right, by compelling the inhabitants of a more favored Township to share the proceeds of their lands with those of another Township without any lands.

Granting, for the purpose of the argument, and only for that purpose, that such was the intention of Congress, it is apparent, that our State Constitution, by the terms of the section quoted, diverted the lands granted, to other purposes—to wit: to the support of Common Schools throughout the State, instead of to the support of Common Schools in each

Our Constitution was accepted and approved by Congress, and with it, was accepted and approved the disposition made by it, of the School

It is only on this principle we can justify the diversion of the five hundred thousand acres of land from the original purpose of the grant.

Those five hundred thousand acres were granted expressly for internal improvements, and yet the very same section of the Constitution we are considering, devotes them to the support of Public Schools throughout the State.

The Constitution specifies, in the same sentence, certain classes of things which shall be, and remain, a perpetual School Fund. Among them, are "the proceeds of all lands that may be granted by the United States to this State for the support of Schools," which of course includes the proceeds of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, and "the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new States," etc.

Whatever disposition, therefore, it is competent for the Legislature to make of the one, it is equally competent to make of the other.

The Legislature has devoted the one, to wit: the five hundred thousand acres, to the support of Schools throughout the State, for the equal benefit of all the schoolable children in the State.

It has, therefore, the right to devote the other, to wit: the sixteenth

and thirty-sixth sections, to the same purpose.

This, it appears to the State Superintendent, conclusively settles the question of power.

It only remains to see whether the proposed change is expedient. And first, in reply to those who oppose the change, on the ground that large sales of School sections have been made, and large interests have become vested, under the operation of the existing law, it is sufficient to state, that the reports, upon this subject, from almost every County in the State, show that ten thousand acres, in all, have not been sold to

It is not proposed, of course, to interfere with vested rights.

The legality of all sales, or inchoate sales, must be recognized, and those Townships, which have sold their lands, must be permitted to contribute their proceeds to the General Fund, and then share alike with all others, or to retain them under their own control; in which event, they cannot, of course, receive any portion of the General Fund, derived from the sale of these sections.

It was further shown by the correspondence with the State Superintendents of most of the States containing public lands, that four out of five of the States from which replies were received, have adopted the General Fund system, and that the Legislature of the fifth, after witnessing for thirty-six years, the evils of the Township system, endeavored by law to remedy them, by consolidating the funds, but failed for want of power, growing out of the peculiar wording of the grant.

California should profit by the experience of her sister States of older

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"First-That this Department, in the present state of the law, cannot recognise a vested right in the State to any lands, as having been granted for School purposes, which lie in unsurveyed regions, or in localities in which township lines only have been run, or in townships that have been subdivided, in violation of the last clause of the third section of the act of March 3d, 1853, regulating public surveys in California.

Second-That unsurveyed lands, and mineral and waste lands, through which only township lines can be legally surveyed, are not 'reserved for public uses' within the meaning of the seventh section of the same Act of Congress, authorizing the selection, in certain cases, of 'other land' for the use of Schools, than sections numbered thirty-six and sixteen."

Upon this correspondence little comment is required.

From it, it is apparent, the Schools in the mineral districts can never receive a dollar's benefit from the munificent grant of lands to this State, if the exclusive right of the inhabitants to the School lands lying within their Township is recognized-in other words, if the law of April 26th, 1858, continues in force.

Can it be for a moment supposed, that the framers of the law, making the grant of sections sixteen and thirty-six to this State, who were the representatives in Congress of California, or that the Congress itself, intended to benefit the Schools in one-half of the State, and utterly cut off those in the other half from all the advantages of the grant?

But even admitting so monstrous an absurdity, will not our Legislators be justified in so interpreting that clause of our Constitution, which perverts, if you please, the intention of Congress, but which perversion, as in the case of the five hundred thousand acres, was ratified and approved by the Act accepting our Constitution and admitting us into the Union, so as to secure practical and substantial justice to all the Schools, and all the children of the State?

Another point, gentlemen of the Legislature, deserves your attention

in connection with this correspondence.

The decision of the Commissioner of the Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior, establishes the fact, not only that the State has no title to the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, which happen to fall on mineral lands, which probably include nearly one-half of our area, but that she can never select other lands, to an equivalent extent, in lieu thereof—can not do it now, because the mineral lands are not surveyed, and never can do it, even if they should be hereafter surveyed; for these officers decide, that even in those cases, where lands, not supposed at the time to be mineral, but upon which minerals are afterward discovered, are surveyed, we acquire no title to the School sections, fixed by the Surveyor's lines, nor the right to select others in lieu thereof. The practical effect of this decision, is to deprive us of nearly three million acres of lands—a result, which I can not, for a moment, suppose was intended by the framers of the law.

Under these circumstances, it is necessary that a strong appeal be made to Congress, to repair this injustice, by the passage of an Act permitting us to select these three millions of acres, for the use of the Schools, from the unoccupied agricultural lands in other parts of the

I have dwelt somewhat at length upon this subject of School lands, be-

15

cause I am satisfied, no more important question-none involving more momentous consequences, more valuable interests, can engage your attention during the present session.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

The Superintendent has heretofore exhausted the argument in support of the immediate organization of a State University, upon the plan of a Military Institute.

He can only warmly renew his recommendation, and refer to his last Annual Report for his reasons. Recent events have given additional weight to those reasons.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. MOULDER, Sup't of Public Instruction.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION,) January 7th, 1861.

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STATISTICAL TABLES.

EXHIBIT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS During the year ending October 31, 1860.

Number of Schools	212 144 145 168 168 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 17
Total Number of Girls taught in the County	347 813 267 237 81 81 270 89 129 1129 81
Total Number of Boys taught in the County	426 354 354 354 296 109 309 48 603 199 5 5 5 101 129
Average Number of Pupils in daily attendance	4445 4100 816 824 824 8349 706 167 113 1140 1122
Total Number of Children attending Schools	477 739 621 623 190 190 877 87 1,147 19 460 480
Number of Blind, irrespective of age	H: Q: 10: 10: 11
Number of Deaf and Dumb, irrespective of age	64 11 69 11 69 11
Total Number of Children of all ages, under 21, born in California	1,670 1,219 1,410 1,410 1,095 1,005 1,005 1,005 1,005 1,005 1,005 1,005 1,005 1,005 1,005 1,005 1,005 1,005 1,005 1,005
Number of Children between 18 and 21 years of age	121 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188 188
Number of Children under 4 years of age	1,032 764 764 750 816 236 652 94 1,277 1,277 688 688 688 688 688 688 688
Total Number of Children between 4 and 18 years of age	1,621 1,591 1,639 1,600 1,600 1,236 1,236 1,236 1,449 1,619 1,236 1,619
Number of Girls between 4 and 18 years of age	787 729 729 687 748 748 748 711,160 720 720 720 720 852 852 852 852
Number of Boys between 4 and 18 years of age	834 862 753 857 857 812 821 822 822 1,289 1,184 848 1,184 862 1,184 862 1,186
Total Number of Children of all ages, under 21	2,780 2,500 2,500 2,500 1,944 2,914 818 818 8028 8028
Number of School Districts	22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
COUNTIES.	Alameda Amador Butte Calavoras Colusa Contra Costa Del Norte El Dorado Humboldt Klamath Los Angeles Mariposa Mariposa

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23	85	64	116	80	12	303	47	30	762	289	51 51	16	85	207	55	53	27 28	25	128	230	0 0 0 0	00 77	26	14	99	67	55	128	3,965
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15	758	737	1,128	740	172	1,989	48.1	70	4.876	1,205	202	814	500	1,657	553	373	306	354	861	1,774	159	351	21.7	122	377	992	584	856	29,940
258	1,991	2,160	3,652	2,373	541	6.264	1.358	455	16,020	3,492	658	678 8	1,621	4,537	1,654	1,211	1,055	1,165	2,888	5,147	541	1,112	624	488	1,075	2,605	1,710	2,613	92,814
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OF THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS-Conti	31, 1860.	
PUBLIC	October	
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F THE CONDIT	During the	,
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Ave	rage	Salary per Month paid	2 00 6 41 6 41 7 44 9 30 9 30 9 51 9 51 9 60 1 80 1 88
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		COUNTIES.	Alameda Amador Butte Calaveras Colusa Contra Costa Del Norte El Dorado Humboldt Klamath Los Angeles Mariposa Mendooino

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21

KHIBIT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Continued.

During the near ending October 31, 1860.

Total Receipts for School Purposes	\$12,043 50 10,180 03 8,045 57 8,620 81 4,251 96 4,935 49 1,149 21 13,773 05 7,036 00 7,294 83 2,545 39
Amount raised in the County by Tax, Rate-Bill, and Private Sub- scription	\$4,093 73 5,315 84 2,393 87 4,614 00 854 50 1,090 35 382 00 7,647 74 2,449 00 150 00 3,507 64 1,253 58
Amount of School Funds received from County Taxes	\$5,591 05 2,550 83 3,452 10 2,107 22 2,635 12 2,279 27 4,043 08 862 11 1,326 96 1,44 48
Amount of School Funds received from the State	\$2,358 72 2,318 36 1,906 70 1,928 52 1,644 72 1,644 72 1,649 15 8,679 15 803 04 2,488 98 2,488 98 2,488 98
Cost or Valuation of School Houses and Furniture.	\$9,225 00 12,825 00 2,970 00 10,322 37 2,075 50 3,688 00 200 00 9,863 02 5,125 00 7,000 00 8,250 00 1,525 00
Number of Pupils in Private Schools	150 30 30 70 70 460 888 888
Number of Private Schools	4 14 2 3 1-2 34
Age of Teachers—(average)	28 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Average Teachers' Experience	21-1-12 2-1-14-8 8 9 9 9 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2
COUNTIES.	Alameda Amador Butte Calaveras Colusa Contra Costa Del Norte El Dorado Humboldt Klamath Los Angeles Mariposa Mendocino

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61 18 1,222 52 2,454 54 2,962 15 4,508 39				11,586 15 428 00 1,074 52 1,080 50 1,291 27 2,047 48 5,616 91	\$168,849 71
660 48 851 55 1,675 16 881 44 2,270 83				4,779 03 800 60 2,355 20 1,202 34 1,337 00 957 03 1,975 21 2,870 18	\$230,529 70
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850 00 2,195 00 7,018 00 7,975 19 9,125 00	37,100 00 2,243 00 197,942 88 20,841 87			26,138 76 450 00 2,505 98 7,100 00 1,850 00 13,387 50 7,800 00 24,665 00	\$480,570 10
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24	Market State Control
SUPERINTENDENTS.	5 Henry Gibbons 6 J. H. Bradley 6 J. B. Thomas 2 Robert Thompson 2 R. M. Hance 6 A. F. Dyer 9 R. S. McLellan 1 H. S. Herrick 6 H. Saaverns 6 R. P. Hirst 7 H. Saaverns 7 H. Saaverns 8 John W. Shore 8 John W. Shore 8 John W. Shore 8 John W. Shore
Total Expenditures for School Purposes	\$10,279 15 10,141 37 8,073 76 8,993 52 8,516 23 4,918 80 1,145 29 16,460 41 7,036 00 7,663 26 8,750 88 3,750 98
Amount Expended for all other Purposes, including Rent, etc.	\$234 98 163 44 72 38 117 75 97 00 224 24 873 40 11,102 71 63 00
Amount Expended for School Libraries and Apparatus	\$60 75 162 75 10 00 255 82 255 82 1 25 1 25 1 25 1 25 1 25 1 25 1 25 1 2
Amount Expended in Erection or Repairs of School Houses	\$1,047 01 960 82 794 38 839 42 569 142 231 00 1,452 03 2,267 50 550 00 1,733 36 1,738 36
Total amount paid for Teachers'	\$8,935 75 \$6,762 20 \$7,762 20 \$7,721 64 \$7,721
COUNTIES.	Alameda Amador Butte Calaveras Colusa Colusa Contra Costa Del Norte El Dorado Humboldt Klamath Los Angeles Mariposa Mendocino

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Merced. Monterey. Napa Nevada.	Plumas Sacramento San Bernardino	San Diego San Francisco San Joaquin San Luis Obispo San Mateo Santa Barbara Santa Clara	Shasta Sierra Sierra Siskiyou Solano Stanislaus Stanislaus Thelama Trinity Tulare Tuolumne Yolo Yuba	Totals



TOTAL AMOUNT OF STATE SCHOOL MONEYS

Apportioned during the Year 1860.

. COUNTIES,	January Apportionment, 48,285 Children, at 98 cents each.	J'ly Apportionment, 48,285 Children, at 75 cents each	Total Amount
Alameda Amador Butte Calaveras Colusa Contra Costa Del Norte El Dorado Humboldt Los Angeles Mariposa Mendocino Merced Monterey Napa Nevada Piacer, Plumas Sacramento San Bernardino San Diego. San Francisco San Joaquin San Lius Obispo San Mateo Santa Barbara Santa Clara Santa Cluz Shasta Sierra. Siskiyou Solano Sonoma Stanislaus Sutter Tehama Trinity Tulare Tuolumne Yolo	\$1,305 72 1,280 61 1,151 341 1,195 05 306 90 938 37 107 88 1,396 72 444 54 1,494 51 427 80 460 35 128 34 902 10 1,007 19 1,548 45 930 00 127 41 2,938 80 805 38 115 32 7,223 31 1,849 77 441 75 516 15 968 13 2,738 85 1,022 07 476 16 426 87 466 86 1,337 34 2,973 31 1,17 18 488 25 235 29 179 49 491 04 1,328 04 870 48 1,182 03	\$1,053 00 1,032 75 928 50 928 50 928 50 928 50 928 50 928 50 937 00 1,576 00 3717 50 358 50 1,242 75 750 00 649 50 649 50 640 50 640 50 640 50 640 50 640 50 640 50 640 50 640 50 640 50 640	\$2.33378 80 40 70 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80
Totals	\$44,905 05	\$36,213 75	\$81,118 80

Number of Children, 48,285, at \$1 68 each, \$81,118 80.

APPENDIX.

REPORTS

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

H. GIBBONS.....Superintendent.

Five new Districts have been organized during the year, and in three of them Schools established, mainly through the zeal and liberality of a few individuals.

The Schools have been kept open this year seven and a half months, as an average, which is nearly a month longer than last year. While some Districts recognize the importance of this subject, others are indifferent and neglectful. There is no valid reason, in a number of cases, for not keeping open nine or ten months, instead of six and seven.

We have a few first class Teachers, but the majority need to learn. Some are very deficient in reading and writing, but qualified in other respects. Good Teachers can be easily found, but they will not work for the common salaries. So long as the Districts cannot, or will not, pay more than fifty or sixty dollars a month, they will not be able to command efficient Teachers. Several small Schools in remote or thinly peopled Districts, are taught for thirty or forty dollars. They are in charge of females who reside near at hand, and being fully competent, devote themselves to the pursuit with other motives than the salary alone.

There are three leading obstacles in the way of our Common School education: first, irregular attendance of the pupils; second, short terms and frequent suspensions of the Schools; third, frequent change of Teachers. These evils go together. They are dependent in a great degree on each other. To cure one, they must all be cured.

It is the practice of a number of the Districts to draw on the Public Fund while it holds out, and as soon as that is exhausted, to suspend the School till there is a new distribution. The Teacher leaves and the

Thirty-eight Teachers have been employed by the nineteen Schools in the County—an average of two Teachers to one School. Only four of the Schools were content with one Teacher each, and these were in session only from four to seven months. The mischievous effects of this system are two palpable to require demonstration. Its extravagance alone is enough to condemn it. I have no doubt that it wastes—absolutely throws away—at least one-fourth of the entire School Fund of the County.

Nearly every School in the County might easily be maintained for ten months in the year. Parents are generally willing to pay a small sum monthly, towards the Teacher's salary. One dollar for each pupil would commonly suffice. This would tend greatly to secure regular attendance. Parents would see that their money be not wasted. They would take more interest in the School, and show their interest by occasional visits. These collections should be made in advance. They should never be remitted or abated in consequence of the non-attendance of children.

Great good might result from a systematic intercourse between the Trustees and the County Superintendent. As it is, they meet only by accident. The Superintendent is never informed of what is going on in the Districts. Teachers are dismissed, new Teachers are obtained, and Schools are suspended and reopened, without his knowledge. Several times I have traveled to the remoter Districts, for the purpose of visiting the School, and found the house closed—the School being suspended.

We have a "College of Trustees and Teachers," which meets quarterly, and which would, if its design were carried out, obviate these difficulties, and greatly promote the interests of the Public Schools. Several addresses have been delivered by appointment before this Association—one by H. B. Janes, Esq. of San Francisco, and one by T. J. Nevins, Esq. of Alameda, both of which were published and widely circulated. Among the exercises, discussions are introduced on the various obstacles to the progress of the Schools, and on other topics of interest. Individuals are appointed to lead in the discussions, or to make reports on stated subjects.

We have, also, an Annual Festival of all the Schools in the County, held in some rural spot, in the season of flowers. Exercises in declaration and composition, (not too numerous or extended,) interspersed with the singing of appropriate pieces, compose the entertainment. Premiums are given to those who excel. A limited number of performances are allowed to each School. The influence of this Festival is believed to be highly favorable to the Schools, and otherwise salutary through the widely pervading interest exhibited in it by the community, as is shown by the concourse of gratified visitors from all parts of the county. It tends to popularize the system of Common School education, and to identify it with the general interests of society.

The "College" has hitherto been neglected by the great body of Trustees. But the few who have attended are determined to persevere and to render the institution permanent, if possible. Application will be made to the Board of Supervisors for a small appropriation to defray the necessary expenses of the organization, and also for the Annual Festival. The Trustees receive no pay for their services, and it is unjust that a few of them should have to bear the entire expense of both enterprises.

The School-Houses are generally destitute of all attractions for the pupils, both without and within. Without, they are naked and exposed,

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so that the cattle and hogs dispute with the children the occupancy of the play grounds. No friendly trees ward off the rays of the sun or the chilling blasts. Within, they are miserably furnished, and for the most part destitute of maps, libraries, and apparatus. A more repulsive aspect attaches to no other building in the county. Children might well be excused for entering them with aversion and escaping from them with joy. It is probable the Trustees or parents will pay some attention to them during the winter, at least so far as to have them inclosed, and the inclosure planted with trees.

As an indication of improvement in this respect, it may be mentioned that four of the Districts have voted a tax for the erection of new School-Houses, viz: Alameda, Oakland, Alvarado, and Soto. A few years ago, there was a Collegiate Institute established in Alameda, which prospered for a season, but was subsequently removed. The Public School was also suspended, or maintained irregularly, about the same time. A number of families moved away in consequence, and the result is that the population of the Township has materially declined. The inhabitants have at length swakened to their true interests, and resolved on building a substantial house and establishing a good School. They do this in full confidence that it will invite population and add prosperity to the neighborhood.

To supply decent furniture, with maps and globes, and other appurtenances, is a task of easy performance, were the Trustees disposed to undertake it. Let the salary of the Teacher never be paid entirely from the public fund. Let the parents be called on invariably for a monthly contribution as large as they are willing to devote to this purpose. Let the children be interested in the object, so that they will operate on their parents. By these means a fund would soon accumulate, which would purchase all needful equipments for the interior, and make the School-House agreeable and attractive, instead of gloomy and repulsive. A decent and tasteful School-House is essential to the good breeding of our children

Not being able to gain ready access to all the Trustees in person, I have prepared a circular enforcing these and other points of importance, hoping thus to reach them individually, and to incite them to successful effort. What will be the result, remains for time to determine.

The new plan of examinations of Teachers appears to work well. I would, however, suggest an improvement. The amended law requires the County Superintendent to select his Associates from among the Teachers. It is not always easy to obtain the aid of three qualified Teachers. Besides, the choice is liable to excite jeelousy, and Teachers are not always fond of being examined by other Teachers, inferior in qualification it may be, to themselves. Would it not be better to permit the Superintendent to select his Associates without the restriction?

H. GIBBONS, Sup't of Public Schools of Alameda County.

AMADOR COUNTY.

J. H. Bradley.....Superintendent.

School-Houses.—There are seventeen School-Houses in the County—one

for each School District, with the exception of Buckeye Valley—very few, if any of which, will come up to the standard of the State Superintendent's recommendations. However, they are, on an average, quite as good as could be expected in a ten-year-old State, and five-year-old county.

Attendance at School.—The principal cause of non-attendance is a lack of ability on the part of parents and guardians to pay for tuition. Another, is a dislike of, or want of confidence in Teachers. The first may be remedied by an increase of the public funds, and the latter—partially at least—by securing good Teachers.

As yet we have no graded Schools, and in fact there is no necessity for them, excepting in three or four districts. The Ione, Jackson, and Volcano Schools need grading, and steps have already been taken with that view. The want of funds has prevented its accomplishment heretofore.

Teachers.—Only some six or seven, of all who have taught in this County the past year, design making teaching a permanent business. Most of the others teach only when they can do nothing more congenial to their tastes.

Capacity of Teachers.—Five first class—males, eight second class, and six of the third class. Of the females, three of first, and six of the second.

Age of Teachers.—Males, from twenty-one to forty-three years, but mostly young and unmarried. Females, from "sweet sixteen" to "fat, fair, and forty." I can only give this as my opinion, as they, of course, refuse to divulge.

Experience in Teaching.—Males, from three months to twenty-one years—average, nearly four years. Females, from three months to twelve years—average, nearly three years.

years—average, nearly three years.

Examinations.—Public exhibitions are not very common, being deemed by many, and in my opinion very correctly, both expensive and unprofitable. Examinations are had from once a week to once a month in each School, and at the end of each term.

In a few of the districts only, do parents visit the School as often as interest and duty require. These parental visits tend greatly, no doubt, to give vitality to Schools, but through apathy, negligence, or heedlessness, they are few and far between, and much dependent on the disposition of the Teacher.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—There has been collected during the past year, five thousand three hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-four cents, mostly by private subscription. That amount, together with two thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-six cents, State funds, and two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars and eighty-three cents, County funds, gives nearly fourteen dollars to each pupil enrolled, and nearly twenty-five dollars to the average number in attendance.

Heretofore only ten cents on the hundred dollars has been levied for School purposes, but by an Act of the Legislature of last winter the Supervisors of the County are empowered to levy twenty-five cents, and I have reason to believe that our County Fund will be doubled the next year.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—Generally, very well. I think nonattendance to the most important of their duties should be made a finable offense—especially the second, eighth, and ninth, clauses of section sixteen.

Improvements Needed.—I am of the opinion that section eleven of the School Law is very imperfect. I have found it quite impossible to con-

vene a Board of Examiners. Teachers are generally busy, and cannot, nor will not, leave their duties to travel from ten to twenty miles at much expense of time and money, to serve private persons or the public. If they must do so, let provision be made for their payment.

In case of the division of a district, the seceding one should be entitled to their proportion of the public funds, on hand or to accrue during the year.

J. H. BRADLEY, Sup't of Public Schools of Amador County.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

ROBERT THOMPSON......Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—There has been some improvement in the attendance of scholars at our Schools, compared with former years. Generally, scholars living within the reach of the School-House, attend. The reason why so few of the entire number attend, is, that they are mostly small scholars and reside a long way from the School. As they grow up, they come a longer distance.

There is only one School District in the county in which the Schools are graded. There are two or three others whose Trustees are desiring to grade their Schools, but as yet they have not had the means to do so. This must necessarily be a work of time in our mountain counties. Necessity will compel Trustees to grade the Schools of some of our larger Districts within a very few years.

Examinations, ctc.—We have had some very fine examinations during the past year, but no exhibitions. Exhibitions take the minds of the scholars so entirely from their studies and so materially interferes with the routine of the exercises in School, that I have tried to discourage them. They may be beneficial when there are no Schools in session to be interfered with by them. The examinations begin to indicate that our Teachers are aiming at giving their scholars a knowledge of the subjects studied, rather than books; of requiring an explanation of principles, rather than contenting themselves with correct answers to the printed questions found in our text-books. In short, they indicate that the true object of study is generally understood by the Teachers.

the true object of study is generally understood by the Teachers.

This year there has been no very marked difference in the frequency of parents visiting the Schools, still there is an increasing interest felt by them in all matters pertaining to Schools. This shows itself in many different ways. The great secret of keeping up an interest in Schools is to make the Schools what they should be—places of pleasant resort for the children. If children are interested in them, the parents are very certain to be also. Parents generally contribute liberally for the support of a good School, but reluctantly for a poor one. Well qualified Teachers is the first great item to be looked to in our Schools. They will create an interest where none before existed, and are indispensable to success.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—Aside from the State and County funds, the Schools in Calaveras are almost entirely supported by ratebills. In a few Districts the Trustees have required rates monthly, in advance, and by this means have not only much increased the funds of their Districts, but it has had another good effect. It has kept scholars regularly in School. When parents have paid for the month, and there are

no deductions for absences, they generally keep their children in School. But allow them to pay for the number of days they are in School, and they—at least many of them—will be absent more or less every month. This irregularity is a great evil, although not so great as it has been heretofore. There is an improvement in this respect, but we still have much to do to cure the evil and I know of no other way more powerful for this purpose than to require rates in advance, and make no deductions for absences. When rate-bills are left to be paid at the end of the month or term, much will never be collected. The experience we have had clearly shows this. The Trustees, after asking a few times and being put off by parents, abandon the undertaking, and the rates, to a considerable extent, remain uncollected. Hundreds of dollars are lost to our Schools every year in this way. All this can be saved, as well as the trouble of collecting, by requiring each scholar, able to pay, to take a receipt for the monthly rate from the Trustees to the Teacher, to enable the scholar to enter the School for the month. The Schools in our County in which this rule has been strictly carried out, have never been out of funds. They estimate the rates sufficiently high to each scholar to meet the deficiency, and their estimates are always realized. At the end of the month they pay the rates over to the Teacher, and give him an order for the balance of his monthly salary on the School Fund in the County Treasury. Adopt this rule, and enforce it strictly, and the finances of such Schools are certain to be improved.

How Trustees Perform their Duties.—The greater part of our Trustees

How Trustees Perform their Duties.—The greater part of our Trustees have had considerable experience, and hence understand their duties well. Districts are unwilling to change where the old Trustees have done well, and have kept the same from year to year. I think this is an excellent practice. It is but little trouble to the Trustees, after they once understand their duties, to attend to the business of the District—and they generally attend to their business very cheerfully. There is but one thing in which they neglect what I consider of great importance to our Schools, and that is, not requiring rate-bills invariably in advance. This, I am satisfied, they will fall in with after a time, but there is at present some doubt as to their right to do it, and hence I cannot urge it upon them as strongly as I otherwise could. Some of our Trustees have made this regulation and allowed it broken as soon as made. This I think worse than not making any. What few regulations are made should be strictly enforced, and if they are good they will work their way into favor, although at first they may be objected to by some.

Improvements Needed.—A uniformity of text-books is very desirable, and I am much pleased that this was provided for by the amended law of last winter. There should be one other part of our School law amended, which is the Thirty-First Section. We must have a law that is practical in its operations. This section has no practical utility, and, I think, seldom, if ever, strictly complied with. The deficiency can be estimated as well at the first as the last of a term; as well at the commencement as at the close of the year. Trustees know, within a few dollars, how much money their districts will receive from the Public Fund, and they know how many months they wish to keep the School in session during the year, and they know what the cost will be per month. They can then very easily estimate the amount required to meet the expenses of the School for the year. From this, deduct the amount from the fund, and it leaves the amount to be raised by rate-bills. Divide this amount by the number of months, and it gives the amount to be raised by rate-bills each month, and divide this by the number of scholars in School, deducting

the indigent, and they have what each scholar must pay monthly to sustain the School. Now, the change that I propose in that troublesome Thirty-First Section, is to make it imperatively the duty of Trustees to regulate the rates, and enforce their collection monthly in advance. Schools then will not become embarrassed—money will always be forthcoming to meet the demands—and Schools will be on a safe basis.

The experience of the past shows conclusively that where any institution is to be supported by small amounts from a large number of individuals, that if it succeeds, it will be by requiring payment invariably in advance. It cannot inconvenience parents after the first month. At the commencement of the first month they are expected to pay for that month, and so on; hence the only inconvenience is in paying the first month. They owe nothing when the School is closed by this mode, but by the section referred to, they could owe, and if all was not collected, there would be a deficiency—for the law only allows the Trustees to tax the deficiency on the rate-bills. They cannot raise more than this, so if all pay, they only have enough; if less than all, they fall short. This is unfair, too, for as there are those who do not pay, although they are able, it throws the burden upon those who do pay. Those who do pay, do so with reluctance, for they know that others equally able, do not. Trustees call again and again for rate-bills, and are put off, and they become discouraged and give up. They do not like to commence a suit for a few dollars against a neighbor; but if the law made it their duty to require rate-bills in advance, all this trouble would be saved and our Schools would be properly sustained.

There is one other bad feature in this section, and that is, allowing deductions for absences. The object of the law was, undoubtedly, to benefit our Schools, but it has the opposite effect. It would be better for the general good of the Schools to remit the rates to those who were constantly in attendance, and charge those double who are irregular. The scholar who is absent for one or two days in a week injures the School more than his rate-bill does it good. The good of the School would require that he either attend regularly or not at all. This section holds out an inducement to parents to keep their children out by telling them they will save a little by so doing. The experience in our Schools shows that requiring rates in advance has a strong tendency to keep the scholars regularly in School. No deductions should be allowed for absence to induce regularity in attendance.

There is only two Private Schools in our County, and they were brought into existence and have been sustained by the bad management of one Public School in that location. Well managed Public Schools are certain to close up Private Schools, and this will doubtless be the case with us as soon as the School I have above spoken of recovers from its embarrassment.

General Remarks upon Education.—We cannot over-estimate the advantages of the amendments to the School Law made last winter. The one relating to the examination of Teachers I think of the utmost importance. It will take years to fully develop all the advantages of this change. It is destined to continually elevate the standard of our Teachers, and hence the standard of our Schools. Under the old system I do not think one in five of our Teachers was ever asked a question. But the direct is not as much as the indirect influence of this charge. Teachers are brought together now for an annual examination, and are examined in presence of each other. Each, wishing to stand well, is induced to study and become familiar with all the common branches taught, and all the modern im-

do much to improve the Schools in our County. Perfecting our School system must of necessity be a work of time, and the friends of education have no reason to be discouraged in California. Rapid improvements have been made, for the time and means we have had, and all that is wanted is patience and perseverance. There are difficulties to encounter in building up a School system, which will meet all the wants of the State, but we do not think any State in the Union did more during the first ten years of its existence than California has done since 1850. We have much to encourage us, for although our work has but just fairly commenced, it is progressing. Our Teachers are better qualified now than formerly. The different notions of the people are becoming assimilated in regard to Schools, and as families become more permanently located, they feel more interest in building good School-Houses and sustaining good Schools. Teachers are generally well paid, and hence a good number are turning their attention to that calling with a view of making it their profession for life. A law providing for the establishment of Teachers' Institutes, under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to be held in each county-or every two or more counties according to the number of Teachers within reach, and then requiring each Teacher to attend-would be of vast importance to our Schools. A few thousand dollars expended for this purpose would produce a uniformity in the Schools of our State. The Teachers here have generally been engaged in other business for several years, and if they had experience in the States before coming here it was years ago and there have been many improvements introduced since they taught there. Teachers' Institutes or a State Normal School will become almost indispensable in a few years. The demand will produce the supply, and I believe we will eventually have as good a School system in California as any State in the Union can boast of

The welfare of our State as much depends on a well regulated School system that all should cheerfully labor for the permanent establishment of our common Schools, for it is in them that the masses are to be educated. Our safety and permanency rests upon the mental and moral education of the masses, and the Public Schools are the only certain means by which to educate. The faithful Teacher in one of our Public Schools is doing more for the safety and protection of our free institutions are not in danger from foreign nations, but from the ignorant and vicious at home, and if we could transmit them unimpaired to the future generations of our land, we must do it by educating the masses.

Allow me before closing to again congratulate you on your success selected Superintendent of Public Instruction. I am not favored with a personal acquaintance, but am acquainted with the interest you have manifested, and the labor you have performed to improve our School system.

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tem. Hoping that your labors in future will be attended with as good success as they have been in the past, and that our State may be so fortunate as to long secure your services as Superintendent.

I remain very truly, yours,

ROBERT THOMPSON, Sup't of Public Schools of Calaveras County.

COLUSA COUNTY.

B. M. HANCE.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—I regret to state that less than one-half of the children between four and eighteen years of age in this County have attended School during the past year; and less than one-fourth has been the daily average attendance.

Several causes appear to conspire to produce this unfortunate result, among which may be mentioned the following: The sparseness of our population, it being scattered over so large a territory that it is almost impossible to place a School within the reach of many. The almost nomadic life that many of our people lead, prevents them from doing what they otherwise would for the education of their children. The smallness of the School Fund makes it hard for parents of limited means to support Schools as they desire. But I fear a large number of parents do not take the interest in the education of their children that they should take

During the past year a few of the Schools have closed with a short exmination.

Teachers.—Of the fourteen Teachers that have taught in the Public Schools of this County within the last year, eight may rank as first class, four as second, and two as not fit to teach at all.

How Trustees Perform their Duties.—A few of the Trustees perform their duties well. Like good citizens and honorable gentlemen, they appear to feel that though their office is one of neither profit or honor, it is one in which an influence of untold good can be exercised on the youth of our country.

Others do not one-half they ought, while some are not fit for the office. Each District has been furnished with copies of the School Law, and the attention of the Trustees frequently called to its contents, yet but few, I do not believe one-half, of them know scarcely anything about its requirements, from their own reading. Not one fourth of them comply with the law in keeping an account book and District Record.

Improvements Needed.—I am firmly of the opinion that an amendment

Improvements Needed.—I am firmly of the opinion that an amendment to the School Law requiring the continuance of a School for six months from the first Monday in the School year, in order to secure its share of the public funds, would be of great benefit to the Public Schools of this County. During the past year there has been no regular time for opening or closing of Schools, so that it has been quite impossible to visit the Schools as I desire. If they were opened and continued as above stated, the Superintendent of the County might visit the Schools at or near their commencement, and notice the School-House and its fixtures, the behavior of the children, and the Teacher's method of conducting the School,



the Schools at their close, he would have a good opportunity to observe the advancement the pupils had made, and the efficiency of the Teacher. The proposed amendment would enable several neighboring Schools to unite in a public closing exercise which would tend in an eminent degree to awaken a livelier interest in the cause of Popular Education. It would prevent, in a great measure, the present frequent change of Teachers. (a most prolific source of evil in our Schools, the children are acquiring deplorable habits of study, and the itinerant quack is constantly imposing on us.) It would tend very much to make the business of teaching an established profession, in the country Schools, instead of as at present, a mere makeshift. A more highly educated class of persons would engage

I doubt not the State Board of Education, when it selects the series of books to be used in the Public Schools, will consider the Black-Board, as one that cannot be overlooked. At present our County School-Houses are sadly in want of them.

in teaching, because they could obtain more steady employment.

B. M. HANCE.

Sup't of Public Schools of Colusa County.

EL DORADO COUNTY.

H. S. Herrick.....Superintendent.

School Lands.-I have not been informed that El Dorado has any surveyed School Lands, consequently, like all other mountain Counties, cannot receive any benefit from the sale, unless a general division is made of the funds arising from the sale of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of School Lands.

School-Houses. - The School-Houses of El Dorado County are constructed of wood, numbering in all thirty-four. Some of them are well calculated for School purposes; the remainder better prepared for anything else than the education of children.

Attendance at School.—I have observed, by the Teachers' reports, an im-

provement in attendance over previous years; still there is a decided improvement to be made in our Public Schools. The principal reason assigned, is the cost of a few dollars for the instruction of their children, which, in the minds of many—especially those who keep their children from School—can be appropriated to a better advantage in training some of their domestic animals.

We have but few graded Schools in this County. In many of the Districts, the Trustees are making preparations to have their Schools divided into Grammar and Primary, as soon as their means and circumstance

Teachers.-Most of the gentlemen Teachers design making teaching \$ permanent profession. The lady Teachers I cannot possibly vouch for as fourteen have left the profession of instructing the young responsibilities, during the last twenty months, and joined themselves to that high and honorable profession, viz: matrimony.

Most of our Teachers rank as first class, the remainder are well pro-

pared to teach the common English branches. The Trustees of this County make it a point not to employ incompetent Teachers.

During the past year, the interest of examinations has greatly increased in this County. In many of our Schools, the Teachers have held examinations once in six months; several have held public exhibitions in exercises of elocution and composition.

Trustees.—The Trustees have performed their duties as well as could be expected; the Schools have been frequently visited by them, and all have sent in their reports promptly.

Improvements Needed.—There are many improvements needed in our present School system. I have but a few suggestions to make in my present report, in regard to improvements. The greatest defect which I have observed, and one that is highly necessary for a change, is in our present system of taking the census of children. The Trustees have the appointing of Marshals, and they generally wait till the last hour of performing this duty; then the Marshals must hurry the business, and the result is an imperfect report.

In my opinion this duty should belong to the Superintendent, who can easily perform the labor of taking the census while visiting Schools. The advantages gained, would be proper and correct reports, besides the saving of an enormous expense to each County. The expense of taking the census in El Dorado, for the present year, cost more than half the amount of the County School Fund.

Another radical defect, is in the School boundaries. The duty of defining boundaries and making divisions of Districts, under the present law, is incumbent upon the Supervisors, which, I think, also ought to be the business of the County Superintendent. The result would be, properly defined boundaries, and a record of the same of easy access at all times for Trustees.

General Remarks upon Education.—I have not the presumption to imagine, that I can suggest anything original, or striking, on a subject upon which so much has been so ably and so wisely written. All admit, that education, when unrestricted, so that all may be received, its benefits contributes to the respectability, the independence, and the happiness, of a people. It is impossible to over-estimate its importance, its usefulness, its advantages. It is an element of civilization, of refinement, of greatness; a people properly and thoroughly educated, can never be enslaved or degraded. Every encouragement should be given to it, therefore, by the liberal, the enlightened, the politic. It should receive the fostering care of our State; and parents, teachers, and pupils, should esteem it a duty to make our Common Schools inferior to none in the Union. Competent teachers, devoted to their profession and capable of imparting instruction, correct in their deportment, and having a proper conception of their high and responsible mission, should be sought for, and the preference over those who teach merely because they regard it as less laborious to teach than to work. Principles that are difficult to eradicate, habits that not unfrequently become lasting, are generally formed at our Common Schools. How important, then, is it that a child should receive its first teachings from a proper instructor; from one morally and intellectually capable and willing to instil in its mind, high and noble principles. Something more is, or should be, required of a teacher, than merely to instruct a child in spelling, reading, writing, etc. "Children are remarkably prone to imitation. They imitate instinctively, without having necessarily any discrimination of the character of the act which they are imitating. The general nature of their conduct is, therefore,

ruled very much by the nature of the conduct presented to their observation. It must obviously, then, be of the greatest importance that the demeanor and general actions of the educator, should be models of all that is proper. Just the more amiable and correct, in all respects, that this conduct is, so will the young be the more likely to form those habits which their best friends could wish." Experience proves that children are more apt to imitate bad than good examples, probably because the former are more numerous than the latter, or perhaps, because what is forbidden possesses a strange fascination for the bold and reckless. A teacher that is dissipated, or profane, or given to exaggeration, or destitute of moral principle, no matter how brilliant his acquirements, is not a proper person to take charge of a school. His pernicious example will be followed by some of his pupils; his precepts unheeded. Better be ignorant, than educated vicious and depraved. "Train up a child in the way he should go," is a sacred injunction, and a Teacher with a proper appreciation of his high calling, will not disregard it. It should be impressed upon the mind of every instructor, that in "literature, as in morals, there are a certain taste and grace, which confer dignity on moderate acquirements; and there are a negligence and grossness that disgust, even when accompanied with incontestible superiority." To enjoy, and perpetuate, and extend, our free institutions, we want good as well as highly educated citizens, and with proper care, the moral condition and intellectual training of children can be made to harmoniously blend. One great drawback to a thorough education, is the limited amount allowed to Teachers. Persons competent to impart a thorough education, can employ their talents more profitably than in teaching. However much Teachers may love their profession, they are not disposed to make sacrifices for the pleasure of teaching. It is an arduous duty, and the pay is totally inadequate. Increase the salary commensurate with the benefit conferred, the time employed, the labor expended, and our Common Schools would be better attended, better encouraged, and better taught. Until this is done, I much fear, we shall make no rapid advancement.

H. S. HERRICK, Sup't of Public Schools of El Dorado County.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

AEGEVINE REYNOLDS.....Superintendent.

Trustees.—Our County Trustees are very negligent and slack. There is no way, that I could suggest, to make them more active and take greater interest—only by some compensation. The Board of Supervisors will not allow them anything, consequently it increases the labor of County Superintendent.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools .- Besides the public funds, money is raised by assessment and by subscription. I know of no other way, than for the Board of Supervisors to raise the School Fund from five cents on one hundred dollars, taxable property, to a greater amount. I have urged them several times, but without avail—however, I think I will succeed with the next Board.

General Remarks.—There is one thing certain, that the Schools in this County would prosper much better if the County Superintendent could

make it his business, and devote his whole time to the different Schoolsas it is, the Board of Supervisors allow the Superintendent only two hundred and fifty or three hundred dollars a year in County Scrip. How can it be expected that a County Superintendent can do justice to the office he holds, when there is not sufficient means allowed him to pay his traveling expenses, aside from the various duties devolving upon him.

The office of County Superintendent should have a fixed salary, in accordance with the duties they have to perform. For my part, I would not be willing to have the office, or to perform the duties, for less than one thousand dollars per annum. Our County is extensive, and Schools scattered, and it is very expensive traveling about.

> ANGEVINE REYNOLDS, Sup't of Public Schools of Mariposa County.

MERCED COUNTY.

F. J. WOODWARD.....Superintendent.

School Lands.-There are but few School sections of much value at present surveyed in the County, by reason of their lying on dry plains. I have very little information beyond that of last year. There are some very valuable lands on the San Joaquin which are not sold, but circumstances have prevented me from making due research, to respond satis-

Attendance at School.—The attendance at the Schools is not what it should be, but I think we are improving somewhat in that particular. In the dry season there is generally more or less sickness on the Merced Bottom, which accounts for much of the irregularity of attendance. Parents frequently keep their children at home for their help. A greater interest in education, which I am confident is aroused, will remedy this

The Schools are not graded because they are too small.

Teachers.—I have heard no objection to any of the Teachers this year. I think they would range among first class; all have received much commendation; some of them very high, from their patrons. All are experienced Teachers, from six to fourteen years.

Examinations, etc.—Rather more interest than usual has been manifested in this particular this year. In District, No. 1, there have been many visits from Trustees, friends, etc. and quite an interesting examination at the close of the School. Considering the age of the pupils and their condition at the commencement of the School, it was all that could be expected. No. 2, was more quiet, and not so much interest manifested; it took place at the beginning of the School year. A School is now there in progress. No. 3, is a smaller School, but there was considerable interest manifested. There is a chance for improvement which we hope will

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools .- I am encouraged by the belief that in the next year there will be raised by taxation in this County, a fund that will put our School system on a foundation which will be a harbinger of a new era in our Schools. Our taxable property is between eleven and twelve hundred thousand dollars, and a tax of twenty-five cents on one hundred dollars, will give us over two thousand five hundred 42

dollars, which divided among one hundred and fifty children, will give them advantages possessed by few localities in the State. Merced County is undoubtedly one of the richest in the State, in proportion to its population. We shall endeavor to make the most of our resources, and hope to do something worthy of our advantages.

General Remarks upon Education.—My remarks upon this topic will necessarily be brief. In my mind, that system of education is best which brings the pupil's mind into the most direct consideration of the most practical affairs of life. While I do not disparage the abstract to profound scholars and thinkers, yet I hold that the most intimate blending of the abstract and practical, should be the object of all who teach pupils destined to the common course of life. Even those scholars of most profound erudition who have failed to observe the connection, or make the application of their deepest researches into abstract sciences, or metaphysics, hold but a low station in the opinion of mankind.

It should be the aim, then, especially of Teachers of our Public Schools, to give the utmost practical bearing to every branch taught by them.

Happily gifted indeed is the Teacher who can combine the interest felt by his pupils in the every day concerns of life, with the studies of the School-room. Such a Teacher, gifted with a noble mind and sentiment, exercising so beneficent a sway over so many plastic minds, is really of more value to his country than he would be in any other station which he could occupy.

May those who are blessed with such a Teacher duly appreciate him or her. May they be appreciated in such a manner that they will seek no other field for honor, wealth, or renown.

F. J. WOODWARD, Sup't of Public Schools of Merced County.

MONTEREY COUNTY.

T. S. Robert.....Superintendent.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—There is in this County, as large a tax as the tax-payers are willing to submit to, as by Act of the last Legislature, the Board of Supervisors were allowed to levy twenty cents additional tax on each one hundred dollars of taxable property in this County, consequently the Board levied a tax of forty cents on each one hundred dollars—for the support of Common Schools—which will give us a large School Fund, of near six thousand dollars, without the appropriation from the State.

General Remarks.—Separate the office of County Clerk from that of Superintendent, and in either event, whether it is done or not, pay the Superintendent a sufficiency to justify his paying some attention to the Schools—as at present, he is so cramped that he is as a matter of necessity, compelled to stay at home and not visit or pay but little attention to them

T. S. ROBERT, Sup't of Public Schools of Monterey County. 43

[SUPPLEMENT.]

Monterey, November 20th, 1860.

A. J. Moulder, Esq.
Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Dear Sir:—In compliance with your circular, I transmit to you such information as I have been able to obtain from the limited sources within our County, and the little time I have had to devote to the subject. During the spring, I took my departure from this ancient and renowned City, for the purpose of visiting the various Public Schools within the County, hoping to find them all in successful operation, a thing by no means very common under the former limited means for their support, but at that particular time, I am glad to state, with the exception of one, they were all "in full blast," and from all I could learn, progressing as well as could be expected under the circumstances—some numbering not more than ten or fifteen pupils, while others numbered from sixty to ninety, and but one Teacher to each. There is one School, however, I have not visited, not for the want of a disposition to do so, as I made it my especial business to visit it, but upon my arrival in the vicinity, I ascertained that the School had been vacated for that day, for the purpose of allowing the Teacher and pupils an opportunity of attending the burial of a very worthy and much respected young gentleman who had just departed this life, an occurrence by no means common among us. The first District on my route was the Springfield District, in which they have quite a comfortable frame building, and tolerably good apparatus, still it lacked much to make it what it should be. The School was not then in operation, but has since been taught one term. This School is situated in a very flourishing and most beautiful section of country, bordering on the Bay of Monterey and Pajaro River, but the District being small, so is also the School, as is the case generally in the rural districts.

The next was Carrollton District. This is a somewhat larger District, and has more scholars, but owing to the great extent of the District many are prevented from attending School. The School-House here is entirely too small, but it is contemplated to greatly enlarge the house ere long, and also to add much to the apparatus.

The School of San Juan District is situated in the rear of the town of San Juan. Judging from the apparent wealth of that vicinity, and the number of pupils in attendance, I was forced to the conclusion that a better house was needed, and from the interest taken in the School, it is strange that they have remained so long without a more commodious and comfortable building, and more and better apparatus.

Here permit me to state that a new and better era has dawned upon the Public Schools of this County, in one respect if no more. During the last year, the citizens of this place and the County generally, petitioned the Legislature to enact a special law for this County, allowing the Board of Supervisors to levy a tax of not more than twenty cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property within this County, for School purposes, consequently there was a law passed allowing the Board to levy twenty cents on each one hundred dollars, over and above all other taxes which they are authorized to levy for the support of Common Schools. In accordance with this Act and the former Acts, the Board of Supervisors very laudably levied a tax of forty cents on each one hundred dollars, for that purpose, which will increase the County School Fund more

Here I would suggest that the office of County Superintendent and that of the County Clerk should not be blended, as it is impossible for the Clerk, (who is, in this County, ex officio of so many offices,) to discharge the duties of Superintendent as it should be done, especially when he is compelled to pay from his own pocket the expenses of traveling through the county in visiting the Schools.

It would be much more advantageous to the Schools to have them separated, and pay the Superintendent a reasonable compensation, and oblige him to perform certain duties.

There is quite a want of interest manifested in the County by our native population. I do not believe that in the whole County there are more than one hundred Spanish or native children attending the Public Schools. They have, however, in this city, two small private Schools, taught by those who I am informed teach only the Spanish language. Would it not be well for inducements to be held out to that portion of our population for the education of their children in the English language, as in the course of time their native language will become, in this country, obsolete. There is an extensive country in the southern portion of this County known as La Soledad and San Antonio; they are about forty miles apart; the former being about that distance from this city, and the latter about eighty miles. There is not a private or Public School at either place—as I am credibly informed—the inhabitants being mostly natives. That class are the largest tax-payers in the County, and they enjoy the benefits of the Schools the least of any—I might say they do not enjoy any of the benefits of the Public Schools, directly.

There is, I believe, but one private English School in the County, and that is taught in this city, and numbers about fifteen scholars.

None of the Schools of the County are of a high grade, they being all primary and mixed.

The backwardness of some of the Trustees, in making their reports to the County Superintendent, is the cause of my report being so late.

Very respectfully,

T. S. ROBERT, Sup't of Public Schools of Monterey County.

NEVADA COUNTY.

C. T. OVERTON.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—The attendance of the pupils quite irregular, owing to the little interest many of the pupils take in learning, the want of strict parental authority, but above all, to the inveterate propensity of huxtering, peddling and money getting; exercising their young intelects, in all the sharp practice and low tricks of cunning Yankee's and cheating Jews.

Teachers.—Four have given full satisfaction; six, moderate.

How Trustees Perform their Duties.—Badly—in some instances not at all.

A reasonable amount of compensation for their services would remedy

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Finances of the Schools.—No other means of support, except such as the State and County furnish.

Means of Increasing the School Finances.—A Legislative Act for the sale of as much land in the County not owned or claimed, as would amount to the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections. Such title only given to the purchasers as the State could grant.

Education .- As the pliant twig yields to the passing breeze, so the infant mind is swayed by the tone and bearing of its teachings, and as nature causes the twig to put forth from time to time alternate leaves and branches, so step by step, and period by period, she develops the faculties of the mind and functions of the body; and as nature adorns the plant with the leaves of spring, the blossoms of summer, and the fruits of autumn, so she develops and clothes the mind with the leaves of memory, and the flowers of imagination, before the ripened fruits of reason and experience; and as the culturist prunes and shapes the one, so should the Teacher instruct and guide the other. And as the efforts of the first is to cause the twig in due season to yield perfect fruit after its kind, the aim of the second should be so to direct and develop the mind and body of his charge, that they too, in due time, might perform properly and skill-fully all the duties and functions of life. And as the tree needs a succession of spring's genial showers, and of summer's warm and fervid sun, and even of winter's cold and torpid breath to perfect its buds, its blossoms, and its fruits, so man at his varying epochs of mind and body should be met by varying treatment and instruction. And as the young bird first leaves its downy nest by gentle flights from bough to bough, and flower to flower, until it can stem the storm and soar amidst the darkest cloud, so should the intellect of childhood be conducted up the gentle paths of knowledge, gathering from time to time, flowers by the way side. Enticed by the ease and pleasantness of the journey, encouraged and sustained by the flavor and flagrance of the ripening fruits-the beauty, grandeur, and glory, of the increasing prospect—until invigorated by the freshening breeze of the mountain side, the bounding intellect and soaring thought ascend the sharp acclivity, nor rest not, nor pause not, until seated on the mountain top of unfading light and glory, looking up untrammeled and unshackled through the arcana of nature, to nature's

Such should be the progress from youth to age; the bonds, guides, and supports of the first, should never remain as clogs, blinds, and shackles of the last. The guidance of the tottering steps of the infant mind, around the domestic hearth and altar, is a sacred charge intrusted by nature, to the constant love and watchful care of parental affection. And as the budding thoughts and bright glowing fancies of the intellect expand, they should be encouraged and gently stimulated by genial showers of knowledge from the lips of wisdom and experience, and matured by the noonday warmth of science and philosophy, and finally perfected by the teachings of that Divine Master, which is the true and perfect source of all light and of all wisdom. The guidance of youth's voyage, along the shore of life's strong sea, should never be intrusted to fleshless females, whose fading beauties of mind and body has long since passed into the sear and yellow leaf, and whose sharpness of voice and angularity of form and feature, alone bespeak the keenness of tongue and temper. Nor any strolling biped, whose cramped and diminutive mind and body is bound in skin-dried parchment, and whose fitness for other and higher vocations is plainly indicated by the faults of his stomach, the gloom of his countenance, and the nasal twang of his voice. One suited by nature and art

to shape the tone and bearing of the youthful mind, should not only be possessed of the most noble and honorable sentiments, but endowed with the kindest heart, the gentlest manners, and most pleasing address. His open brow beaming with the goodness of his heart, and his intellect stored with much and varied knowledge, there would emanate around him a genial glow of light and warmth, which like the morning sun, would open and brighten the youthful mind, and as the evening dew refresh and sustain the new born growth.

Youth's voyage being now opened under such pleasing and happy auspices, might be permitted slowly to glide along under protecting and guiding shadows of highlands and promontories, carefully avoiding the sands and shallows of false sentiments and sectarian teachings—such as the sickly sayings of dying infants—the noble generosity and grand philanthropy of giving pence and pittances to mythical missionaries in far-off heathen lands; and the transcendent glories of the horrid sufferings of bigoted and obscure sectarians, whose ignorant piety, if supported by power, would perpetrate on others all the cruelties and persecutions of which they so bitterly complained. But their minds should be stored during the voyage with the knowledge, and their hearts filled with the sentiments of those sages, heroes, and patriots, whose wisdom, virtue, and deeds of glory, have cast an unfading light over the dark and arid wastes

Those bright models of the glorious days of the Republics of Greece and Rome, and of our own beloved land, would so shape the tone and bearing of the youthful mind, and so fill their hearts with noble and honorable sentiments, that the voyage over life's pathless waters might now be safely intrusted to their guidance, with an abiding faith and assured hope that they would survive the storms of the voyage, and safely land in havens of honor, of virtue and, of piety.

> C. T. OVERTON, Sup't of Public Schools of Nevada County.

PLACER COUNTY.

S. S. GREENWOOD.....Superintendent.

ANDREW J. MOULDER, Esq.

Sir:-In compliance with law, and instructions from your Department, I herewith submit my annual report of the condition of the Schools of Placer County, for the year ending October 31st, 1860.

The Schools are in as prosperous condition as the circumstances under which they are placed will admit of. Although the statistics do not show as favorable a result in some points as is desirable, yet I believe they will compare favorably with those of any other County in the State.

There has been four new Districts organized during the year, making the total number in the County, at present, twenty-three.

According to the census returns, there was, on the 1st November, 1860, between the ages of four and eighteen years, one thousand four hundred and forty children—seven hundred and forty boys, and seven hundred girls—being an increase of three hundred and twenty-two during the year; nearly twenty-nine per cent. increase. The number of children

under four years of age is eight hundred and fifty-three; a gain of one handred and thirty-two, or nearly eighteen per cent. And between eighteen and twenty-one years of age, seventy-two; making a total, (of all ages under twenty-one years,) of two thousand three hundred and sixty-five. Of this number one thousand three hundred and sixty-four were born in California; making an increase over last year of four hun-

dred and fifty, or forty-nine per cent.

Of the one thousand four hundred and forty, between the ages of four and eighteen years, six hundred and eighty-five are upon the Teachers' rolls, as having entered the Schools during the year, but the daily average attendance at the Schools has been but four hundred and twenty—a fact to be regretted, that while the average daily attendance at the Schools is but four hundred and twenty, the average daily number that stay away is one thousand and twenty—and seven hundred and fifty-five never saw the inside of a School room during the year. This is a fact that the people of Placer County should well consider. The principal reason of this non-attendance at School, is the distance intervening between the child and the School to which he belongs—generally from three to five miles—a distance entirely too great for young children to travel to and from, daily. This state of things can only be remedied by dividing the larger Districts, or maintaining two Schools where there is but one at the present time. The latter mode would be preferable, if practicable; but under the present insufficiency of the School funds, it would be, with two or three exceptions, totally impracticable. There has been an improvement, however, in the average attendance at the Schools during the yea, as the statistics will show. In 1859 the average attendance was twenty and seven-tenths per cent. of the whole number of children in the County between four and eighteen years of age. During 1860, it has been twenty-nine and two-tenths per cent. making a gain of over eight

As yet no Schools in this County are graded.

There are four private Schools in the County, numbering about seventy-

It may be proper here to remark that the Ac of April 28th, 1860, with regard to the examination of Teachers, has been put in force, and the qualifications of Teachers applying to the Board of Examination for certificates to teach, have been scrutinized in the closest manner. Of twenty persons applying to the Board for certificates, four have been granted of the Grammar grade, nine of the Intermediate, and five of the Primary two were refused certificates upon the ground of incompetency.

I have apportioned, among the several Districts in the County, by law entitled to share in the School Fund of 1860, such sums of money as the County Treasurer has from time to time certified as being to the credit of the School Fund, and which are as follows:

From County Tax, on the 31st Dec. 1859	1.846	42
From State Fund, Jan. 20th, 1860	882	
From State Fund by supplemental apportionment, June 30, 1860	47	43
From County Tax, July 23d, 1860	372	42
From State Fund, July 23d, 1860	750	00

Total amount of State and County Funds apportioned.....\$3, 898 84

On the 1st November, 1859, there was a balance on hand in the County Treasury of seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and sixty-five cents, 48

which added to the amount apportioned during the year, makes a total of four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars and forty-nine cents. Upon this sum, warrants to the amount of four thousand and eighty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents have been drawn in favor of the different Schools; leaving a balance in the County Treasury on the 1st November, 1860, of five hundred and sixty-nine dollars and twenty-one cents. There has been raised in the County during the year, by rate-bills and subscriptions, the sum of four thousand five hundred and eight dollars and eighty-nine cents, to which add the amount of warrants drawn, say four thousand and eighty-one dollars and twenty-eight cents, making the total amount received by the Schools during the year, of eight thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and sixty-seven cents

and eighty-nine dollars and sixty-seven cents.

In view of the existing law, forbidding the funds of the present year from being used to defray expenses incurred during the past, it is due here to state, that there will be sufficient funds, (now lying in the County Treasury unapportioned, and belonging to the funds of 1860,) to defray nearly double the amount of debt existing against the Schools at the present time, leaving them upon a prosperous basis for the ensuing year.

Rate-bills, (an important auxiliary to the School Fund,) have, during the year, proved almost as potent as the fund itself, every district, with but one exception, having had recourse to it. It has, almost invariably been collected weekly by the Teacter, instead of the old plan of collecting the whole amount after the term of the School had closed, when, not unfrequently, two-thirds of it would go uncollected, and the Teacher as a natural consequence, bore the loss; reducing his salary to a mere pittance, and disgusting him of any attempt to open a second term of the School.

Very respectfully,

S. S. GREENWOOD, Sup't of Public Schools of Placer County.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY

F. W. HATCH.....Superintendent.

Hon. Andrew J. Moulder:

In transmitting to you by Annual Report, I take pleasure in being able to bear witness to the indications of prosperity which have marked the Schools of this County during the year past, and the generally increased interest manifest in the subject of education.

In my last annual communication, I took occasion to refer briefly to the past history of Common Schools in Sacramento County, and to trace their development on through the difficulties and embarrassments which had encompassed them to their then prosperous condition. Many causes then existed calculated to retard the efforts of the friends of education to establish the Schools upon a settled and permanent basis. The transient character of the population in some sections, the want of pecuniary ability on the part of many, and the greater or less absorption of all in the attainment of the great end of their immigration hither, in building up for themselves a home and the comforts of independence, were sufficient to deaden that lively interest in the subject of education which is so necessary for its healthy and vigorous promotion.

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To some extent, these retarding influences still exist. The insufficiency of the fund provided for the support of Schools, and the heavy tax upon individual resources, has deterred many from an active, hearty, and efficient, co-operation in their behalf. Yet it is easy to observe, and of this the statistics of the year afford the best possible demonstration, that a better feeling every where pervades the community, a high appreciation of the Common School system, and a determination to secure, in the fullest measure its priceless privileges.

est measure, its priceless privileges.

Probably, in no section of the country has there been a more pressing necessity for the establishment of Schools and the diffusion of their salutary influences than in this; and this necessity is made more striking and urgent by the fact of the rapid increase of our juvenile population. The total number of children, between four and eighteen years of age, in this county, as reported by the Census Marshals in October, 1859, was three thousand two hundred and eight; now they number three thousand nine hundred and sixty—an increase, in one year, of seven hundred and fifty-two—while the aggregate of those under four years of age, last year only one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, is now swelled to one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight.

thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight.

These facts, based upon what is believed to be an accurate and faithful enumeration, are sufficient to attract the attention of the most indifferent observer, and to rouse the energies of the friends of education to a more vigorous effort to build up a School system ample in its availability and efficient in its practical working for the mental and moral improvement of this vast aggregation of children.

The figures just given relate to the entire county, including the city of Sacramento. Outside of the city, in the country Districts, the increase of children between four and eighteen years of age, has been three hundred and twenty-seven, and of those under four years one hundred and twenty-one over last year. The enumeration includes every organized District in the county.

A comparison of the present condition of the country Schools with that of the previous year evinces no dimunition of interest, but rather the evidences of a healthful and gratifying advancement. The number of country Districts then reported as having maintained a School for a greater or less period of the year, was twenty-seven; this year, it is thirty-four. The whole number of pupils taught during the last year (1858-'59) was set down at seven hundred and sixty-one; now it reaches one thousand and eighty-nine. In the former, the daily average attendance was four hundred and forty-eight, nearly, while during the latter it has been six hundred and seventy-four. Notwithstanding the large increase of children in the country Districts, of the whole number five hundred and thirty-eight per cent. have enjoyed the benefits of the School system this year, against four hundred and ninety-nine per cent. last year, or as one in one and six-tenths to one in two.

Nor are these the only evidences of improvement and of an increasing interest in the subject of education among the population of the County. In the length of time during which the Schools have been maintained, we find much reason for encouragement and congratulation. The whole number of School months in the twenty-six Districts last year, amounted to one hundred and seventy and a fraction, and the average term six and two-tenths months. Now we are enabled to report the total number of "calendar" months during which our county Schools have been maintained, at two hundred and nine months and seventeen days, or an average for the thirty-four Districts of about six and one-seventh months.

The proportion of School months in each year, taken in comparison with the relative number of Districts, is about the same, yet of last year it must be said that, in consequence of a misunderstanding, in many instances twenty-two, and even twenty days were counted as a month. The average length of the School term, therefore, has been much greater than it was last year, or than the figures seem to indicate. I have observed that the custom in this county, and it is probably the same throughout the State, has been to consider four weeks of five days each, (Saturdays and Sundays being excluded,) as a School month. This year, when the reports of the Trustees did not designate the time in "calendar" months, I have altered them to that uniform standard.

But better than all these external evidences of interest, more worthy of notice, as it has hitherto formed the subject of frequent complaint all over the county, is the large increase of private expenditure on account of Schools—the cheerful, liberal contribution of individual resources to supply the deficiency which the meagerness of the public fund had created. Last year, the amount raised in the country Districts for School purposes, was two thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars; during the past twelve months it has risen to four thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars and twenty-five cents. This is an indication auspicious of a better state of things in the future. The great impediment to success has been an unwillingness on the part of parents to contribute in aid of the fund—the want of a determination to maintain the Schools at any sacrifice.

The experience of the past has fully demonstrated the folly of relying exclusively upon the County and State apportionments. In many Districts this is barely sufficient for the maintenance of a School of three months duration. The consequences of this state of things are beginning to be felt, and the evils resulting from the habits of idleness formed during the long intermission which succeeds the School term, the absence of that wholesome restraint which the School-room is calculated to furnish, have impressed themselves upon the minds of the community and aroused them to the importance of more earnest and efficient action. It is believed that in most of the essential elements of prosperity—in so far, at least, as can depend upon a proper and intelligent appreciation of those upon whom the support of our Schools must mainly depend, and the labors of a corps of Teachers for the most part faithful and well qualified -these institutions can compare favorably with those of most other sections of the State. A little more energy and enterprise, a little more of the self-sacrificing spirit among the people, and our Schools would assume a position worthy of a comparison with those of older and more favored States. What we most need are suitable School conveniences, substantial School-Houses and furniture, blackboards and outline maps. In the former of these, there is room for much improvement; of the last, outside of the City, we are entirely destitute. The reports of the Trustees transmitted to your Department, will afford but an imperfect idea of our condition in these respects. Yet a personal examination must convince every one that many of our buildings are entirely unsuited to the purposes of their construction, and discreditable to the enterprise and liberality of the communities among which they are located. In almost all of them there is a deficiency of good and suitable furniture. In some there are no desks at all, while those in use in some others are poorly adapted to the health and comfort of the pupils.

These considerations are frequently too lightly regarded. To provide a Teacher and books and a roof to protect the pupils from the inclem-

encies of the weather, has seemed in some cases to be the sole object of solicitude, while that which is the most important of all—the health—the physical well-being of our youth, is entirely lost sight of. It is painful to see, as has been the case, children of four or five years of age, seated for two or three hours at a time, upon boxes or benches without backs, or with only a single narrow board at the top of a straight frame work, just high enough to reach their heads. It is upon such structures that the cramped and stooping forms of so many of our youth are fashioned.

These reflections exhibit the gloomy side of our School affairs. They are, fortunately, of unfrequent application. Their truth is admit ed and doubtless regretted by the Districts to whom they apply, and measures have already been taken in more than one instance to remedy the evil. As our Districts increase in population and in pecuniary ability, as the condition of the country becomes more settled and exempt from the uncertainties in which the titles to property have been so long involved, the annoyances which have hitherto retarded our progress will be avoided, and a better and more liberal feeling will pervade the community. The resources of our farming population have not generally been such as to admit of a very large expenditure for School purposes, beyon the simple provision of books and Teachers. Yet are we not without progress. Every year adds to the comforts and convenience of its predecessor, and it is believed that, in this respect, the County of Sacramento is not much behind its neighbors on either side. During the year just past, several new and substantial School buildings have been put up, and another is now in process of erection in Sutter District, which promises to bear good testimony to the enterprise of the District.

It is gratifying to be able to report the existence of a higher standard of qualification among the Teachers employed in this County. All now engaged in this important duty have been duly examined by the Board of Examination authorized to be appointed under the recent amendments to the School Law of 1855; and I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to express my obligations to the gentlemen who have kindly consented to act in that capacity in this County. That the general effect of the amendment providing for the creation of County Boards of Examination will be salutary, there can be no doubt. It strikes at the root of an extensive evil—one which has operated, more than all others, to retard the success of the School system in the country Districts, and to detract from the benefits it is calculated to promote. I took occasion in my last Annual Report to advert to this subject, and to illustrate some of the disadvantages of the old system which vested the power of examination in the District Trustees. However disposed to do their duty in this respect, it is a fact which all will admit, that these officers are not always qualified to conduct a strict examination in the higher branches taught in our Schools, or, if qualified, have neither the time nor the inclination to engage in it. The consequences were the practice of frequent impositions and the appointment of candidates upon the strength of their own plausible representations, or the recommendations they may have exhibited. The change in the law, I believe, meets the almost universal approbation of the Trustees in this County, and, apart from some trivial inconveniences, has succeeded well.

However difficult it may be to enforce its operations in some of the Counties, the advantages, in the main, must more than counterbalance its partial defects. Some of the practical obstacles to its success, might have been obviated by providing for a fair compensation to the members of the

There might also be, with advantage, a provision permitting an examination, in emergencies, by the County Superintendent, subject to the decision of the Board of Examination at its next subsequent regular session.

Such an amendment would be of much convenience, when, as often happens, it is desirable to fill a vacancy in the Schools, and when it is impossible to procure the services of a competent Board.

It would have been more acceptable, and perhaps have been the means of avoiding some contention between the County Superintendents and the Trustees of Schools located within incorporated cities, if the question of the inclusion of the latter in the provisions of the amendment under consideration had been definitely settled. It has been my purpose to avoid collision with the officers of the city Schools, as far as possible, and I have not, therefore, sought to enforce the amendment under consideration, within the organized limits of Sacramento.

How far the Consolidation Bill, and, especially, that article of the law empowering the Board of Supervisors to pass laws and regulations touch ing the subject of Schools within the City boundaries, may operate to exempt the City Schools from the consequences of a non-compliance with the present rule, is a matter for legal investigation and determination. The same remark is applicable to section seven of the amended Act, though this, so far as the duties of the County Superintendent are concerned, is a matter of more practical importance than the other. The employment, in our City Schools, of Teachers qualified for their duties, was, under the previous Act, rendered probable from the character of those commonly selected as Trustees. The change in the law, if applicable to the Cities, would only effect a transfer of power, without any certain advantage. The apportionment of the public funds is, practically, a more serious question—one which, besides involving a legal controversy and official responsibility, directly affects the ights of induced to make the

necessary amendments, or render the intent of the law more explicit.

Of the City Schools, I need not speak at length. Being by the law provided with a distinct organization, and controlled by local regulations, they are not the proper subjects for special consideration in this report; yet, as participants alike with the country in the State and County apportionments, a brief notice will not be inappropriate.

The length of term during which these Schools have been maintained,

has been ten months; the whole number of pupils enrolled, nine hundred and twelve, and the average attendance, six hundred and fifty. The number of Schools is fourteen, employing twenty-five Teachers and Monitors, at a monthly cost of about two thousand three hundred and sixty-one dollars. The entire expenditures of the year are set down in the report of the Secretary of the Board of Education, at thirty-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-eight cents. This, however, includes the cost of the School for colored children, which I have excluded

from the other items of expenditure and enumeration.

It will be observed that the policy of the Board of Education has been to employ as far as possible, female Teachers, and this has been carried

out in all the Schools, except in the case of the Principal of the Franklin Grammar School, and in the High School.

How far the adoption of this measure will promote the interests of the Schools, particularly of the higher grades, remains for time and further experience to demonstrate. Probably it was first suggested by considerations of economy, and by the necessity arising out of the pressure of a heavy indebtedness. However this may be, it is believed that the Schools of Sacramento are not behind those of her sister Cities in efficiency and

I cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without again urging an amendment to the School Law, the effect of which will be to require the election of Trustees or Directors at a time when no other election is to be held. The mingling of the interests of Education with the political strife, is an evil from whose effects we have not been wholly exempt. It is calculated to unsettle our School system, to disturb its stability, to render the positions held under it objects of party contention, and to reduce the standard of qualification from one of merit to that of partizan influence and policy. Under the present system, it is too often the case that the best men cannot be selected by the nominating conventions, or, if selected then, they are liable to be defeated by virtue of a strict party discipline. If these officers were required to be chosen at the same time with those in the country Districts, or at any other time not conflicting with the political contests of the country, the voice of those most interested would be more likely to be heard, and such selections made as would promote

the truest interests of education.

During the past summer I have visited all the Schools in active operation at the time, and have made notes of their condition and their most obvious wants. Of the latter, the principal have been already alluded to. I find the Schools generally, well classified, orderly, and attentive. There is a tolerable uniformity in the systems of books used. The study of mental arithmetic, I regret to say, has been much neglected in a few of the Schools, though this omission will be avoided in the future.

As a means of stimulating both parents and Trustees to a more diligent discharge of their duties, and of exciting a more active zeal among the people in behalf of education, I have commenced the delivery of a series of lectures in the different Districts. These will be continued from time to time during the ensuing year, and it is hoped that the effort to build up among us a School system efficient in its practical working and adequate to all our necessities, will not be in vain.

> F. W. HATCH, Sup't of Public Schools of Sacramento County.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—By reference to my Annual Report transmitted to the Department of Instruction, it will be perceived that the total attendance on all the public Schools of the County for the year ending October 31st, 1860, was only three hundred and sixty-one, while the number of children between four and eighteen years of age, reported by census of October, 1859, was eight hundred and sixty-six, and by the late



School census, nine hundred and thirty-eight. This disparity between the number of schoolable children, and the number actually attending School, will be somewhat reduced, when it is stated that in the City District, a private School was maintained for two quarters of twelve weeks each, with an aggregate attendance of forty pupils, or more, of which number about thirty attended no public School during the year; and these subsequently were not enumerated in any of the District Reports constituting the basis of my Annual Report above mentioned. This will increase the total to three hundred and ninety-one.

The attendance in some Districts may have been, and probably was, somewhat greater than reported by the Trustees, since in making up their report, may have consulted the Teachers' reports for one quarter only. But making all reasonable allowance on this score, the whole number of children attending School during the year does not exceed four hundred and twenty-five, or less than one-half the number between four and eighteen years of age. Out of the one thousand children of our County who ought to be going to School ten months in the year, five hundred, or thereabout, never have darkened the School-House door, and of consequence, are coming up to maturity, in ignorance of the first rudiments of learning; while of the remaining four hundred and twenty-five, many attend School but three months in the year.

Some of the causes of this total non-attendance, are: first, the sparseness of the population in some of the country Districts. Some of these Districts embrace tracts of country containing many leagues, including in some cases, small communities, in others, isolated ranches, five, ten, or fifteen miles apart. Second, the fact, that, in some parts, a considerable portion of the population are Spanish, who feel no great interest in the cause of education, and who moreover, are rather disinclined to patronize American Schools. Time, toleration, and contact, must be mainly relied on to correct this evil. Third, while the paramount importance and desirableness of education are conceded by our people, there are yet many who do not feel as they should, its great necessity. Their mental perceptions of its utility and essentialness, are entirely correct, but their hearts are not thoroughly stirred in the matter; so when you commune with them of these things, they are all with you in every particular, and for the moment ready to resolve all good things; but they go their way, and wordly schemes forthwith chokes out their high resolves, because this subject is not deeply impressed upon the heart. Fourth, the entire insufficiency of the School money received from the State, for the adequate support of the Schools-one dollar and sixty-eight cents for the tuition of each child, in one year—but a drop in the bucket. Heretofore the rate of School tax levied, was only five cents on the one hundred dollars, but nearly a year ago it was increased to ten cents—the limit of the law at that time. I hope to be able to report twenty-five cents, in my next report, the limit of the present law. In that case, a portion of the amount realized can be applied with the State Fund, to the payment of Teachers. Fifth, the inability of many, (in addition to the support of large families,) to incur the expense of properly clothing their children for School, providing them books, and paying their share of the tuition, over and above the public money. Could we have free Schools, many of these same per sons, having so strong an incentive placed before them, would be prompted to meet the other conditions, of clothing, books, etc., so as to avail their children of the State's munificence.

Among the causes of non-attendance enumerated, the want of enthusiasm was mentioned. Could the State Superintendent visit the several

counties, and address the people at the principal points, I think it would go far toward removing this apathy. I would therefore entreat the

"powers that be," at the Capital, to appropriate means to this purpose.

County Superintendent could also do much in this direction, had they a fixed compensation sufficient to warrant them in spending a good share of their time in going from District to District, addressing the children, calling out the people for lectures, holding County Conventions, etc.

Make these and similar duties binding on the Superintendent; give him a permanent salary, instead of leaving the poor fellow to the "tender mercies" of an economizing "Board," and he will repay you ten-fold, in the "awakening" that will surely follow.

Schools.—Our Schools are not graded; first, for want of money to pay the Teachers; second, for want of suitable accommodations; third, in country Districts, for want of concentration; and in several, for want of centralizing power.

Teachers.—Very few entertain a fixed design of making teaching a permanent occupation. Low wages, uncertainty in some cases of getting their whole pay, the want of anything like permanency in the Schools, or certainty of employment, are discouragements well fitted to deter any but the most resolute from embarking in this precarious enterprise.

How Trustees Perform their Duties.—The Trustees during the past year

How Trustees Perform their Duties.—The Trustees during the past year have, in most cases, manifested commendable zeal in efforts to provide for the maintenance of Schools in their several Districts. But these efforts, worthy of all praise as they are, have been thwarted in some measure by various circumstances and conditions, chiefly by the lack of means at their command for the payment of Teachers.

Improvements Needed.—Some provision for paying members of the County Board of Examination other than Superintendent. A permanent Board instead of a temporary one. Such a Board would, I believe, possess more weight and character. And such a Board should be composed wholly, or in part, (when the right men can be found,) of other than Public School Teachers. The Trustees should have conferred on them some express general powers, authorizing them "to exercise a general supervision over, and make all needful regulations, for the Schools under their care." I know these things are implied, but cases will arise in the workings of the system, where it will be very convenient to be able to show positive law. I think it would be much better to hold the election for Trustees in November instead of April, so that they may report their own operations for the whole year, instead of reporting in part for their predecessors. The proverbial neglect of Trustees to keep records, preserve reports, etc. would seem to render this change imperative, for the integrity of the Trustees' Annual Reports. Besides it would impart unity to the system. It seems to me justice would require that all patrons of the School be allowed to vote for Trustees, whether they be citizens or foreigners, and if property-holders, that they should be allowed to vote for or against District School Tax.

E. ROBBINS,

Sup't of Public Schools of San Bernardino County.

Hon. Andrew J. Moulder-

SIR:—In compliance with instructions from your Department, I have the honor to submit the following Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Schools for the County of San Joaquin:

School Lands.—The number of acres of surveyed School Lands in the County, is sixty thousand one hundred and sixty; the number of acres sold, is five thousand two hundred; leaving fifty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty unsold. Number of acres settled in lieu of School Lands settled upon before survey, twelve thousand four hundred and ninety, none of which have been sold. The unsold School Lands in this County are not desirable property, and cannot be sold at present for two dollars per acre. In my opinion, it would be advisable to put these lands in the market, and sell them to the highest bidder, making the minimum price one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. It is also my opinion, and I would that the revenues arising from the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of land, be appropriated to the use and benefit of the Schools in the Townships in which the lands are situated. Should this not be done, and the proceeds arising from the sale of these lands, be converted into a State Fund, to be apportioned among all the School Districts in the State, such an act would not only clearly violate the laws of Congress in regard to Township lands, but such a division would operate very injuriously to the Agricultural Districts, taking away one of their principal sources of means for supporting their local Schools.

means for supporting their local Schools.

Upon the broad platform of philanthropy it is sometimes urged that the more fortunate Congressional Districts, whose lands are valuable, should divide with the less fortunate, thereby securing to all a certain portion of all funds arising from the sale of such lands in this State.

It was suggested in my report of last year that a certain portion of the State Fund be set apart and divided equally among all the Districts in the State, from which reports have been received, irrespective of the number of children in each, and the remainder divided as it now is, according to the number of children in each District between the ages of four and eighteen. This method would secure to each District, however small, a certain portion of the State School Fund, which I hold to be the common property of the State, and should be so divided. But the Congressional Fund I hold to be the private property of each Congressional Township, and should be held sacred for the benefit of the Schools in those Townships.

School Districts.—The whole number of Districts in the County is thirty-seven—making an increase of six over last year. Emery and Marietta Districts have been cut off by the division of the County last winter.

The number of children between the ages of four and eighteen in the County as per reports, is two thousand one hundred and eighty-four. This, exclusive of Districts from which reports have not been received, makes an increase over last year of one hundred and ninety-five. The whole number of pupils attending the Public Schools during the year is one thousand three hundred and twenty-seven—making an increase of seventy over last year. Forty-four Teachers have been employed during the year—thirteen male and fourteen female.

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Expenditures, etc.—The valuation of School-Houses in the County is twenty thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars. The total amount paid for Teachers' salaries during the year, is fifteen thousand five hundred and six dollars and seventy-eight cents, and the total amount of expenditures for School purposes during the year, is twenty thousand and forty-nine dollars and sixty-nine cents.

Amount of County funds received during the year, is ten thousand two hundred and eight dollars and fourteen cents. Amount of County School funds on hand November 9th, 1860, is eight hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifty-two cents. Amount of County funds received since the first of November, is eight thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars and forty-eight cents. Balance of the State Fund in the Treasury, November first, is seven hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-eight cents. Amount of the Congressional Fund in the Treasury, November first, is two thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars. Total amount of School moneys in the Treasury on the ninth November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, is eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars and eighty cents.

Schools and School-Houses.—The returns from Stockton District shows an increase over last year of fifty-one children between four and eighteen years of age, and a decrease of thirty-seven in attendance at School. Since my last report a Primary and Colored School have been established, with competent Teachers at the heads of each. I have had occasion heretofore to speak through the public press, of the qualifications and labors of our Teachers. The remarks there made, can with propriety be again said, but space will not allow. The members of the City Board of Examination have performed their duties in every particular, and have manifested their usual degree of interest in the welfare of the Public Schools.

The returns from Staple's District show a very large increase in the number of children, both in the census returns and the attendance at School. The exhibition at the close of the term, was highly creditable, one that would have been an honor to much older Schools. The Trustees and inhabitants of this District take a great interest in their School, and the consequence is, that it stands second to none outside the City.

Union District shows an increase of children between four and eighteen years of age, and a decrease in the attendance at School. The finances of this School are not very good, it being now in debt.

of this School are not very good, it being now in debt.

In McKanny District there has been an increase of six children, and the same in the attendance at School. The District is out of debt, and has two hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-five cents in the Treasury. The Trustees are faithful in their duty in every respect.

In Franklin District there has been an increase both in regard to the number of children and the attendance at School. It has four hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty-two cents in the Treasury.

The returns from Moore District show a decrease in the number of children, and an increase in the number in attendance at School. It has two hundred and ninety-one dollars and eighty-five cents in the Treasury.

In Woods District, small increase over last year. Its finances are bad. It has no money in the Treasury and is largely in debt. Its debts are all old and cannot be legally paid from any funds that may come into the Treasury hereafter.

The remaining Districts are all in a better condition than they were the previous year. All have advanced in regard to numbers and in attendance at School, and are in a very good financial condition, all ing for building, repairing, School apparatus, etc. from their own private purses. Among the foremost in this demonstration of public spirit are the inhabitants of Castle District. They have built a fine School-House at a cost of nearly one thousand dollars, and have besides paid many other expenses to which they have done among themselves, and have made no account of it.

Teachers' Examination, etc.—A vast improvement is visible in the grade of Teachers employed during the last year. The examinations have been thorough and in many cases rigid, thereby driving from our Schools all who are not well qualified. A Teachers' Association has been organized under the County Superintendence and under his control. It meets in the city of Stockton on the first Saturday of each month. The object of its organization is for the professional improvement of the Teachers, and to examine those proposing to become Teachers. Its influence is already felt throughout the county, and is being felt more and more every day. It has driven from our county those unqualified Teachers who have been in the habit of foisting themselves upon such Trustees who were incapable of examining them, and the result is an improvement in every respect over the Schools of the previous year. The whole number of Teachers examined by me and the County Board of Examination is sixty; of this

examined by me and the County Board of Examination is sixty; of this number fifty have been found qualified, and ten unqualified. Of the number qualified about ten are graduates, and the remaining forty good Academical and Common School scholars.

School Books.—Nearly every variety of School books are used in the public Schools—an evil which should be corrected as early as possible. The Act passed by the last Legislature giving the State Board of Education the power to prescribe and enforce the use of text-books in the public Schools, (which law will take effect on the 1st day of November, 1861,) is a law which I am not prepared to say is good or bad. It would perhaps be better if the Teachers' Association could govern these things, but my experience thus far has proved that their efforts are ineffectual to establish a uniformity of books, and without some prohibitory act no

haps be better if the Teachers' Association could govern these things, but my experience thus far has proved that their efforts are ineffectual to establish a uniformity of books, and without some prohibitory act no uniformity of the kind can be successfully established. This, however, will be more fully developed at the meeting of the State Teachers' Institute.

Private Schools and Academies.—There have been seven private or independent Schools in operation within the last year, with an attendance of about two hundred pupils.

about two hundred pupils.

Attendance at the Public Schools.—From an analysis of the Teachers' reports I find that the average attendance at School is much larger this year than during the previous one. This can only be accounted for from the fact that a greater interest has been taken by the parents in the welfare of the Schools—a circumstance which I am happy to acknowledge.

fare of the Schools—a circumstance which I am happy to acknowledge.

The present School Law.—Doubtless there might be many defects pointed out in the present School law; but upon the whole I think no material improvement can be made in it. The amendments to the law, made by the last Legislature, are highly commendatory, and reflect much credit upon the originator of them, Hon. A. J. Moulder.

One of the principal features in the improvements, is the change made in the examination of Teachers, placing it into the hands of the Superintendents and County Boards. This law, however, does not deprive Trustees and Boards of Education from examining those who present them

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selves to teach their Schools, but it forbids the employment of any except those who have received a certificate of graduation from the County Board of Examination.

L. C. VAN ALLEN, Sup't of Public Schools of San Joaquin County.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

P. A. Forrester.....Superintendent.

Hon. A. J. MOULDER,

Sup't of Public Instruction:

Siz:—In accordance with law, I have the honor of submitting this my annual report of the condition of the Public Schools in this County for the year 1860.

School Lands.—I can give you no further information regarding the School lands, as no surveys have been made the past year. I therefore refer to my last report regarding the same.

School-Houses.—During the past year, a new School was opened by the residents in San Simeon District, and maintained by private subscription for three months. Having fulfilled the requirements of the law in every respect, the District will be entitled to receive its proportion of the public

money.

The School in Mission District has been kept open without any intermission (excepting the usual summer vacation) since November last. The house has received considerable repairs, and everything provided for the convenience of the scholars.

Attendance at School.—The attendance at School has not been such as the population of the County demands; distance from School prevents some from attending, but the great cause of non-attendance is the negligence of parents and guardians. The worship of King Gold engrosses their care and attention—desiring rather, to fill the pockets of their children with riches, than their heads with useful knowledge. This evil should be remedied. Where parents neglect to discharge their duties toward their children, and fail to give them the benefits afforded by the Public Schools of our State, it then behooves the People themselves to compel such parents to do their duty. It is not the child alone who suffers by this gross negligence, but also the community—consequently it is obligatory on the community, to devise such measures as shall be conducive to its welfare, the most essential of which, is, the education of its members. Governments, making less pretension to civilization than ours, have such laws in successful operation. Let us do so likewise.

Teachers.—None of the Teachers now employed in this County intend making School teaching their profession, the amount of salary annually paid them is insufficient; as a general thing, persons capable of teaching School, can obtain more remunerative situations, and as small Counties like this cannot afford to pay Teachers a fair compensation, it generally follows that incompetent persons are selected.

The Teacher now employed in Mission District, has been tendered a more lucrative position, and I fear he will accept it. If he does, the School will lose a competent Teacher, and his loss will be sadly felt by many in this County; the proficiency of his scholars is indicatory of his ability as a Teacher.



must report that he has done his best, and to him alone is all honor due for the little that has been done by the Board.

Finances.—The amount of money raised by County tax, together with the proportion of the State Fund, was barely sufficient to maintain one School. As we shall probably have several to maintain next year, we shall be compelled to resort to rate-bills. The Board of Supervisors has refused to increase the County School tax, although often requested so to do; assigning as a reason therefor, that five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation of property is sufficient. We will not be able to realize anything from the sale of School lands in this County, on account of the School sections falling on comparatively worthless land, destitute of both timber and water, and to some extent, mountainous. And such is the case in most of the Southern Counties. I would recommend that the proceeds of the sale of all School lands in the State, be paid into a common fund, to be equally distributed among the several Counties. Equity would authorize an act of that character.

School Law.—A great many defects of the old School law have been remedied by the Amendatory Act of last winter, but unfortunately the principal amendment is inapplicable to this County, i. e., conferring the power of examining Teachers, on a Board of Examination. The law as now exists, requires that the County Superintendent and not less than three of the qualified Teachers of each County shall compose said Board. As we have a less number of qualified Teachers than required by law, of course are unable to form a legal Board; this can be remedied by giving the Superintendent the power of calling in persons other than Teachers

to assist him in the examination.

Most respectfully submitted,

P. A. FORRESTER, Sup't of Public Schools of San Luis Obispo County.

San Luis Obispo, November 12th, 1860.

SAN MATEO COUNTY.

J. V. DILLER.....Superintendent.

School Lands.—This County has but one School Section within its borders—Sec. 16, T. 6, S. R. 5 W. This is a very superior section of land, but unfortunately for the County, was settled upon before it was surveyed, and upon being surveyed the occupant claimed the right to purchase it at two dollars per acre, and it was so sold to him, his bond being given for the

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purchase money, under the statute. This occupancy was unfortunate, as had it been open for sale at auction it would have brought a much higher price. There is no unoccupied government land from which to make selections, and we have for some time past been endeavoring to find and locate in other Counties twenty and a half sections to which this County is entitled, but as yet have been unable to find them within this Land District, and the locating agent declines to locate for us in any other District. In this he is probably correct, as the laws of Congress seem to prohibit our going out of the District to make these selections. The result, we fear, will be, that we must lose our proportion of School Lands altogether, under existing laws, or take lands that are and must remain absosolutely worthless.

Attendance at School.—As will be seen by the tabular statement, the attendance at our Schools is not large. This non-attendance is owing mainly to the indifference and want of interest on the subject of education on the part of parents, but somewhat also to the inconvenience necessarily arising from the situation of our people, being sparsely settled over a wide extent of country, rendering the distance to the School-House, in some instances, too great for small children—and none others attend. Personal effort might in some degree increase the attendance, but for this we must rely mainly upon an increased population, and consequent increased number of Schools.

Our Schools are not graded, for the reason that the degrees of advancement on the part of pupils, and the extent of territory over which they

are scattered will not warrant it.

Teachers.—So far as I have been able to learn, the Teachers have generally given satisfaction, though it is probable that only two of them would be retained if others of more experience could be had in their places.

Examinations.—Vvery little is done in any manner, to keep alive an interest in the Schools. I am satisfied that the Teachers have done all they could in this respect, but the parents seldom look after them, or encourage them by their presence. Many seem to act upon the principle that one great advantage of Schools, is in making them to get rid of their children during the day; and so long as they accomplish this object, they feel that they have gained something for themselves, and fulfilled the parental obligation of educating their children, without ever inquiring whether the little ones are really being educated or not.

My table will show the number of months each School has been kept open. Until our people become more numerous or more able, nothing but an increase of the public funds can increase the duration of Schools.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—In some Districts the Schools have been supported wholly by the public funds; in others, as you will see by the table, small funds have been raised by private subscription, and rate-bills have been resorted to. The amounts collected on these rate-bills, as per contract, go directly to the Teachers, so that I am unable to give the sums realized thereby, but it is comparatively insignificant. It would be difficult at the present time to improve these finances.

I would suggest, however, that a change be made in the Revenue Law so as to give the poll-tax, less the expense of collecting, direct to the School Fund of the County in which it is collected. I think this could be done without injustice to the State, and it would not only tend to greatly enhance the School Fund of the several Counties, but would also greatly increase the amount of poll-tax collected, as not only the officers would take greater interest in enforcing collection, but the people themselves would take less pains to avoid payment.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—One of the most difficult things to be done in this County in connection with Schools, is to get men to act at all as Trustees. These positions are however kept filled, but the duties are generally indifferently performed—the Trustees mainly contenting themselves with doing just so much as is absolutely necessary to keep the Schools in operation and no more. The Trustees of the Third District have, however, during the last year, been rather more attentive than formerly, and have frequently visited the Schools, and aided so far as in their power to increase the attendance and build up Schools. The Trustees of No. 4, are an exception to any we have ever had before, and since the organization of their District have been ever active and untiring in their efforts—not only to strictly comply with the law, but to adopt every means calculated to advance their new enterprise. A reference to the work they have accomplished, without any aid from the Public Funds, is the highest encomium which can be passed upon them.

General Remarks.—I have but one thing to add to the several matters before mentioned, and that is with reference to the office of Superintendent. By a special statute, the duties of Superintendent of Common Schools in this County, devolves upon the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. This should not be so. Supervisors are always selected here with reference to duties other than those pertaining to School matters, and are seldom, if ever, properly qualified to perform the duties of Superintendent. We would ask a change in this respect, and at the same time we would avoid what would here be just as great an evil—the throwing of this office into the hands of politicians, by making it elective, and thus getting men who are selected because of availability, rather than capacity. It is the opinion of our best men, in which I fully concur, that so far as this County is concerned, it would be much better to attach to the office reasonable compensation, and then let the Board of Supervisors appoint the Superintendent. In this way there would be a probability of getting a competent officer, and having the duties of the office faithfully performed.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. V. DILLER, Sup't of Public Schools of San Mateo County.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

M. MITCHELL.....Superintendent

Attendance at School.—The principal cause of non-attendance by the children, is the indifference with which many parents in the country Districts treat all things connected with School discipline. The other cause arises from the inclemency of the weather during the winter. If the Schools were not so remote in many of the Districts, the attendance would be considerably increased.

All our Schools are of a mixed grade, with the exception of those in the towns. The people in the country find it very difficult to grade the Schools in consequence of being compelled to admit all ages, under every degree of advancement, besides having to dispense with one Teacher, no matter how many in attendance.

Teachers.—There are not more than six of our Teachers who are de-

girous of making teaching a permanent profession. The others, all teach in consequence of immediate necessity, but at the first favorable opportunity to try something else, they instantly relinquish the idea of teaching any longer.

There are ten Teachers in the County who give full satisfaction, and may be classed as competent persons. The others teach for the want of better employment.

Seven of our Teachers have spent from eight to ten years in the profession. The balance are persons of very little experience.

Examinations, etc.—At the end of every six months the Teachers hold

Examinations, etc.—At the end of every six months the Teachers hold examinations and exhibitions, at which all the parents of the scholars attend. Many of them are highly interesting, and give satisfactory proof of the ability of the Teachers.

The Teachers in some of the Schools provide premiums and rewards for the children. This has a good effect, as it keeps up a spirit of emulation that is well calculated to advance the children. Many of the parents provide pic-nic parties on such occasions, which tend very much to encourage the children.

The greater number of our country Schools are maintained from six to nine months; but some of the districts are so poor that they have to depend altogether on the public money to defray all School expenses. Moreover, the Public Fund being so very small for some Districts that it debars them from having Schools for more than six months.

Our city Schools are all kept open eleven months every year, in consequence of the regular attendance, which is secured by the comforts provided for the children by the city authorities, who see that everything requisite for School purposes is supplied.

requisite for School purposes is supplied.

Finances.—All deficiencies in the Public Fund to meet the current expenses are made up by rate-bills on the patrons of the School. The Public Fund in some of the country districts is so small that the expense falls beguly on some of the patrons of the patrons.

heavily on some of the poor people.

I am of opinion that the financial condition of our Schools would be considerably improved if every head of a family in the district consented to pay a trifling annual subscription into a School Fund for the purpose of maintaining the School when the Public Funds are exhausted. By this means the Schools may be kept open nine months every year, and the improvement of their children, would, in a few years, fully compensate them for such a meritorious work, as the diffusion of knowledge.

Trustees.—The Trustees in our County are taking more interest this year in the welfare of the Schools than I have seen prevail among them during the three past years.

They are taking active steps to have School-Houses in every available place; moreover, contributing themselves for the erection of new Schools. The few instances in the County where they manifest a coid apathy, is generally caused by the fewness of the inhabitants and the difficulty of raising funds to maintain a School.

Improvements Needed.—In many of the remote parts of the County the Schools are too far apart for the convenience of the children, and consequently debars them of the advantages of an education. So I would suggest that in all thickly settled sections of the country the Schools may not be more than four miles apart. At present the Schools are so far apart that none but the grown children are able to attend, and these, sometimes, at a risk of having to cross sections of the country which are covered by wild cattle. There ought to be much prudence on the part of the Trustees in locating the School-Houses.

The improvements most requisite in the County are those immediately connected with the internal arrangements of the Schools. In many places the desks are not properly adapted for the advancement of the children, as they are too long, and have from six to eight seated at one desk, which affords them opportunities for talking and amusing each other.

M. MITCHELL, Sup't of Public Schools of Santa Clara County.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

DAVID I. HASLAM.....Superintendent.

School Lands.—The surveyed sections amount to ten. The remaining sections will perhaps exceed that number. Some will be worthless, and others very valuable, being upon well timbered land.

One section, situated in Pajaro Township, which is thickly covered with timber, has been entered upon by the surrounding settlers, and the timber cut down—so much so as to depreciate the value one-half.

Attendance at School.—With the exception of Pescadero District, the attendance is quite small.

Some of the Districts are twenty miles in length, and ten in breadth. The population being scattered prevents as regular attendance as would be if more concentrated, but in some measure it is to be attributed to the indifference of parents.

With one exception the Teachers give satisfaction.

Examinations.—No exhibitions that I know of in this County, and very few examinations. In Pescadero District the parents visit the School regularty, but seldom in the other Districts.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—The State appropriations and County Fund has amounted to two thousand eight hundred dollars. In all the Districts they have had to raise money by rate-bills.

With the exception of Pajaro District, they all keep their accounts well balanced; but Pajaro manages, by adhearing to rate-bills, to have money on hand, and the County Treasurer's report shows a balance in their favor of three hundred and seventy-six dollars. Santa Cruz District had a benefit last Christmas, which netted two hundred and eighty dollars. I will suggest to the Board of Supervisors to levy the full amount that the law allows—at present, it is only ten cents on the one hundred dollars.

If the poll tax could be added to the School Fund I do not think there would be any trouble to collect it.

How Trustees Perform their Duties.—The Trustees have been very punctual in their reports, and, as our Board of Supervisors allow them the sum of forty dollars per annum, I suppose they will discharge all the duties of their office, as contemplated by the law.

duties of their office, as contemplated by the law.

Improvements Needed.—A uniformity in text-books. Let the State Superintendent designate what shall be used in the different grades.

General Remarks.—The progress of Education is not in the most flattering condition in this County. With two hundred and seventy-eight scholars in Santa Cruz District, the School has been kept open five months during the last year, and it appears almost impossible to get Teachers who will please all; and I find almost invariably, if the parents do not have friendly feelings toward the Teacher, they will not allow their children to attend.

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Some measure should be adopted to compel their attendance, and some means used by which they can be controlled when in School without the use of the rod.

If the funds were sufficient, capable Teachers could be employed who would be competent to deliver popular lectures on Education, the Sciences, Philosophy, etc.

And I would further suggest, that the office of County Saperintendent should be in this County, as it is in most of the others, separate from that of County Clerk.

Yours, very respectfully,

DAVID I. HASLAM, Sup't of Public Schools of Santa Cruz County.

SHASTA COUNTY.

GROVE K. GODFREY......Superintendent.

To Andrew J. Moulder:

Sin:—In accordance with the requirements of the law, I submit to you this my Annual Report of the condition of the Public Schools of Shasta County, for the School year ending October 31, 1860.

According to the School Marshals' Reports for the year ending October 31st, 1859, there were twelve School Districts, containing one thousand three hundred and six children between the ages of four and eighteen years; and where Schools were maintained, five hundred and thirty-eight children. Of these, two hundred and seventy-two were boys, and two hundred and sixty-six girls.

Upon an inspection of the statistical part of this year's Report, it will be seen by the census of this County recently taken by the School Marshals, that there are sixteen School Districts; and the whole number of children under twenty-one years of age is one thousand five hundred; between four and eighteen years, seven hundred and fifty-eight. Of this number three hundred and seventy-three are boys, and three hundred and eighty-five girls. Under four years of age, four hundred. Born in California, five hundred and twenty-seven. Showing an increase over last year of one hundred and ninety-four children in the County.

Sixteen Schools have been in session during the year. Number of children attending Public Schools, three hundred and fifty-eight—less than one-fourth of the County Census; while the average attendance is considerably less—being only about two hundred and forty-six in the entire County, and a little less than one-eighth of the School Census. All the Schools taught are primary, with the exception of Shasta Union Seminary. The Schools have been kept in session on an average of about five

nonths.

Number of male teachers, ten; female teachers, six. Teachers' ages—from twenty to forty. Teachers' experience, vary from one to ten years. Monthly salaries paid Teachers to the close of the year 1860, eight hundred and thirty-three dollars.

Number of boys taught in the District, one hundred and eighty-five; number of girls, one hundred and seventy-three.

Every District has a School-House, except Canon House District.

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Total amount paid for Teachers' salaries, three thousand seven bundred and ninety-five dollars and ten cents. County, State, and interest from the sale of School Lands were used in payment of those Teachers, and the balance of their wages remain unpaid.

Amount expended in erection or repairs of School-Houses, two hundred and ninety-four dollars and ninety-eight cents. Amount expended for School Libraries and apparatus, thirty-three dollars. Total expenditures for School purposes, seven thousand twenty-nine dollars and eighty-one

Teachers in their respective Districts have reported three hundred and fifty-eight children who have availed themselves for at least a portion of the year, of the advantages afforded by the Schools—a gratifying result, as it shows a gradually increasing attendance on the part of parents, guardians, and children, to the necessity of uniformity and punctuality of attendance upon the exercises of the Schools.

It is a source of gratification to know that our Schools are in a prosperous condition. The fact is certainly encouraging to those who have labored so long to excite public interest in behalf of the young, and to induce that concert of action necessary to advance the cause of Education in the several School Districts of the County.

During the past year, I have visited every School District in the County, and lectured upon the subject of Education. Observation enables me to express a confident conviction that the past year has witnessed a decided improvement in the scope and efficacy of our common system of Education. This has chiefly resulted from the introduction of more competent Teachers, joined to improved methods of instruction, and rising by regular graduation from mere elementary studies to the highest education tional attainments. To make our Common Schools more efficient and perfect in their details, and thorough in their studies, is to furnish them with accomplished Teachers, who are familiar with the most approved method of instruction, and who are capable of leading pupils from the simplest elements of knowledge, through the higher branches pertaining to a sound English Education.

Ample provision should be made by the government for the complete education of every child, however humble, or destitute or vicious, or imbecil, and all parents should be required to avail themselves of these privileges to the utmost practical extent, for the benefit of their chil-

The course of instruction rendered imperatively necessary by the advanced and rapidly advancing civilization of the age, is, in my judgment, essentially different, broader and more expansive and comprehensive than that heretofore required and now too generally prevalent; and while the more obstinate branches, and what is usually termed classical education, should not be neglected, therefore special attention should be given to

those more practical branches which the exigencies of the times and the progress of modern science demands.

> GROVE K. GODFREY. Sup't of Public Schools of Shasta County.

SOLANO COUNTY.

Sylvester Woodbridge, Jr.....Superintendent.

School Lands.—The rejection of the Luco Spanish claim has opened several sections of School Lands to settlement.

Not having access to the records of the Land Office of this District. I am unable to report the number, position, and consequently value of these

The Luco claim covered the southeastern portion of that vast plain lying between the Suisun Bay upon the south, the Rio de los Putos upon the north, and the Tule of the Sacramento River upon the east.

It was supposed, until quite recently, that very little of this land was susceptible of culture, but observation and practical experiment have materially modified these views.

A portion of the School sections within the above boundaries are covered by State School Warrants; a portion have been occupied by preemption, and it is possible that a small part may still be unoccupied.

The western portion of the plain, adjoining the Suisun claim, is quite valuable, that is, it is worth, unimproved, about twenty dollars, or perhaps twenty-five dollars, an acre. This portion is all claimed under warrants of pre-emption.

Proceeding eastward, the land seems to be less fertile, and this fact, together with the greater distance from the more thickly settled portions of the County, and from market, lessens the value of the land nearly or quite to Government price.

The main portions of the School sections in Solano County are covered by Mexican claims, or fall upon mountains, and are of no value.

School-Houses .- The School-Houses in Solano County compare favorably with those in New York State ten years ago.

Attendance at School.—The Schools in Solano are mainly in an agricul-

tural region of country, with a scattered population. Even the majority of villages are not compactly settled. This dispersion is one prominent cause of irregularity of attendance.

Owing to the same cause, our Schools are almost necessarily mixed. The primary branches must not be neglected; and at the same time in the majority of these Schools there are classes in Algebra and Natural Philosophy.

The only cause why all the Schools in the County do not continue in session during the entire year, excepting, of course, the needful vacations, is the deficiency of income. Examinations, Exhibitions, etc.-In several of the Schools in Solano

County the above named appliances are adopted with happy effect. The Schools at Fairchild have recently had a very successful exhibition, with a decidedly beneficial effect upon public sentiment.

In the more advanced Schools, and among the most intelligent parents

and Teachers, frequent examinations in the ordinary School routine, with

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tion is preferred.

Remarks on the Finances of the School.—The excellent amendment to the law respecting County taxation, it is anticipated, will hereafter be of great benefit to the Schools in this County. It meets general approbation, and a united effort will be brought to bear upon our Board of Supervisors, to increase the rate from ten to twenty, and perhaps twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars.

How Trustees Perform their Duties.—A prepared volume of Records, to be kept by every Board of Trustees, and to be annually submitted to the County Superintendent, it is respectfully suggested, would prompt the Board to attend more punctually to their duties.

At present there are scarcely any written minutes even of accounts; and even the annual reports are made up from information derived either from the Teacher or from the County Superintendent, or Treasurer.

General Remarks.—The Schools in Solano County have made a decided advance during the past year. Two causes have concurred to produce this result. One is the advanced proficiency of many of the older pupils. Several of the Schools have now been in successful operation during six or eight years, and have already educated a class of youth nearly, or quite fitted to take the charge of an ordinary mixed School.

The other is the stimulus given to the Teachers by the improvement in the law respecting the examination of Teachers.

Early in the season, after the passage of the law, a circular was issued by the County Superintendent, notifying the Teachers of the fact, and calling a Convention of those engaged in the profession. The Convention was well attended. The first question proposed was as to the extent of examination of Teachers: First, for Primary; Second, for Mixed Schools. Committees were appointed to draft the opinion of the Convention upon these subjects, and upon their report it was—"Resolved, that the following branches be taught in the Primary Schools, and applicants be thoroughly examined in the same, viz: Reading, Writing, Orthography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography. That the following branches be taught in the Mixed Schools, and applicants be thoroughly examined in the same, viz: Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, (Mental and Written,) English Grammar, (Analysis and Synthesis,) Geography, History, Philosophy, (Natural and Mental,) Algebra, and Physiology."

The Convention then appointed Committees of Examination to aid the Superintendent, and proceeded to a thorough class examination of all the Teachers present, the Superintendent in the chair. The examination was chiefly by topics, the candidate giving an extempore lecture, with illustrations, upon some branch of each subject, and his exposition being followed by a general criticism from the class.

There was an interest displayed, a fairness, an accuteness in criticism, which gave full scope to real capacity and intelligence, and yet was an effectual rebuke to incompetence. This method of examination met the hearty approbation of the best Teachers, and has since been frequently adverted to as a powerful stimulus and incentive to exertion and encouragement to success.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. WOODBRIDGE, Jr.
Sup't of Public Schools of Solano County.

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SONOMA COUNTY.

E. D. HARRIS.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—Schools rather poorly attended, the causes of which are want of interest on the part of many parents, and insufficiency of public funds to pay tuition, with others.

Examinations.—Trustees, generally, do not give the necessary attention to Schools. The Teachers' Association, recently organized, will have a good effect upon our Schools. Teachers generally attend, and the people are becoming interested.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—District Schools are supported by rate-bills, when the State and County funds are exhausted.

Our Supportions will impose the twenty five cents on the one hundred

Our Supervisors will impose the twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars taxable property, which will improve our Schools very much.

Trustees.—Many of them do little for the encouragement of Schools—some are quite effective.

Improvements Needed.—I cannot, now, suggest anything. The Act regulating the use of School Books, when carried into effect, will improve our Schools much.

The effect of the "County Board for the Examination of Teachers" is very fine.

Many of our Teachers contemplate attending the "State Teachers' In-

stitute."

General Remarks.—I have held this office but few months, (by appointment.) and during most of that time have had an afflicted family: conse-

ment,) and during most of that time have had an afflicted family; consequently, am unprepared to say much under this head.

I have not visited half the Schools of the County, nor do I know the

real condition of our County in regard to education.

I am now elected for twelve months, and intend to give entire atten-

tion to duties of the office.

The Supervisors of this County, at the time I was appointed, in pursuance of the Act of last Winter, fixed my salary at fifty dollars per month, (and scrip was worth only sixty-five cents on the dollar.)

Poor pay makes poor work. They now refuse to raise the salary—and should they not, at their February Term, I calculate to resign. I filed my Bond yesterday for twelve thousand dollars—the idea of such a bond, and salary six hundred dollars per year, is ridiculous.

E. D. HARRIS, Sup't of Public Schools of Sonoma County.

TEHAMA COUNTY.

W. L. Bradley.....Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—The attendance has been good this year, compared with former years; as a general thing all children in reach of the several School-Houses, have attended tolerably regular; the interest in this particular has increased one hundred per cent. since my last Report to your Department.



We have had no public examinations or exhibitions in the Public Schools

Visits by parents, becoming more popular—though yet neglected to a

No appliances used to keep alive an interest in the Schools.

To increase the duration of the School Term, is a difficult matter under the present circumstances. The only plausible way is by special taxes -though we are determined to keep the Schools going from six to eight months the ensuing year, by private subscription and with what Public Funds we get.

Finances of the Schools.—The Public Schools have been maintained about three months each, and only two of the six were entitled to receive Public School Money.

Receipts of the School Fund of Tehama County for the years 1859–1860\$1,627 61

The probable receipts for next year will be two thousand dollars. Red Bluff District, raised by District Tax, two hundred and thirty

All the other Schools have been maintained by private subscription. Trustees .- Many of the Trustees have been very indifferent to the interests and success of our Public Schools. Their friendship and philanthropy for the education and enlightenment of the children of the present generation, have been lost sight of, in the busy scenes and cares of life. Strife for worldly gain and moneyed renown, seem to occupy all the intellectual faculties of man at this time in nearly all of California.

Some of the Trustees have exerted themselves to a considerable extent in the erection of Public School-Houses, etc. but have not taken that parental supervision over the children of their respective Districts, necessary to the welfare and prosperity of the same. To awaken a lively and interesting influence in behalf of the Public Schools, they should visit the parents of the pupils, and induce all interested, to visit the Schools; for when neglected in this important particular, the Teacher has nothing to stimulate him to exertion, or cheer him along and buoy him up through the long and weary task of conducting a three months' School-without

Improvements Needed .- We need more of that great motive power, "Money," in order to make much progress in the development of our cherished and all-important Public School System. The institution to be successful should be placed in a condition to meet the requirements for which it was intended—the Education of the Youth of onr Country. We should be provided with sufficient funds to keep our Public Schools in successful operation, from six to eight months each year. As it is, we can hardly keep them going three. We always fail in attempting to support our Schools (where the population is so fluctuating and unsettled,) by rate bill or private subscription.

Enact a law, requiring the Board of Supervisors of each County to raise by taxation a sufficient amount of funds to keep the Schools in operation

General Remarks upon Education .- The inhabitants of several portions of the County appear to place but little thought upon education, judging 71

from their disinterestedness in the support and encouragement of our Primary Schools.

I am happy to inform you, (notwithstanding the inactivity of our people in the advancement of learning,) that quite an improvement has taken place during the year. We could boast of but two Public Schools in the County last year; now we have six, and will probably add two more in a

The limited means for the support of Schools in the County, is a great drawback to the progress of Education. Send a boy to school for three months and turn him loose nine, and he will receive but little benefit from going to school. Consequently, in all the frontier counties, our children are left to grow up in ignoronce; void of all moral training; cast upon the world at manhood, to feel their own inferiority, and to suffer the pangs of mortification and insult heaped upon them, not as unfortunate human beings, but as outcasts of society. Many of them will eventually find their way to our almshouses and prisons. Therefore, the parent or guardian who neglects the education of the young under their charge, in an enlightened and civilized community, commits an an act derogatory to the principles of Christianity, for which they should be held responsible in the eyes of the world, in subverting the good intentions of civil and religious society, to those of shame and degradation.

The establishment of Labor Schools in every County where practicable, I am led to believe would be of paramount benefit to the scores of poor boys who are unable to clothe themselves and pay their board to attend our Public Schools.

In all the Valley Counties, Agricultural Schools could be made self-supporting and of the most interesting character. The science of agriculture has but few advocates in our High Schools; why not have it taught as one of the principal branches of a common education? Something should be done immediately for the advancement of agriculture. It is of so much importance to California, as she will ere long compete with the world in the various productions of the soil.

A School of this character would be of a two-fold benefit: first, in ameliorating the condition of our poor boys; educating and preparing them for one of the most honorable and healthy pursuits of our country; second, to elevate the science and pursuit of agriculture in the estimation of the masses, to a standard of popularity, equal, if not superior, to any of the polished professions of the present day.

> W. L. BRADLEY, Sup't of Public Schools of Tehama County.

TRINITY COUNTY.

M. Ruch. Superintendent.

Remarks on the Finances of the Schools.—The finances are in good condition. The Supervisors authorized a County Tax of twenty cents on the one hundred dollars, which gives ample means for the purposes of Schools for the ensuing year-a County fund of some two thousand four hundred dollars will be raised from this source, which will amply meet the wants of our community.

How Trustees perform their Duties.—Trustees perform their duties very

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well, and exhibit a lively interest in the welfare of the various Schools. By frequent visits and awarding premiums, they keep up the interest of the scholars and stimulate them to greater exertions.

Improvements needed.—A complete set of apparatus should be placed in the possession of every School District. Depending on the supply by Trustees or individual Teachers, is very uncertain, and more frequently neglected altogether than otherwise. If we could institute some California Teachers and School Institute for the purpose among other things, of furnishing uniform system, uniform appliances, and uniform exertion and emulation, the necessity of depending on individual or Trustees' exertion would be obviated, and like the minor wheels in the machine, would move more recognized, uniformly, and officiently.

move more regularly, uniformly, and efficiently.

General Remarks.—The course of education is looking up in this community. In this County, two years ago, one School was with difficulty sustained. Now there are five public and private. The increased interest exhibited, is partly owing to the increased population in the shape of families from the East, and partly to the efficient mode of action on the part of the Trustees. Attention has not been sufficiently given by the parents and friends of the scholars, nor have public examinations and awards of testimonials of merit, been sufficiently encouraged; these however, are matters which in our sparse community, could not have been expected. As the community becomes more settled, the interest in our School System will be greatly awakened, and we trust that happy time is not far distant. From the means within our reach, upon the whole, we stand very fair. A greater assistance in the shape of money from the State Fund, would be an additional advantage—and any method by which the system could be nationalized or concentrated—connecting our outside Schools more intimately with the great central idea of our School System, would work a positive and permanent good.

> M. RUCH, Sup't of Public Schools of Trinity County.

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

B. A. Mardis.....Superintendent.

Trustees.—Inasmuch as the School Law is not generally in the hands of the people, and the Trustees are elected by the people in their various Districts, it often happens that unsuitable persons are chosen as Trustees.

In order that they may be the reachly instructed in their duties and

In order that they may be thoroughly instructed in their duties, and interested in the cause of Education, I propose that all the Trustees be required to appear before the County Superintendent, on the first Saturday after their election, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time they can take the oath of office and file their certificates of election. They can then confer together, and with the Superintendent, in reference to their Schools—ascertain how much money each will receive from the Public Treasury; learn what plans are adopted in each other's Districts for increasing the Fund; confer as to the best times for vacations; the qualifications for Teachers; where suitable Teachers can be found, etc. etc.

Improvements Needed.—For the mining region, and probably for the entire State, excepting the large cities, it would be better to restrict the benefits of the Public Fund to children between six and eighteen. Those under six years have time enough to acquire an education, while the

larger scholars, neglected as they have been during the earlier history of California, have a very limited time in which to prepare for the business pursuits of life. For a few years at least, these older children should receive special attention; and inasmuch as very young children require different discipline, more frequent intermissions for play, and more oral instruction, they cannot attend the same school with larger and more advanced scholars, without either being neglected themselves, or consuming too much of the Teacher's time and attention.

Another important change in the School Law will probably be furnished by the State Board of Education, viz: a specification of the entire series of books to be used in the Public Schools of the State. Scholars moving from one District to another, (and in California we have a peculiarly migratory population) should not be required to purchase new backs according to the capture of every Toucher.

books according to the caprice of every Teacher.

Abolish rate-bills, and allow the Trustees to contract with Teachers for a specified time—say four, six, eight, or ten months; the Teacher to receive all the public moneys, and to be allowed to charge a small specified sum monthly to each scholar. The limit of the monthly charge to be fixed by the Trustees, and to be determined by the amount of public money at their disposal.

General Remarks upon Education.—The County Board of Examination have found Teachers, who have otherwise passed good examinations, to the deficient in respect to the rules for spelling, and the great characteristic feature of our government. Few were able to tell when the final consonant should be doubled upon the addition of a suffix; and fewer still were acquainted with the fact that our government consists of three Departments—the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judiciary. They could not tell how long a period of time constitutes a Congress; nor whether U. S. Senators and Representatives were chosen for a similar number of years. They were also generally ignorant of the fact that U. S. Senators are chosen by the Legislatures of the several States, and represent the States in their several corporate capacities as States. Now, while Teachers should not interfere with party politics in their Schools, they should be able to explain terms which the scholars meet with daily in the newspapers and in the History of the United States. These scholars are soon to become citizens, and they should be instructed in the leading features of that government under which they are to live, and which by their votes they are to assist in perpetuating.

It seems desirable that a National Grammar should be prepared, to be

It seems desirable that a National Grammar should be prepared, to be the standard in grammar as much as Webster's Dictionary is the standard in spelling and definitions. The various grammars now in use, each having its excellencies, differ so much from each other in technical terms, in the language and order of the rules, and in other non-essentials (which scholars are led to believe essential) that much confusion ensues, and much time of the Teacher is occupied in explaining these differences, which it could be much more profitably devoted to instruction in the essential rules of language. Such standard grammar might be prepared under the supervision of the various Teachers' Institutes throughout the United States; and the Report of our State Superintendent appears to be a suitable medium, through which the attention of the friends of Education may be called to this subject.

I repeat the suggestions made last year, that the School-House should be made as attractive as possible—warm in winter—cool in summer well ventilated—painted so as to be clean and lively—the walls adorned with diagrams and maps—with shrubbery on the outside of the building

B. A. MARDIS, Sup't of Public Schools of Tuolumne County.

YOLO COUNTY.

HENRY GADDIS......Superintendent.

Attendance at School.—The per centage of average daily attendance is a trifle less than that of last year, when it was, I think, as large as in any other county of the State, similarly circumstanced. The deficiency is caused by the discontinuance of one School in Cottonwood District. The inconvenient shape of the Districts on the Sacramento River, (which cannot be avoided,) and the sparseness of population in some others, renders the Schools in those Districts inaccessible to children living at a great distance from them. Our Schools are, however, gradually adapting themselves to the wants of the people.

A majority of our Schools are of a mixed character; no grades have yet been established in them, for the reason that no one locality is able to maintain a plurality of Teachers.

Teachers.—Of the fourteen Teachers at present employed in the County, the oldest is forty-three, and the youngest is twenty years of age. Four of them design to make their vocation a permanent profession. There are six that may be classified as first rate; the remainder, second rate. Their experience in teaching varies from four months to eighteen years. In accordance with arrangements previously made, a meeting of the Teachers of the County, was convened at Cacheville, on the thirteenth ult. for the purpose of adopting measures to organize and conduct an Association of Teachers.

In pursuance of the requirements of the Act of April twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty, three sessions of the County Board of Examination have been held, at which thirteen gentlemen and one lady were approved and received certificates of qualification, and three persons were rejected. The effect of this salutary regulation is already apparent—it cannot fail to give a healthy impulse to the cause of Education, and insure confidence in the Schools in their immediate vicinity, while it relieves the Trustees of a disagreeable duty.

Public examinations have been held in several of our Schools during the year, and I think, that in general, both Trustees and people manifest the greatest interest in the Schools where the best Teachers are employed; and these Schools are far in advance of those where the people seem to be satisfied with sending their children to School and paying their bills regularly, without exhibiting any further anxiety upon the subject.

Finances of the Schools.—The State apportionment for the year has amounted to one thousand five hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty-eight cents. The County Fund, from all sources—two thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars and one cent. Total—three thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars and forty-nine cents.

75 .

In the older and more populous Districts, the public funds amount to about one-half of the cost of maintaining the Schools. In others, it would not be sufficient to pay the Teachers' salaries for three months.

The receipts from miscellaneous sources have greatly diminished—causing an aggregate decrease of two hundred and six dollars and nine cents from the School revenue of last year, while the enumeration of the children by census, has increased; the pro rata is therefore greatly reduced

If the School Tax were increased to one-fourth of one per cent.—the maximum allowed by law—it would create a fund that would amount to about seven thousand dollars, a sum which, though insufficient to defray the entire annual cost of maintaining the Schools, would nearly or quite cover all expenses in some Districts, and in all, would assist greatly to extend the duration of the School term.

It will be seen by reference to the table, that the total expenditures for School purposes during the year was nine thousand and one dollars and thirty-four cents, and that one new District has been added to the list.

Trustees.—Most of our Trustees have performed their duty as well as could be expected from men who have no other stimulus to exertion than love of literature, and a consciousness of doing good in society. Some, however, have manifested too much indifference, and take but little interest in the Schools under their supervision. A few have been late, sending in their reports, and some of their financial statements have been obviously incorrect. I have, therefore, been obliged to correct them from my register and such other means of information as I could obtain.

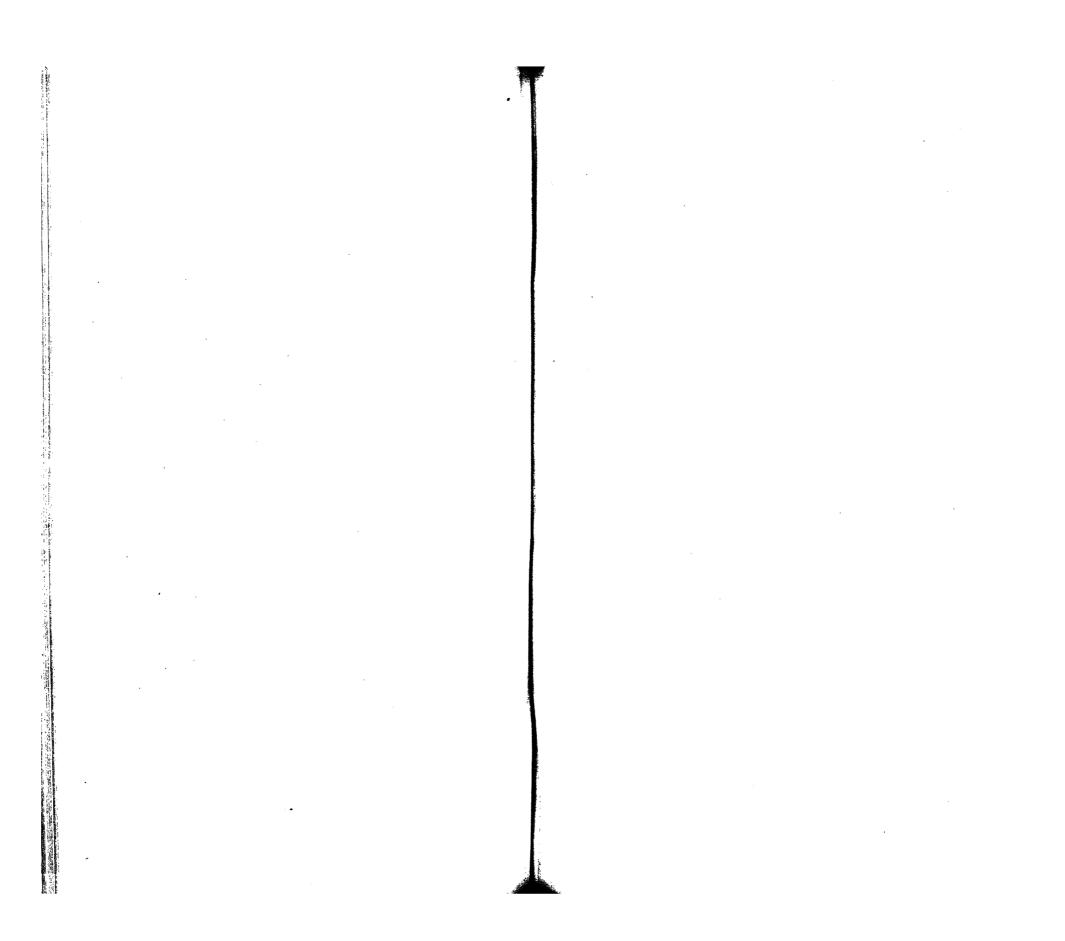
Improvements Needed.—I think the School Law, as it exists at present, will provide for the wants of our Schools—financially, at least—for several years to come. But we need School libraries and apparatus, as an auxiliary, to instill into the minds of our young ruralists a proper relish for their studies.

I would also suggest that the Teachers' rate-bill should be made collectable by law—although I am not aware that any person in this County has refused to pay a rate-bill—for the reason indicated in the "Commentaries," that it is not a legal debt.

General Remarks.—The Public School is the legitimate offspring of our free institutions; the very nature of our government makes it a political necessity; its importance is commensurate with the great truth, that a free people must be intelligent. But to have good Schools, we must have competent Teachers, and this, I think, the operation of our present School Law is likely to give us. It has been truly said, that the "Teacher makes the school." To him is confided the most sacred trust of the State, and the most important years in the life of those who are intrusted to his charge. To him is committed that which is most precious and valuable with all classes of our people; for what can be dearer to them than their children? How important is the office of him whose province it is to give expansion, beauty and strength, to their young and plastic minds, and to give them their earliest impressions, whether for good or for evil, that will have most weight in forming the future character.

But this subject is so comprehensive, and so much has already been said and written upon it, that I feel unable to do it justice, and scarcely know what to urge that would be of the greatest importance. I will therefore conclude these remarks, by tendering you my assurances of the highest consideration, and my congratulations upon your success as State Superintendent.

HENRY GADDIS, Sup't of Public Schools of Yolo County.



ANNUAL REPORT

. OF

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

FOR

THE YEAR 1860.

CHARLES T. BOTTS......STATE PRINTER.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Attorney-General's Office, Sacramento, Dec. 15, 1860.

To His Excellency, John G. Downey, Actin

Acting Governor of State of California:

Sin:—I have the honor to transmit to you my third annual report, with a transcript of my "official docket" for the present year.

The docket embraces more cases than that of last year, which was

The docket embraces more cases than that of last year, which was large, indicating, if anything, an increase of crime.

Considering the fact that the Attorney-General is generally in the position of respondent, in the Supreme Court, the docket shows greater success in maintaining the judgments of the lower courts, than could reasonably have been anticipated.

As heretofore, I have, during the past year, appeared in the lower courts, in all cases where the interest of the State demanded it; but as such service was extra-official, so far as being enjoined or required by law, I have not included those cases in the docket, which relates, as you will perceive, only to matters in the Supreme Court.

Upon an inspection of the docket, you will find in several instances, that no minute of the judgment of the Supreme Court has been entered. Such omission is unavoidable, there being as yet no decision rendered by that court in those cases.

that court in those cases.

that court in those cases.

I regret to say that the official correspondence of this office has not decreased since my last annual report, and is therefore now as then, too voluminous to incorporate in the present official report.

It would afford me pleasure to give some reliable data in reference to the amount of crime committed in this State during the past year, and also the number and success of prosecutions which have not reached the highest court. But such is out of my power, owing to the defect of the law relating to District Attorneys, pointed out in my last annual report.

I beg leave to repeat, for the second time, the suggestions made in my annual report of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, in relation to the passage of the following laws:

An Act to amend the Act concerning Crimes and Punishments, so as to

make the unlawful use or conversion, by a Clerk, Bailee, or other person acting in a fiduciary or confidential capacity, of money, goods, or chattels, intrusted to him as such Bailee, etc. a larceny.

An Act as to the competency of Witnesses in Criminal Cases.

An Act for the better observance of the Christian Sabbath. And An Act relating to Executions in Civil Cases.

Also, I repeat those suggestions made in eighteen hundred and fifty. nine, in recommending the passage of the following acts:

Acts relating to Dueling.

An Act repealing or amending the three hundred and seventy-sixth section of the Criminal Practice Act.

An Act relating to Imprisonment in cases of Escape, or Appeal. Acts relating to the institution and prosecution of suits by or on behalf of the State.

An Act amending the present Insolvent Law.
An Act amending the law concerning Marriages.

I beg leave also to refer to the suggestions made in my last annual report, as to the propriety of appointing a commission of persons learned in the law, to prepare a code of laws for this State. The necessity for such a commission must be manifest to all who have given any attention to the character and nature of our general statutes.

The delays and difficulties attendant upon ill-digested legislation, has cost this State more than the expenses of many such commissions, and yet the injury sustained by the State as such, has not been a tithe of that

I would recommend the repeal of all after the twelfth section of the Act concerning Attorneys and Counselors at-Law, passed February nine teenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one. According to the letter of this act, any outrage or contempt may be committed against the courts, other than the Supreme Court, without remedy, except by the dilatory process of application to the latter court. A felon, or one who has heaped every imaginable insult upon a district or other lower court may continue practicing in such court until application shall have been made to the Supreme Court for his expulsion, such application heard, and a judgment finally rendered. This is manifestly wrong. In addition to the injustice which may be inflicted upon the lower courts, without a speedy remedy, the statute under consideration may be liable to two constitutional objections: First-It gives the Supreme Court original jurisdiction of a proceeding in its nature criminal, when that court, under the Constitution can only exercise appellate jurisdiction. Second-It interferes with the inherent right of self-protection which rests in every court, and springs into existence with the court itself. I do not wish to be understood as asserting that either of the foregoing are established propositions, but I will go so far as to say that there are good reasons for maintaining each. For the present, I am merely disposed to direct the mind of legislators to this subject, that they may take such action as justice and common sense dictate, at the same time avoiding troublesome questions of law which merely increase and complicate litigation, without effecting any salutary results. If the foregoing suggestion should be acted upon, it may become necessary also to make some change in the law relating to contempts-(see section four hundred and eighty of the Civil Practice Act.) The change to be introduced, will be such only as to make it conform to the action taken upon the other subject.

The act of March twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty, entitled An Act supplementary of An Act concerning Offices, approved April twenty-

eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, should be so amended as to require the clerk to forward his certificate to the Controller immediately upon the filing of a complaint. The reason of this suggestion appears at once upon examination of the act referred to.

The law of divorces should be amended in several respects. Having a former husband or wife, should render the second marriage void without any application to the courts of justice. The party against whom a decree of divorce is rendered, should be precluded from contracting a second marriage. As the law now stands, one may indirectly avail himself of the advantages of his own wrong, if there be advantage attending such proceedings. I am also inclined to think that the District Attorney of each county should be authorized and required to appear as the representative of the government in all divorce cases. Society is interested in maintaining the marriage relation, and the constant practice of colluding for the purpose of destroying that relation, demands some remedy. can think of no better one than to have a representative of the State, whose duty it shall be to see that all such proceedings are fairly conducted. .It is impossible for the court to do so in all cases.

The law relating to bail in criminal cases, should be so amended as to give the right of bail to all defendants in cases of appeal, except murder in the first degree. The law now gives the Judges a discretion in such cases. The consequence is that persons may be incarcerated in the State Prison improperly and sometimes very unjustly. For example, a District Judge might unconsciously conceive a prejudice against one charged with crime, or without conceiving such prejudice, make erroneous rulings in his case, sentence him, cause him to be imprisoned, and decline bail upon appeal. A reversal would be the consequence, and thereby the unjust imprisonment made manifest, while the State would pay the expenses of conveying to and from the prison, etc. Such cases have occurred, and may again. The evil can be remedied in the manner suggested.

I am of opinion that an act concerning chattel mortgages should be passed, which would make a pledge, or mortgage, of all personal property, good against third parties, without delivering the property pledged, or mortgaged, to the pledgee, or mortgagee.

Personal property in this State is unavailable to those who desire to raise money upon it, and yet, the greater portion of the property in the State is, perhaps, of that character. A law having the object suggested, can be framed so as to prevent fraud as effectually as the laws relating to mortgages of real estate. Most of the States have chattel mortgage laws, and I can see no valid objection against it here, while many arguments may be urged in its favor. An unjust distinction in this respect has heretofore been made between owners of real and personal property.

Our laws for the disposition of the lands granted to us by the General Government, are defective in so many particulars as to render it needless for me to point them out in this report. The whole system should be remodeled, and this can be done successfully only by the co-operation of the appropriate committees of the Legislature in connection with the officers laving the subject in charge.

I have had cause heretofore to complain of the defective character of

our revenue laws; but all of the difficulties previously existing during my official term, have not by half equaled those resulting from the passage of the revenue law of eighteen hundred and sixty. Confusion has been confounded; different systems have been inaugurated in different parts of the State, and all have been found defective. Officers have, in attempting to construe and enforce its provisions, involved themselves in

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almost inextricable difficulties, and in some instances, have been forced to make law, or, more strictly speaking, act without law. The labor of this office has been greatly enhanced by these troubles. I sincerely hope that action upon this subject will be taken by the Legislature at an early period of the session of eighteen hundred and sixty-one. Without proffering a suggestion as to the precise changes to be made in the revenue law, I recommend the appointment of a Joint Committee of the next Legislature, early in the session, for the purpose of drafting an act upon the subject, and making it their duty to consult with the Controller, Treasurer, and Attorney-General. The official experience of those officers will certainly be of great value to such a committee in enabling them to remedy the abuses of the present system.

Reserving the right of making such suggestions in the future as may be deemed of sufficient importance,

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, · Attorney-General.

TRANSCRIPT OF DOCKET.

TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET FOR THE YEAR ANNO DOMINI 1860.

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Memorandum of Judgment in Supreme Court. Reversed, and remanded for new trial.	Affirmed Beversed, and remital Affirmed	Affirmed	And were and	Affirmed	Reversed, and cause remanded	Affirmed	Affirmed	Affirmed	Reversed, and cause remanded
Stage of Proceedings in Court below. Judgment of death Judgment of death	Judgment of death Judgment of imprisonment in State Prison for ten years Judgment of death	Judgment of death Verdict, guilty of murder in the second degree, and judgment of imprisonment in State Prison for life.	Indement of immison.	ment in State Prison for one year, and to pay a fine of \$500.	5 5		Judgment of imprison- ment for five years in State Prison, at hard la- bor	Judgment of imprison- ment in State Prison for one year, and that de- fendant pay costs of pro- secution	Verdict of mansharghter, R and judgment of impris- onnent for five years and nine months in State Prison Judgment of imprison- ment for four years in State Prison.
Character of Cause—Civil Mode of Prosecution, Na- or Criminal prosecution for By indictment for murder. felony	prosecution for By indictment for murder. prosecution for By indictment for grand larceny.	Criminal prosecution for By indictment for murder. Criminal prosecution for By indictment for murder. felony	Oriminal prosecution for By indictment for dealing		Criminal prosecution for By indictment for grand felony. Criminal prosecution for By indictment for perjury.	prosecution for	Criminal prosecution for By indictment for grand felony	for By indictment for kidnay	prosecution for by indictment for murder prosecution for By indictment for grand
	The People v. Genaro Cuin. County of Placer—District Court, Eleventh Judicial District. The People v. George H. County of Sonoma—Court of Sessions. The People v. Pedro Ybar- County of Calavens—Discounty of Calavens—Discounty of Calavens—Discounty of Calavens—Discounty of Calavens		The People v. Robert Beat-(County of San Francisco—	of Naps—Court of	* .				
Title of Cause. The People v. Miguel Mar- quiz The People v. Joseph N. County of Placer—District The People v. Joseph N. County of Placer—District Morce District,	The People v. Genaro Cuin. County, Eleventh Judicial District District The People v. George H. County of Sonoma—Court Morrison. The People v. Pedro Ybar- County of Calaveras—Dis-	The People v. Albert Lee The People v. John Reynolds	The People v. Robert Beat	The People v. John J. C. Boyd	The People v. Jas. Smith County of Yolo—Court of Sessions	The People v. Geo. F. Wy-	The People v. George Wes-County of Los Angeles—ter	The People v. Chu Quong. County of Sessions Court of Sessions The People v. Philander County of Solano District	Arnold Court, Seventh Judicial District. The People v. Lewis Ma-County of San Francisco— honey.
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TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET--Continue

Memorandum of Judgment in Su- preme Court	Affirmed	Reversed, and cause remanded	Reversed, and cause remanded	Reversed and re- manded	Affirmed	Reversed, and cause remanded for fur- ther proceedings.	Reversed, and cause remanded for new trial
Stage of proceedings in Court below.	Judgment of imprison- ment for two years in State Prison	Judgment of imprison- ment for three years in State Prison	:	Judgment of death	Judgment for \$500, interest and costs of suit	Judgment for respondent with costs of suit	Judgment of imprison- ment for one year in State Prison
Mode of Prosecution, Nature of Demand or Crime.	Criminal prosecution for By indictment for grand Judgment of imprison-Affirmed	By indictment for "receiv-Juing stolen goods"	By indictment for murder.	County of Calaveras.—Dis- Criminal prosecution for By indictment for murder. Judgment of death Reversed and trict Court, Sixteenth Judicial District	County of Contra Costa Civil action for forfeiture By complaint, to recover Judgment for \$500, interest Affirmed District Court, Seventh of ball bond	County of Sacramento— Civil proceeding to enforce By mandamus to compel Judgment for respondent Reversed, and cause dicial District	By indictment for grand larceny
Character of Cause—Civil or Criminal.	Criminal prosecution for felony	Criminal prosecution for felony	Criminal prosecution for felony	Criminal prosecution for folony	Civil action for forfeiture of ball bond	Civil proceeding to enforce rights of relators	Criminal prosecution for felony
In what County, District, Character of Cause—Civil Mode of Prosecution, Na- and Court Instituted.	County of San Francisco— Court of Sessions	County of San Francisco— Criminal prosecution for By indictment for "receiv. Judgment of imprison- Reversed, and cause Court of Sessions felony	County of Tuolumne—Dis- Criminal prosecution for By indictment for murder. Judgment of death. triet Court, Fifth Judi- felony	County of Calaveras—District Court, Sixteenth Judicial District			County of Butte—Court of Criminal prosecution for By indictment for grand Judgment of imprison- Reversed, and cause Sessions ment for one year in remanded for new state Prison trial
Title of Cause.	The People v. Isequiro Maguilones	The People v. Marcus Levison	The People v. William Costello	The People v. Ah Fung et	The People v. Simon Wolfe and George Zogbaum	The People ex rel. John F. McCauley and L. 1 o y d. Tevis v. S. H. Brooks, Controller of State	The People v. Hiram Eck- ert

					11					
	Affirmed	Affirmed	Appeal dismissed				Judgment reversed, and cause re- manded			
	pon a plea of guilty to an assult with a deady weapon with intent to commit bodily injury, judgment of \$1,200 fine, to be imprisoned in County Jall until paid	grand Judgment of imprison- ment for two years in State Prison	Demurrer to indictment sustained	Judgment of imprison- ment for two years in State Prison, at hard la- bor	Judgment of imprison- ment for four months in State Prison, and to pay costs of prosecution	Judgment of death	Judgment of imprison- ment for five years in State Prison	grand Judgment of imprison- ment for two years in State Prison	Judgment of imprison- ment for fourteen years in State Prison	fudgment for defendant
	y indictment for assault le with intent to commit murder	3y indictment for grand larceny	y indictment for assault with intent to commit	nurger y indictment for grand larceny	y indictment for assault with intent to commit murder	ly indictment for murder.	y indictment for grand larceny	y indictment for grand larceny	y indictment for grand larceny	y complaint, to recover in the sum of \$250, the penalty of the bond forfeited to the State
,	Criminal prosecution for I	Criminal prosecution for felony	Sriminal prosecution for lelony	Jriminal prosecution for By indictment for grand larceny	of Secsations felony	riminal prosecution for I felony	riminal prosecution for felony	Jriminal prosecution for I	Criminal prosecution for By indictment for grand Judgment of imprison-felony. Increase	of ball bond
	The People v. Richard Cor-County of San Francisco—(Criminal prosecution for By indictment for assault lupon a plea of guilty to an Affirmed weapon with intent to commit weapon with intent to commit bodily injury, judgment of \$1,200 fine, to be imprisoned in County Jail until paid.	The People v. Jos. Moore. County of San Bernardino Criminal prosecution for By indictment for —Court of Sessions felony	County of Los Angeles—Court of Sessions	County of Nevada—Court of Sessions	County of Sacramento—Court of Sessions	The People v. Chung Lit, County of Tuolumne—Dis- Criminal prosecution for By indictment for murder. Judgment of death Le Chow, Ah Hang, Ah trict Court, Fifth Judi- felony	The People v. J. S. Stone. County of Placer—Court Criminal prosecution for By indictment for grand Judgment of imprison- Judgment reversed, of Sessions felony larceny State Prison Estate Prison	County of Sacramento—Court of Sessions	County of San Francisco—(Court of Sessions	County of Butte—District (Court, Fifteenth Judicial District.
	The People v. Richard Cornell	The People v. Jos. Moore.	The People v. Francisco County of Los Angeles—Criminal prosecution for By indictment for assault Demurrer to indictment Appeal dismissed Dwarte	The People v. Ah Cow County of Nevada—Court Criminal prosecution for of Sessions	The People v. J. F. Roach. County of Sacramento—Court of Sessions	The People v. Chung Lit, Le Chow, Ah Hang, Ah Cum, et al	The People v. J. S. Stone	The People v. James How-County of Sacramento—Criminal prosecution for By indictment for ard	The People v. John Con- County of San Francisco-ner	The People v. John Web-County of Butte—District Civil action for forfeiture By complaint, to recover Judgment for defendant. ber et al



TRANSCRIPT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DOCKET—Continued

tion, Na- Stage of proceedings in Judgment in Su- or Crime. Court below. preme Court	r murder. Verdict, guilty of murder in second degree, and judgment of imprisonment for fifteen years in State Prison	burglary, Judgment of imprison-Reversed, and cause ment for seven years in State Prison	or grand Judgment of imprison-Affirmed State Prison	or grand Upon a plea of guilty, judg- ment of imprisonment for five years in State Prison	r murder. Verdict, guilty of man- slaughter, and judgment of imprisonment for nine years in State Prison	for By indictment for assault Judgment of imprison- with a deadly weapon, ment for six months in with intent to inflict a State Prison, and to pay bodily injury costs of prosecution	r murder. Judgment of death	for By indictment for murder. Judgment of death	nurder. Verdict, guilty of murder)	judgment of Imprison- ment in State Frison for life	nurder. Judgment of death	oust re-Judgment of ouster, and Reversed, and cause e office adjudging Porter entitled remanded ey, and to the rights and franchises of the office	recover Judgment for defendant on Judgment reversed, nterest demurrer and cause re-icense.	13
or Criminal. ture of Demand or Crime	County of Sterra—District Criminal prosecution for By indictment for murder. Court, Seventeenth Judi- cial District	Criminal prosecution for Bylandictment for burglary, Judgment felony	Criminal prosecution for By indictment for felony.	Criminal prosecution for By indictment for g felony	Criminal prosecution for By indictment for murder.	Criminal prosecution felony	Criminal prosecution for By indictment for murder. felony	Criminal prosecution felony	riminal prosecution for By indictment for murder. V		Criminal prosecution for By indictment for murder. Judgment of death	Civil proceeding to enforce By information, to oust reduced a right to office	Civil proceeding to enforce By complaint, to recover collection of revenue the sum of \$300, interest and costs due the State for Auctioneer's license.	
and Court Instituted.	County of Slerra—District Court, Seventeenth Judi- cial District	County of San Diego-Court of Sessions	County of San Diego-Court of Sessions	County of San Francisco— Court of Sessions	County of San Joaquin— District Court, Fifth Judicial District	The People v. Andrew Mc-County of El Dorado-Nealy	The People v. Jesus Bealo- County of Calaveras—Dis- ba	The People v. Ah Fung, County of Calaveras—Dis- Ah Ko, Yu Sing, Ah trict Court, Sixteenth Ju- Shin	County of San Francisco— Criminal prosecution District Court, Fourth felony	Judicial District		[류 :	14	
TIME OF CHASE	The People v. Peter Lombard	The People v. William Jen- kins	The People v. Frederick Phelps	The People v. James Mul-County hare	The People v. William K. Lamb	The People v. Andrew Mc Nealy	The People v. Jesus Bealc ba	The People v. Ah Fung Ah Ko, Yu Sing, A Shin	The People v. Phillip R. (Count. Robinson		The People v. Wm. P. Gib. County of Amador—Dis- son	The People ex rel. Attor-County of San Francisco-ney-General v. Harvey S. District Court, Twelf Brown Judicial District	The State of California v. County of San Francisco-Thos. J. Poulterer Judicial District	

ANNUAL REPORT

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

FO

THE YEAR 1860.

CHARLES T. BOTTS......STATE PRINTE

ANNUAL REPORT.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Sacramento, January, 1861.

To His Excellency,
John G. Downey,

Governor of the State of California:

Sir:—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement of the transactions of the State Library for the year commencing January first, and ending December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Very respectfully,

JOHNSON PRICE, Secretary of State.

REPORT.

The number of books now in the State Library, not including duplicates, is ten thousand nine hundred and thirty-four. The additions during the year eighteen hundred and sixty, have been by purchase, nine hundred and thirty-one volumes; by exchange, one hundred and fifty-one volumes; and, by donation, three volumes—making a total of one thousand and eighty-five volumes.

The number of exchanges might have been greatly increased had the Legislature (as recommended by my predecessor) taken necessary action relative to international exchanges. Many States receive hundreds of valuable books yearly, at a small cost, by exchanging with foreign countries, learned societies, and public libraries.

There are in the library several thousand copies of the Session Laws and Legislative Journals, that might be exchanged for works that would be of great value to the library, and I suggest such legislative action as will secure the exchange.

be of great value to the library, and I suggest such legislative action as will secure the exchange.

A catalogue of all the books in the State Library has been printed, and hereafter each addition will be catalogued as soon as received, so that a catalogue of all the books in the library will be kept for convenient reference.

The catalogue is arranged in two parts. Part First—contains a descriptive and classified list of the Law Books. Part Second—contains a similar list of Miscellaneous Books.

The books are arranged on the shelves according to the classification of the catalogue.

of the catalogue.

The following is a list of the books received by way of exchange:

State.	Title.	Date	e.
	Supreme Court Reports, Vols. 18, 19		
Connecticut	Reports, Vol. 27	1860 1860 1860 1860	18
lorida	Reports, Vol. 8, No. 2	1859	
leorgia	Reports, Vols. 25, 26, 27, 28 Senate Journal House Journal Laws of Georgia.	1859 1859	
ndiana	Reports, Vol. 12	1858	
llinois	Reports, Vols. 21, 22		
owa	Reports, Vols. 7, 8		
Cansas	Journal of House of Representatives Journal of Council	1859	
Kentucky	Metcalf's Reports, Vol. 2 Stanton's Revised Statutes Report of Lunatic Asylum First and Second Reports of State Agricultural Society	1859,	18
Louisiana	Annual Reports, Vol. 14	1860	
Maine	Reports, Vol. 45	1859 1860	

State.	Title.	Date.
Maryland	Reports, Vol. 14	1860, 1861 1860 1860
	Gray's Reports, Vols. 7, 13	1860 1860 1860
Michigan	Reports, Vol. 7	
Missouri	Reports, Vol. 29	
	Council Journals	1859
	Reports, Vols. 20, 38	1860 1860 1859
New Jersey	Dutcher's Reports Laws Appendix to Senate Journal	18 6 0 1859
S S I	Barbour's S. C. Reports, Vol. 29. Smith's N. Y. Reports, Vol. 5. Street's N. Y. Council of Revision. Laws, 2 copies. Senate and Assembly Journals, 82d Session, 2 vols. Senate and Assembly Documents, 82d Session, 2 vols. Insurance Report. Index to Documents. Index to Laws.	1860
N. CarolinaJ	ones' Law Reports, Vol. 6	858 1859



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State.	Title.	Dat	e.
Ohio	Agricultural Reports	1858	_
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Satistics	1859	
	Laws		
	Executive Documents, 2 vols		
	Senate Journal	1859	
	House Journal	1850	
	Report of Commissioners of Library	1000	
	Report of Commissioners of Schools		
Pennsylvania	Reports, Vols. 34, 35		
•	Laws	1860	
•	Senate Journal	1860	
	House Journal	1860	
	Legislative Documents		
	School Laws	1860	
Rhode Island.	Colonial Records, Vol. 5	1741,	1756
	Acts and Resolves, May Session	1860	
	Acts and Resolves, June Session	1860	
South Carolina	Laws	1858,	1859
Tennessee	Head's Reports, Vol. 1	1859,	1860
	Senate Journal	1859,	1860
	House Journal		
	Laws		
•	Legislative Documents		
	Pamphlet Reports of Treasurer	1857.	1859
	Pamphlet Reports of Controller	1857.	1859
	Pamphlet Reports of Railroad Commissioners.	1857.	1859
•	Pamphlet Reports of State Librarian	1857.	1859
	Pamphlet Reports of Capitol Commissioners		
	Pamphlet Reports of State Agricultural Bureau		
Service.	Pamphlet Reports of Officers of Penitentiary	1857.	
4 2- 2 °9f	Pamphlet Reports of Institute for the Blind	1857	
•	Pamphlet Reports of Insane Hospital	1857	
#A3 ,	Pamphlet Reports of Asylum for Deaf and Dumb	1857	
:	Pamphlet Reports of Secretary of State		
L	Pamphlet Reports of Investigating Committee	1858	
	Pamphlet Reports of Select Committee on Con	1000	
	tested Elections	. 1857	
	Pamphlet Reports of Committee on Banks	.11858	
•	Pamphlet Reports of Bank of Tennessee	. 1857.	1859
•	Pamphlet Reports of Planters Bank of Tenn	. 1859	
	Pamphlet Reports of Meigg's on Revised Stat	;-	
	utes	. 1859	
	Pamphlet Reports of Geologist, etc. etc	. 1859	
Texas	Reports, Vol. 22		4 061
	Senate Journal	. 1859,	1860
	Dongs Tournal .	1050	1860

State.	Title.	D	ate.
Vermont	Reports, Vol. 31		
	Senate Journal		
	House Journal		
	Laws	1859	
	Directory of Senate and House		
	Directory of Senate and House	1860	-
	Report of Railroad Commissioners	. 1859,	$\frac{18}{100}$
	Report of Auditor of Accounts		
	Report of Registration	. 1857,	, 18
	Report on the Geology of Vermont		
	Report on State Library	1800	70
	Report of Board of Education		18
	Executive Address, 2 copies	1860	
ļ	executive Address, 2 copies	.1000	
Virginia	Laws	. 1859,	186
507 - al-lan		-	
Washington	A ota of Tamiolativa Assambly	1050	100
Territory	Acts of Legislative Assembly	1050	100
	House Journal	1850	186
[LIOUSO & OUI II III	1000,	100
Wisconsin	Reports, Vols. 7, 8		
.,	Laws, 2 copies	1860	
	Laws, Private	1860	
5	Senate Journal	1860	
[]	House Journal	1860	
	Governor's Message and Documents	1860	
Inited States I	Executive Documents, Vol. 11, Part 11, 3 copies	1854,	185
)1	Executive Documents, Vol. 13, Part 11, 3 copies	1854,	185
	Laws of Congress, 70 copies	1859,	186
].	House Journal, 2 vols. 3 copies	1859,	186
reasury, to the	of moneys collected in this department, and pa credit of the State Library Fund for the year cty, is as follows:	uid inte of eigh	o the
or the quarter	ending March 31st	\$1,06	6 00
or the quarter	ending June 30th	94	3 80
or the quarter	ending September 31st	78	8 25
Total		\$2,79	8 05

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

Trustees of the Insane Asylum,

run

THE YEAR 1860.

CHARLES T. BOTTS......STATE PRINTE

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

TRUSTEES:

B. W. Bours, President	Stockton
L. R. Bradley, Vice-President	
J. W. O'Neal	
Wm. Lanius	
Lewis Dent	Stockton

RESIDENT OFFICERS:

W. D. Aylett, M. D	Resident Physician and Superintendent
Thomas Kendall, M. D	Assistant Physician
Wm. Gravatt	Steward
Mrs. Rose Kelly	Matron
H. T. Compton	Treasurer and Secretary

ANNUAL REPORT.

To his Excellency,

J. G. Downey,

Governor of the State of California:

The Trustees of the Insane Asylum of California, in compliance with the duty imposed on them by law, respectfully submit to your excellency this, the eighth annual report of the Trustees, being for the year commencing December first, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and ending December first, eighteen hundred and sixty.

They have also the pleasure of laying before you the report of the Resident Physician for the same period.

dent Physician, for the same period.

The statement of the Treasurer, which is hereto annexed, and constitutes a part of this report, shows that the entire receipts of the treasury, from the date of last report, (December first, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine,) up to the close of the fiscal year, (June thirtieth, eighteen hundred from the date of last report, (December first, eighteen hundred and nivynine,) up to the close of the fiscal year, (June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty,) including the cash balance then on hand, amounted to the sum of forty-nine thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and sixtynine cents (\$49,911 69), all of which was disbursed for the general expenses of the institution. This amount absorbed the entire balance of the seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) appropriated by the Legislature for the support of the asylum for the fiscal year commencing July first, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty.

By the Civil Appropriation Bill of last session, the sum of eighty-four thousand dollars (\$84,000,) was appropriated for the support of the asylum for the fiscal year commencing July first, eighteen hundred and sixty, and ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

From the report of the Treasurer it will be seen that up to the first of December, eighteen hundred and sixty, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000) had been drawn from this fund, and twenty-four thousand four hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighty-eight cents (\$24,431 88,) paid out, leaving a cash balance in the treasury of ten thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twelve cents (\$10,568 12), and that after deducting five thousand six hundred and eleven dollars and thirty-two cents (\$5,611 32), the amount of bills contracted for supplies during the month of November, which had not been paid on the first



amply sufficient to meet all the wants of the institution for the present fiscal year, there being no reason to anticipate any deficiency.

There are no outstanding debts against the institution. All demands

are paid promptly when due, and to this fact, combined with the wholesome operation of the contract system, which enables the institution to procure supplies at extremely low prices, and to the careful attention paid to economy in the general management of the affairs of the asylum, is to be attributed the present healthy condition of the finances.

Many improvements have been made about the grounds and buildings during the past year, the most important of which was the removal of the asphaltum from the roofs of a part of the buildings on which that material had been used, and covering them with tin. This important improvement, which became absolutely necessary on account of the constant inconvenience to which the inmates were subjected on account of leakage in wet weather, and the melting of the material during the hot months of summer, besides the expense of constant repairs, was completed at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500.)

For information in regard to the condition or the asylum, the number of patients admitted during the year, the number remaining in the asylum at date of report, and many other matters of interest connected with the general management of the institution, we refer you to the full and able report of the Resident Physician, to which we are unable to add anything of importance. We would, however, respectfully call the attention of your excellency to his remarks in reference to the necessity of appropriations for the purchase of an additional number of cows and the establishment of a dairy, and for the lighting and heating of the asylum in a manner different from that practised at present.

We deem it unnecessary to say more than that we concur in his views, and trust his recommendations will receive the favorable consideration of the Legislature.

The Trustees, in their annual reports for the last three years, have unformly referred, in terms of commendation, to the efficient manner in which the Resident Physician has discharged the arduous and responsible duties of his position, and it affords us great pleasure to add our own testimony to that which has been heretofore published. His management has been characterized by economy in expenditure, by industry and good taste in the improvement and cultivation of the grounds, by humane consideration for the welfare and comfort of the unfortunate beings committed to his charge, and by a laudable ambition to place this asylum, in all respects, on an equal footing with any other institution of the same char-

We are gratified to notice the cordial manner in which the Resident Physician acknowledges the services of Dr. Kendall, the Assistant Physician, which we believe to be justly merited.

We conclude by commending the institution to the care of the Legislature. As a charitable institution it has claims superior to any other in the State. In all probability, before another year shall have rolled away, five hundred of our fellow beings, stricken down by the most terrible calamity to which human nature is liable, will have found an asylum within its walls. Their unfortunate condition demands the tendarest within its walls. Their unfortunate condition demands the tenderest sympathies of the human heart, and in committing them to the representatives of the people, we feel satisfied that all that enlightened hu

manity can suggest will be done to increase their comforts and ameliorate their condition.

B. W. BOURS, President. WM. LANIUS, J. W. O'NEIL, LEWIS DENT,

N. B.-L. R. Bradley, absent.

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TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Office of the Treasurer
Of the Insane Asylum of California.

To the Board of Trustees of the Insane Asylum of California:

Gentlemen:—In compliance with your request, I hand you the following statement of the receipts and disbursements of the treasury, for the year commencing December 1, 1859, and ending December 1, 1860.

Balance in treasury December 1, 1859, as per report	\$ 6,161 69
30, 1860, being balance of appropriation of \$75,000	43,750 0
Total	\$49,911 6
Amount paid for bills contracted for general expenses, from December 1, 1859, to close of fiscal year June 30, 1860	49,911 6
Amount drawn from appropriation of \$84,000 from July 1, 1860, to December 1, 1860	\$ 35,000 00
Cash paid for general expenses to date, as per vouchers on file	24,431 88
Balance in treasury	\$10,568 15
Deduct amount of bills audited, to be paid from the balance	5,611 3
Surplus remaining	\$4 ,956 86

With much respect, I remain
Your obed't servant,

H. T. COMPTON, Treasurer Insane Asylum.

STOCKTON, December 1, 1860.

REPORT

OF THE

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.



REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Insane Asylum of the State of California:

GENTLEMEN:—I respectfully submit to your consideration the following as my report for the year ending December first, A. D. eighteen hundred

The statistics of the institution are presented in the usual tabular form. Table First—Furnishes a list of the patients, (designated by their numbers, as recorded upon the register of the Asylum,) the age, sex, civil condition, nativity, county from which committed, apparent form of mental malady, supposed cause, duration of insanity at the time of admission, whether the individual remains, has been discharged, or is dead: the condition of each now, or at the time of discharge or death; the cause of death and the prespect of restoration to reason with these who remain

death, and the prospect of restoration to reason with those who remain.

Table Second—Shows that there were in the Asylum on the first day of

Table Second—Shows that there were in the Asylum on the first day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one hundred and sixty-two patients; that from August first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, to December first, eighteen hundred and sixty, there have been admitted eight hundred and fifty-four; the whole number provided for in that time being ten hundred and sixteen—that there have been four hundred and eleven discharged; that one hundred and fifty-two have died, and that thirty-six have eloped—leaving in the Asylum, on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty, four hundred and seventeen patients.

Table Third—Shows that on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, there were in the Asylum three hundred and seventy-patients—three hundred and six males and sixty-four females; that there have been admitted, since that time, one hundred and ninety-one males and fifty-seven females, making a total of six hundred and eighteen patients treated; that one hundred and four males and thirty-three females have been discharged, making a total of one hundred and thirty-seven discharged; that fifty males and four females have died, making total number of deaths fifty-four; and that ten male patients have eloped, leaving in the Asylum, on the first day of December, four hundred and seventeen patients—three hundred and thirty-two males and eighty-five females.

Table Fourth—Shows the civil condition of the patients admitted into the Asylum within the last year to have been as follows: Married—males,

Table Fifth—Shows the number of patients committed from the respective counties, from December first, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine to December first, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Table Sixth—Shows the nativity of the patients who have been committed to the Asylum from December first, eighteen hundred and fiftynine, to December first, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Table Seventh—Shows the causes of insanity in those who have been committed to the Asylum from December first, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, to December first, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Table Eighth—Shows the amount received for board, and the amount taken from the patients who have been admitted into the Asylum from December first, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, to December first, eighteen hundred and sixty.

You will also find annexed to the statistics of the Asylum, a meteoralogical table, showing the state of the weather during the past year.

You will observe that in Table First there are many missing numbers; these belong to patients who have died, or been discharged and accounted for in former reports.

An examination of these tables will show that the annual per capita ex pense of supporting the patients has been reduced from one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixteen cents, (\$199 16,) the cost of the year fifty-nine, to one hundred and seventy-two dollars and sixty-three cent, (\$172 63.) This reduction is in part attributable to the fact that the labor of the patients, in the improved state of the grounds, has nearly supplied us with vegetables and fruits. The comparatively small outlay for an orchard, and other similar improvements, has been returned to the State a hundred fold. Among the patients there are always a consider able portion who are not only willing and able to work, but for whom outdoor occupation is the very best medicine that could be prescribed. As a matter of economy the Legislature should vote us all the supplies that are required to make the labor of the patients productive. To stint us in such expenditures is as unwise as it would be in a farmer to pay his laborers and not put them to work. We should not expend a dollar for either butter or milk. The hay from the fields, and the offal from the kitchen, are nearly sufficient to feed the cows that are required to supply the institution. The Legislature, during the last year, gave us a thor sand dollars for the establishment of a dairy. The amount, as will be readily understood by every man acquainted with the subject, is inade quate to the purpose. To supply milk to four or five hundred patients about thirty cows would be required; with the appropriation of last year ten cows were purchased; to buy the remainder one thousand dollars would be required. This, with one thousand dollars for the erection of additional stalls, and a dairy, would make this department complete, and would constitute, even in a pecuniary point of view, the best investment the State could make of the money.

I must again be permitted to call your attention to the superior safety,

I must again be permitted to call your attention to the superior safety, to say nothing of the economy, of using gas for light, and steam for warmth. I take every precaution to avoid the possibility of fire, but when the character of the inmates, and the difficulty of removing them from a burning building are considered, it will appear that nothing ought to be omitted which can be done, to secure these unfortunate people from such a calamity.

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It will be seen that the average increase of patients, for the last year is less than that of the year preceding, being only forty-seven, against ninety-seven. It will be observed, also, that during the year just completed, fewer patients have been admitted, while more have been discharged, making a gain in the cures effected of about ten per cent. This happy result is, in part, to be attributed to the better quality, and greater quantity, of fruits and vegetables, with which we have been supplied from the grounds of the Asylum, as well as to the increased opportunity for exercise and amusement that have been afforded the patients. It is asserted that mental alienation always springs from physical disorder; that there is no such thing as an insane mind in a sound body. Be this as it may, it is certain that a very large proportion of the inmates of a lunatic asylum are the obvious subjects of physical disease. The hospital character of the institution being considered we have great reason to congratulate ourselves upon the unexampled health we have enjoyed. Much of this is to be ascribed to the unparalleled salubrity of the locality we occupy, which is blessed with a climate unsurpassed even in California.

Although the increase, during the last year, was less than that of the preceding year, and short of our anticipations, still the number of patients is steadily on the advance, and if nothing is done to arrest this progress, steps must be taken for the enlargement of our accommodations. We are already overcrowded. Both the health and comfort of the patients will be prejudiced by any addition to their numbers, without a corresponding addition to the buildings. The statute creating this noble charity, commits to our care all those persons of whom it may be said that from mental derangement, it is dangerous for them to go at large. The language of the statute is vague, and receives from the County Judges the most liberal construction. Cases of idiotcy, epilepsy, and dotage, are all brought within the language of the statute; and inoffensive unfortunates, who ought to be objects of constant care upon the part of affectionate relatives, are thrown upon the charity of the State. Thus, the institution is made to partake, in a great measure, of the character of an alms-house and hospital.

Increased experience confirms my former estimate of the value of occupation, as a remedial measure, in cases of mental derangement. Of the different modes of occupying the mind, none, I am satisfied, is so soothing as constant attention to some suitable employment. It is less exciting than games of skill or chance, and it can be used to a much greater extent. Work in the open air, is infinitely preferable to that in shops, or rooms, and I am very careful to have every patient, whose condition will justify it, employed in the cultivation and improvement of the grounds, whenever the weather permits. This, our fine climate enables me to do, about nine months in the year. In fact, when the physical condition of the patient does not call for medical treatment, I know of nothing that can be done for him, except to keep him quiet, contented, and happy, and this, as far as my experience extends, is best secured by constant employment in such labor as requires mental attention, without producing excitement.

It has been a great point with me, as I know it has been with you, gentlemen, to maintain the institution with as much economy as was compatible with the health and comfort of the patients. I think we may flatter ourselves with having succeeded in this most laudable endeavor. Nowhere, I believe, are charity patients better provided for, in the way of food, clothing, and lodging, than in the Insane Asylum of California. This we have effected at an expense to each patient, of three dollars and

thirty-two cents per week. It may be interesting to you, to compare this with the expenditures of similar institutions, in some of the other States. To enable you to do so, I copy the following table, which is taken from the seventh annual report of the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum for the county of Hamilton, in the State of Ohio:

A Comparative Statement of the cost of Maintaining each person per Week, in some of the principal Insane Asylums in the United States.

Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, including Officers' salaries Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, including Officers' salaries Kentucky Western Lunatic Asylum, including Officers' salaries New York State Lunatic Asylum, exclusive of Officers' salaries New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, exclusive of Officers' salaries Bloomingdale Asylum, New York, exclusive of Officers' salaries Retreat for the Insane, Hartford, Connecticut, exclusive of Officers' salaries 5 21

cers' salaries... 3 20 3 18 8 16 1 71

When the high price of labor in California is considered, it will, I think, appear that there are few institutions in the United States where more pains has been taken to economize, than in the institution over which

you preside.

As I have done heretofore, I feel it my duty again to acknowledge the valuable assistance I have received from Dr. Kendall, in the medical devaluable assistance I have received from Dr. Kendall, in the medical department of the institution. The attachés generally, have been diligent, faithful, and attentive, but I should be doing injustice, if I did not single out for especial commendation, Mr. William Gravatt, the Steward, and Mrs. Rose Kelley, the Matron. For integrity, discretion, and zeal, in the discharge of their arduous duties, they have no superiors.

To the members of the Press we are greatly indebted for an abundant and regular supply of newspapers, which have been a source of constant gratification to the patients.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. D. AYLETT,

W. D. AYLETT,

APPENDIX.



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Date of Admission	889 Mar. 28, 760 841 Mar. 29, 760 842 April 4, 760 843 April 11, 760 844 April 12, 60 846 April 13, 60 846 April 14, 760 853 April 16, 760 853 April 16, 760 854 April 17, 760 855 April 18, 760 855 April 18, 760 855 April 17, 760 855 April 22, 760 856 April 27, 760 866 April 27, 760

discharged d. of acute mania	d. of acute mania	remains	::	discharged	remains	discharged	* •	··	:	discharged	:	: :	::	:	: :	::	:	discharged	remains	discharged		: :	remains	diachoroad	nagaragan •••
avorable unfavorable			favorable unfavorable		unfavorable				:	nnfavorable remains		::	:		unfavorable	favorable	_=	_	unfavorable				unfavorable	:	
poog		good	::	:	good			; ;	:	good.	:	: :	bad	good	: :	bad	good			:		:	poo.g	:	
ring tion abor	Jealousy dissipation family trouble	hereditary dissipation	unknown	·· dissipation		hereditary [rition grestation and partu-	dissipation	ill treatment	infidelity of wife	unknown	disappointment	uwown	:	religion	unknown	unknown		religion [ty	child bearing	masturbation	anknown	lever		unknown	jealousy
2 years manna an aranga ay seeks idiotic muhanowanneianacholia 10 days partial dementia I week monomania unknownacute mania by weeks mania	acute mania mania	3 months dementia 1 week mania	unknown dementia 	paroxysmal	paroxysmal	mania	paroxysmal	mania	idiotic	partial dementia idiotic	mania	2 weeks		mania	domontio	mania	2 months dementia	mania	:	partial dementia	mania	qementia	unknown dementia	partial dementia dementia	unknown melancholia 1 week - monomania
2 weeks unknown 10 days 11 week unknown 5 weeks	o years unknown 2 weeks	3 months 1 week		4 weeks		10 days 3 months	1 month	4 weeks	6 weeks	' weeks	2 years	2 weeks	2 years	:	l year		2 months	1 week	6 weeks	1 month		11 days	unknown	4 years	unknown 1 week
San Francisco 2 weeks San Joaquin 10 days San Francisco 1 week unknowi	San Francisco unknown acute mania 2 weeks mania	Sacramento El Dorado	Los Angeles Tuolumne	San Francisco	Sacramento	Tuolumne	El Dorado 1 month	Butte	San Francisco & weeks	Sacramento	Amador	Contra Costa 9 mont		San Joaquin	Soluno Brancisco I year	Sacramento	Sierra	San Joaquin 11 week	Flacer	Tulare	San Francisco	::	Tuolumne	Yolo San Francisco 1 week	Sierra
Iroland France Michigan New York France	rennessee France Bohemia	Massachusetts Sacramento France El Dorado	California France	England Ireland		Germany	Virginia China	Ireland	Denmark	China	Ireland	Spain	California	Ireland	Enolond	New York	Ireland	England Prussia	New York	Illinois	England Fornskripenie	r chirisy ivalita	China	l ennessee Ireland	Germany Ohio
Included Inc	married unknown single	::	::	::	:	married	::	:	: 2	erngus	married	married	single	married	single	married	single	::	married	single	married	er simre	:	married	married single
60/28/remaio 60/28/remaio 760/38/remaio 760/40 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	60 65 male	76038 male	:: 50	::	:	36 female	.6062 male	40 female	6 male	::	3 female	90 20 male	:	41 female	18 20	9	'60 24 male	'6047 ···		52 male	'60 33 female		:	::	::
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Prospect	favorable died of i favorable discharg unfavorable remains unfavorable remains unfavorable remains unfavorable remains unfavorable remains		nnfavorable remains innfavorable died of ma discharged
State of Health	bad good good good		
Supposed Cause	dissipation unknown intermittent fever unknown religion loss of property unknown masturbation religion ukknown	masturbation pregnancy unknown child bearing dissipation unknown child bearing	nong-nyagamanananananananananananananananananan
Apparent Form	3 weeks dementia unknown dementia unknown dementia unknown dementia dementia unknown dementia dementia dementia gays montas mania dementia for nos. dementia do nos. dementia monta in monta in monta in monta in monta dementia in monta in monta in monta in monta dementia in monta in	paroxysmal partial dementia mania paroxysmal mania dementia	unknown 2 months 3 weeks
Duration before Admission	6 weeks demont of months melan unknown demont of weeks mania unknown demor of days melan melan of days melan melan of most demont of months mania in months months months months months	unknownparoxy 3 years 3 years 3 weeks partial 2 months mania unknown 1 month paroxy 1 month paroxy 2 years 3 weeks (lemer 5 years mania	unknown 2 months 3 weeks unknown
County from which Committed	San Joaquin 6 weeks dementia San Francisco6 months melancholia Placer 2 weeks mania El Dorado unknown dementia Amador 6 days melancholia San Francisco2 months parcxysmal Amador 10 nos. dementia Tuchiumne 2 months mania I month El Dorado 2 months I month El Dorado 2 months	San Francisco (unknown paroxysma) Butte 3 years Napa 2 months mania El Dorado unknown Los Angeles 2 years Plumas 1 month paroxysma San Francisco 1 month Novada 3 months 1 Novada 2 years El Dorado 3 years San Francisco 2 years San Francisco 3 years San Francisco 3 years San Francisco 5 years El Dorado 5 years San Francisco 7 years	San Joaquin Sacramento Mariposa
Nativity	Ireland Gormany Pennsylvania N. Carolina New York Ireland Illinois Virginia Illinois Virginia Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland	bengind bernout Prussia Ireland Ireland America Maine Missouri Germany Germany New Jorsey New Jorsey	Australia New York Walcs
Civil Condition	single inarried single inarried single single married single in si	married single married single married single	married
Sex	nale		male ::
Age	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88	9 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 99 9	14 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Date of Admission	914/7uly 13, '6' 9115/7uly 14, '6' 9116/7uly 14, '6' 9117/7uly 16, '6' 9118/7uly 19, '0' 9118/7uly 23, '6' 922/7uly 23, '6' 922/7uly 26, '6'	ల్ గాలజై 4 ఈ ఈ కోట్టి	
Number	922222222222222222222222222222222222222	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	8429

949 Aug. 25, 76088 ... [84] Aug. 25, 76088 ... [83] Female in 1944 Aug. 28, 76036 male in 1948 Aug. 28, 76036 male in 1948 Aug. 28, 76036 male in 1958 Supt. 3, 76036 ... [11] 85 955 Aug. 29, 76036 ... [12] 855 Supt. 3, 76037 ... [13] 855 Supt. 10, 76037 ... [13] 855 Supt. 11, 76028 ... [13] 856 Supt. 12, 76023 ... [13] 856 Supt. 13, 76024 ... [14] 863 Supt. 15, 76027 ... [15] 865 Supt. 17, 76028 ... [16] 865 Supt. 23, 76024 ... [16] 865 Supt. 23, 76024 ... [16] 865 Supt. 23, 76024 ... [16] 865 Supt. 23, 76024 ... [16] 865 Supt. 23, 76024 ... [16] 865 Supt. 23, 76024 ... [16] 865 Supt. 23, 76024 ... [16] 865 Supt. 23, 76024 ... [16] 865 Supt. 23, 76024 ... [16] 865 Supt. 23, 76024 ... [16] 865 Supt. 24, 76036 ... [16] 875 Supt. 25,
32

Result,	remains		:	died of marasmus		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Prospect	unfavorable	:	:		unfavorable	:	:	:	favorable	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	unfavorable	favorable	unfavorable	:	:	:	:	:
State of Health	:	:	bad		bad	:	good	:	:	:	:	bad	rood	;	:	:	:	:							bad	good
Supposed Cause	religion	:	unknown	:	syphilis	dissipation	tion	a	epilepsy	unknown	dissipation	nnknown	epilepsy	masturbation	hereditary	unknown	nervous excitement	unknown	child bearing	unknown	masturbation	unknown	masturbation		eningitis	
Apparent Form	monomania	mania	:	:	:	dementia	:	: ;	months partial dementia	:	mania	year monomania	dementia	mania	partial dementia	months paroxysmal	mania	dementia	mania	:	paroxysmal	dementia	:	paroxysmal	mania	:
Duration before Admission	10 days	6 months manie	unknown	:	17 mos.	1 year	S days	# months	9 months	I year	few years mania	I year	unknown	: ,	10 days	z months	5 wеекв	3 weeks	5 years	unknown	S years	1 year	:	7 weeks	6 months	unknown
County from which Committed	8	Mendocino	Yuba	Sacramento	:		X uba	Sacramento	Santa Clara	Sutter	San Francisco	:	:	Suttor	San Francisco	Sterra	Sacramento	ır		ara	Amador	:	San Francisco	:		Yuba
Nativity	Vermont	Germany	Vermont	Sandwich Isl .	Kentneky	Germany	: :	:	New York	:	Ireland		America	:	Tennessee	Ireland	England	Germany	California	Australia	Missouri	Louisiana	Maine	New York	Pennsylvania	America
Civil Condition	single	:	: ,	unkinown	single	married	singic		married	single	married	: -	single	:	: '	married		single	:	:	:	:	:	:	married	single
Sex	37 male	:		:	: :	: :	::	0.0000	emare	IIRIC	emare		male	: ;	: :	Paris of a	emale	mare	emale	male	:	:	:	:	:	:
Age	\$ 00 00 0 00 00	3 8	ò	_	000	300	\$ 4	i o	000	5	5 W	3 %	3 5) Q	3 5	Ş	3 %	3 5	3	000	3	20 0	9	8	200	3
Date of Admission	989 Oct. 31, '60		: :			7, 7, 00	6 AON	()	500	, co.	, or ov.	:	M 10	Nov. 10, 100		:	:	Mov. 64 300	NOV. 24, '60	Nov. 25, '60	28, 60	:	Nov. 23, '60	:	S Nov. 30, 760	:
Number	88	Š	S C	66	Š	ŠÖ	330	000	ŝ	Š	9	į	38	į	35	20	Š	Š	36	ğğ		į		TOT	1013	TOT

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TABLE SECOND

Shows the number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Elopements, and the condition of the Asylum, from August 1, A. D. 1857, to November 30, A. D. 1860.

			•
RECEIVED OF DR. LANGDON, AUGUST 1, 1857:			
Males	132		
Females	30		
ADMITTED.			
From Aug. 1st, 1857, to Jan. 1st, 1858, males	70	1	
do. do. femules Jan. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1858, males	$\begin{array}{c} 16 \\ 201 \end{array}$	1	
do. do. females	43	1	
Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1859, males	233	-	
do. do. females	43	1	
Dec. 1st, 1859, to Dec. 1st, 1860, males do. do. females	191 57	į	
Total treated from Aug. 1st, 1857, to Dec. 1st, 1860			1,016
DISCHARGED.			
From Aug. 1st, 1857, to Jan. 1st, 1858, males	27		
do. do. females Jan. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1858, males	11 88		
do. do. females	24		
Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1859, males	103		
do. do. females	21]	
Dec. 1st, 1859, to Dec. 1st, 1860, males	104 33	1	
do. do. females	33	1	
Total discharged from Aug. 1st, 1857, to Dec. 1st, 1860		411	•
DIED.			
From Aug. 1st, 1857, to Jan. 1st, 1858, males	14		
Jan. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1858, males	30	1	
do. do. females	2		
Dec. 1st, 1858, to Dec. 1st, 1859, males	43		
do. do. females	6 50		
do. do. females	4		
Total deaths from Aug. 1st, 1857, to Dec. 1st, 1860		152	
4			



TABLE SECOND—Continued.

ELOPED.			
From Aug. 1st, 1857, to Jan. 1st, 1858, males	15 0 6 0		
Total eloped from Aug. 1st, 1857, to Dec. 1st, 1860		36	
Total discharged, died, and eloped, from Aug. 1st, 1857, to Dec. 1st, 1860			599
Number on hand December 1st, A. D. 1860			417

TABLE THIRD

Shows the number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Elopements, and the condition of the Asylum, from December 1, A. D. 1859, to December 1, A. D. 1860.

Number on han do.	d December 1st, 1 do.	859, males females		1 !	
To	otal	•••••		370	
	ADMITTED.				
From Dec. 1st, do.	1859, to Dec. 1st, 1 do.	1860, males females	. 191 57		
To	tal	••••••		248	
Total treated fro	om Dec. 1st, 1859,	to Dec. 1st, 1860			618
•	DISCHARGED.				
From Dec. 1st, do.	1859, to Dec. 1st, 1 do.	860, males females	. 104 33		
To	tal	•••••		137	
	DIED.				
From Dec. 1st, I do.	1859, to Dec. 1st, 1 do.	860, males females			
То	tal	••••		54	
	ELOPED.				
From Dec. 1st, 1 do.	1859, to Dec. 1st, 1 do.	860, males females		1 1	
То	tal	•••••		10	
	l, died, and eloped December 1st, 18				201
Number on hand	d December 1st, A	. р. 1860		-	417



TABLE FOURTH

Shows the Civil Condition of the Patients who have been admitted into the Asylum, from December 1, A. D. 1859, to December 1, A. D. 1860.

MARRIED.		
Males	35 41	
Females Total		76
SINGLE.		
Male	147	
Female	16	
Total		163
UNKNOWN.		
Male	8	
Female	1	
Total		9
Total married, single, and unknown		248

TABLE FIFTH

Shows the Number of Patients committed to the Asylum from the respective Counties from December 1, 1859 to December 1, 1860.

	1
Alameda	5
Amador	10
Butte	5
Calaveras	2
Contra Costa	2
Del Norte	1
El Dorado	14
Los Angeles	2
Marin	2
Mariposa	5
Napa	2
Nevada	5
Placer	6
Plumas	3
Sacramento	26
San Francisco	84
San Joaquin	22
San Luis Obispo	1
Santa Barbara	2
Santa Clara	6
Şanta Cruz	2
Šierra	7
Solano	3
Sonoma	4
Stanislaus	1
Sutter	2
Tulare	1
Tuolumne	. 8
Yolo	2
Yuba	10
Mendocino	2
State Prison	<u> </u>
Total	248



Shows the Nativity of the Patients who have been admitted into the Asylum from December 1, 1859 to December 1, 1860.

TABLE SIXTH

New York	36
	11
Pennsylvania	10
Maine	7
Missouri	8
California	5
Tennessee	5
Massachusetts	
	4
Kentucky	4
Vermont	3
	3
Ohio	
Illinois	3
New Jersey	3
America (Štate not known).	3
Maryland	2
Michigan North Carolina	1
North Carolina	1
Louisiana	
Ireland	49
Germany	. 24
England	. 14
France	j 10
Mexico	. 5
China	.] 7
Prussia	. 3
Denmark	3
Scotland	.] 3
New South Wales	. 2
Spain	2
Canada	. 2
Pacific Ocean	'! -
Sweden	1
Hungary	1
Saxony	'l ī
Portugal	'l ī
Chile	i i
Bavaria	i î
	i i
Norway	i î
Bohemia	i
Switzerland	.1 2
Lower California	•1
Australia	·l i
Wales	.1 -
Italy	1 1

TABLE SIXTH—Continued.

New Granada	1
Poland	1
Sandwich Islands	
Unknown	
Austria	1
•	
Total	248

TABLE SEVENTH

Shows the Supposed Cause of Insanity in those who have been admitted into the Asylum from December 1, 1859, to December 1, 1860.

Masturbation	32
	26
Dissipation	15
Religion	
Hereditary	8 7
Child-Bearing	
Loss of Property.	5 5
Family Trouble	9
Spiritualism	5
Epilepsy	5
Love	4
Injury of Head	3
Menstrual Irregularity	3
Jealousy	2
Uterine Derangement	1
Political Excitement	1
Fear	1
Typhoid Fever	
Poverty	1
Puerperal Fever	1
Fright	1
Mental Labor	1
Gestation and Parturition	1
Ill Treatment	
Infidelity of Wife	
Disappointment	Ī
Fever	-1 -
Intermittent Fever	i i
Pregnancy	1 1
Suppressed Menstruction	ĺ
Ill Health	
Syphilis	1 1
Nervous Excitement	1
Chronic Meningitis	1
Unknown	. 108
m	040
Total	. 248

TABLE EIGHTH

Shows the amount received for Board, and the amount taken from the Patients who have been admitted into the Asylum from December 1, 1859, to December 1, 1860.

Balance on hand December 1, 1859: On account of Asylum On account of Patients	\$855 28 359 52	1
Total		\$1,214 80
RECEIVED.		
On account of AsylumOn account of Patients	\$1,137 58 365 69	
Total		1,503 27
Grand Total		\$2,718 07
EXPENDED.		
On account of Asylum for the transportation of discharged Patients, recapture of escapes, etc. Returned to discharged Patients	\$850 83	
Total		\$1,378 49
Balance on hand December 1, 1860— On account of Asylum On account of Patients	\$1,142 03 197 55	
Total		1,339 58



METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

		44
	Sunset	elear elear elear elear elear elear elear eloudy fog eleur
REMARKS.	Twelve M.	
	Sunrise	west northwest loggy. northwest southeast southeast clear, frost clear southeast southeast clear, frost clear southeast southeast clear, frost clear southeast west west cast foggy. southeast west cast foggy. southeast west cast foggy. southeast southeast cloudy, fog cloudy southeast southeast cloudy in B-100 cloudy in
	Sunset	southeast northwest west east southeast northwest southeast northwest southeast northwest southeast southeast southeast southeast southeast southeast southeast southeast
WIND.	Twelve M.	west northwest northwest northwest southeast southeast southeast northwest northwest northwest west west west southeast southe
	Sunrise	west northwest southeast southeast southeast southeast west east northwest northwest southeast west southeast southe
zi.	Sunset	88888888888888888888888888888888888888
BAROMETER.	Twelve M.	888888888888888888888888888888888888888
BA	Sunrise	88888888888888888888888888888888888888
CTER.	Sunset	446884468444888444888884448888884448
DATE. THERMOMETER	Twelve M.	4468444488888444444444448468444 84
THE	Sunrise	\$455488888888888884434884448888888888888
ATE.	December	855 11000 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

		Sunset	<u> </u>
			cloudy, rain cloudy, rain cloudy, rain clear, foggy clear, cloudy clear.
	REMARKS.	Twelve M.	rain 2-100 rain 1-100 11-100
Meteorological Observations-Continued.		Sunrise	rain 7-100 2-100 2-100 E-2-100 frost. frost. and fog
ERVATION		Sunset	southeast southeast southeast southwest southwest southeast southwest
cal Obs	WIND.	Twelve m.	southeast southeast cloudy northwest west cloudy northwest northwest southeast southea
EOROLOGI		Sunrise	southeast southeast southeast southeast southeast southwest northwest northwest northwest northwest northwest southwest northwest northwest northwest northwest northwest southwest southw
Mer	ìВ.	Sunset	\$3888888888888888888888888888888888888
	BAROMETER.	Twelve m.	888888888888888888888888888888888888888
	BA	Sunrise	\$
	ETER.	Sunset	\$484888888000008844884820000888208
	RMOM	Twelve m.	8448844888444444444444444
	DATE, THERMOMETER.	Sunrise	4444655644883384 4488344883
	DATE	January	80 1000400000000000000000000000000000000

OBSERVATION

8088888668846768477486677788688848 888888888888888888888888888888888 858888848444848484848488488488888888

Twelve M Twelve M. \$ 422468888824888441854448464494444 Twelve M. 84448484848488884844884488448448 8-1000400-0001122247575608188848888888

Twelve M. Twelve M. 82044444440100864444600868884865848 . 5-10047070700011224455730828834888888

	Sunset	clear cloudy clear cloudy clear cloudy rain 1.100 cloudy rain 1.00 cloudy clear cloudy clear cloudy clear cloudy
REMARKS.	Twelve M.	y, rain 12-100 y, rain 12-100 y, rain 12-100 y, rain 15-100
	Sunrise	y, rain 79-100. y
	Sunset	
WIND.	Twelve M.	
	Sunrise	northwest northwest southwest southwest southwest northwest northwest southwest southwest northwest southwest southwest northwest southwest southw
æ.	Sunset	\$
BAROMETER	Twelve M.	\$
BA	Sunrise	\$
ETER.	Sunset	\$
DATE. THERMOMETER	Twelve M.	8473842886444848488888888888888888888
CHIE	Sunrise	888888444488444444888888888888888888888
-5-1		

		50	~			51
	Sunset	clear clear cloudy clear cloudy clear		Su	inset	clear cloudy clear
REMARKS.	Twelve M.			KEMARKS.	welve m.	clear clear
	Sunrise	cloudy clear cloudy clear cloudy clear cloudy clear cloudy clear cloudy clear clear.	ons—Continued.	St	anrise	clear. cloudy, rain 60-100 cloudy, rain 60-100
	Sunset	southwest c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	OBSERVATIONS	St	anset	west
WIND.	Twelve M.	southwest southwest northwest northwest northwest southwest northwest		T T	welve M.	st northwee st west west
· •• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Sunrise	outhwest	Meteorological	St	anrise	southwest northwest east west
	Sunset	%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%		.	ınset	**************************************
ROMETER	Twelve M.	\$		BAROMETER.	welve M.	**************************************
BAF	Sunrise	%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%		St	anrise	\$
	Sunset	\$		St St	unset	\$4\$5\$65\$65\$65\$65\$65\$65\$65\$65\$65\$65\$65\$65\$6
THERMOMETER.	Twelve M.	\$48884848888888466666668888888888888888		ERM —	welve m. unrise	28222222222222222222222222222222222222
DATE THE	Sunrise	\$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$		Ei	uly	8 8-100047067000012354755780888888888

Twelve M. clear... Sunrise . in the state of th tth with we set Õ st that the state of the state Twelve M. Twelve M. 88834444455555333334444454833454444 8888888888888888888888888888888888 8883444485886443344484888344444 \$440444055554445545544400540054445554 Twelve M. ********************************* 48888444486664443444888884388448 ************************** 88865488884865844884468858884854658 58588558845545848888484584545855 Twelve m. 88848348834488348848483488488488488488 &\$\$\$\$X\$4\$48888888484848488888888

AI. OBSERVATIONS...Continued

OATE (THERMOMETER.) BAROMETER. WIND. 1860. Cotoper. WIND. 1860. Windless of the control of the c	ND. REMARKS.	Twelve M. Sunrise	southwest clear clear	wastsoutheast olondy light showers alondy		15-100	cround cround cround cround crounds	northwest northwest		C1084		:	:		southwest	northwest	southeast cloudy	court ain 13-100 cloudy, rain 13-100	clear	northwest	west clear		northwest cloudyclear	South West 10ggy.	THOUGH WESTEROUGH THE PARTY OF
Bunset Z2222222222222222222222222222222222	WIND	Twelve M. Sunrise	northwestwest	southwest	southeast south	southwest		north	::	south	northwestnorth	west			northwestleast	southwest northeast	southeast	o demines	southwest		northwestsouth	west	soutnwestisoutn	west	and a roman
Sunrise 88888888888888888888888888888888888	3	Sunset		§ 4 8 ∞	4:	3 4							40	30					38	8	<u>م</u>	38	32		
Sunrise 88888888888888888888888888888888888	ROMETE	Twelve M.																							
Sunset \$38388888888888838838838883888388888888	BA	Sunrise	98	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	28	88 34	88	86 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84	38	88 88	26 26 26	86	3 6	200	25	29 56	26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 2	25	20 56	20 26	200	88	3 S	200	9
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OR THE

Protection of Emigrants to California.

NEW YORK, DEC. 1860.

AS. T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER

ANNUAL REPORT.

Office of Commissioner for Protection of Emigrants to Cal. No. 114 Warren Street, New York, Dec. 1860.

To the Hon. Johnson Price, Secretary of State, Sacramento City:

Size:—On the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty, I had the honor to receive from his Excellency John G. Downey, Governor of the State of California, a commission, authorizing me to reside at the city of New York, and discharge the duties required under an act entitled An Act to afford Protection to Emigrants to California, approved March fifteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Although the Legislature had, for some reason, refused to allow any compensation, either by an appropriation, or by fees, to be incorporated in the act, yet the evils that the bill sought to remove were of such a flagrant character, and had for years defied all the courts and their processes in this city, that I determined to accept the position, feeling impressed with the belief that if, through my efforts, these daily frauds upon unsuspecting emigrants could be broken up, that the State of California, with her accustomed liberality, would not hesitate to make an appropriation by which I could, in some way, be recompensed for my labors and the necessary expenditures that the strict discharge of the duties of my office entailed.

LOCATION OF AN OFFICE.

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As these frauds were always negociated and concluded in the neighborhood of the Steamship Companies' offices, and to be of any service to the victimized, it was desirable to be as near those corporations as possible, I was compelled, after experiencing considerable annoyance, to locate my office at No. 114 Warren Street, a few doors from the Steamship Companies' offices, for which premises I am compelled to pay a yearly rent of two hundred and fifty dollars. I next caused large posters to be printed, informing all parties bound to California of the existence of my office, and warned them against "hotel sharks," in alliance with "bogus ticket offices," "runners," "hackmen," etc. offering, at the same time, my services gratuitous to procure them their tickets and secure to them safe and proper transport to California.

These placards I caused to be distributed throughout the district in which these rascals carry on their nefarious calling; and likewise, had them placed in conspicuous places in all the hotels and railroad stations. In some of these places they were allowed to remain; but at the others, I regretted to learn they were shortly afterwards destroyed, undoubtedly by those whose object it was to assist in the perpetuation of the fraud upon emigrants.

BOGUS TICKET OFFICES.

Upon my assuming the duties of my office, the following named parties were engaged in the "ticket swindle business," in the various "bogus ticket offices" that infest the First Ward in this city. These offices were in full blast, enticing the unwary by their signs, flaming hand bills, and other improper appliances; and such offices, through their principals and agents, represented to the community, and strangers more particularly, as the only genuine offices for the sale and purchase of tickets:

	No. 121 Cedar Street. No. 121 Cedar Street.
George WardCori	ner Greenwich and Liberty Streets.
	ner Greenwich and Liberty Streets.
	No. 146 Liberty Street.
Daniel Brophy	No. 146 Liberty Street.
Stephen Gordon	No. 109 West Street.
Charles Gilmore	No. 109 West Street.
Charles G. Sheppard	No. 11 Battery Place.
	No. 129 Canal Street.
James E. Enright	No. 157 Cedar Street.
John E. Enright	
Wm. Enright	No. 157 Cedar Street.
James Levey	No. 157 Cedar Street.

Runners for the above, and "hangers-on" around Steamship Offices.

John Ross, Chas. R. Roberts, Isaac Hamilton, John Gilbert. Henry D. Smithhurst, William Basch, Sabine Josephs.

Forming together a gang of desperate rascals that defy the world to produce their equals. Most of these men have served terms in the various penitentiaries in the United States, on sundry charges of murder, arson, rape, and larceny. Some have had the benefit of executive elemency; others have served out their full terms. One man, Steve Gordon, is said to have served as cabin boy with the famous pirates, Gibbs and Wansley—and as he is said to be nearly sixty years of age, it is easy to conjecture how bold such a long career of crime should have made him.

how bold such a long career of crime should have made him.

These places had been in such successful operation for years previously, and so bold and insolent had their proprietors and their employés become, that when cases were brought to the notice of the proper police authorities, they invariably advised the sufferers to discontinue their complaints, as nothing but delay and the risk of personal violence would result from their prosecutions. Proprietors of certain boarding-houses and hotels of a fourth-rate character, in obscure portions of the city,

where the unwary emigrants were enticed by runners, were interested with these rascals in shielding them from the rage of their victims, and the operation of the laws they had violated. It was necessary to strike this evil at the root, and at the risk of personal violence, I made an affidavit against the above named parties, under section second of an act entitled An Act to prevent Frauds in the sale of Tickets upon Steamboats, etc. etc., passed at the last session of the Legislature of the State of New York, which declares all places, of the character alluded to, as "Disorderly Houses."

Warrants were issued by Justice Osborne, the sitting Magistrate at the "Tombs," for the apprehension of the parties complained of, and with the assistance of Captain Hartt, of the Metropolitan Police, I succeeded, on the nineteenth of May, the evening previous to the departure of the steamer, in arresting these rascals, and immediately had them conveyed before Justice Osborne, the Committing Magistrate. Difficulties that I had not anticipated now really commenced. The parties complained of, upon being brought before the Police Justice, that functionary immediately discharged them upon their own recognizances, to appear "when wanted." Some considerable time having elapsed without the Magistrate having notified those charged with the offense that "they were wanted," I waited upon him and insisted that the complaints should be set down for hearing at an early day, in order that the papers might go properly before the Grand Jury then in session, and the parties indited by that body. After considerable delay, a day was finally fixed, but the Magistrate took that occasion to inform me that he could not, and furthermore, would not, proceed in the examination of the parties charged, unless I appeared by counsel. This cool announcement took me quite by surprise. I was prepared to witness a certain indifference on the part of the Magistrate, but I must confess, the expression of this determination in the presence of the accused, somewhat staggered me; however, in order that there should not be any delay, I at once called upon the District Attorney, Nelson J. Waterbury, Esq. and informing him of Justice (?) Osborne's decision, and requested his co-operation, but to my regret he informed me, that although the Magistrate's determination was at variance with all former precedents, yet, it was not yet before him, and unless the Justice should see fit to send the case to the Grand Jury, he could have nothing to do with it.

Knowing the importance of success in this my first effort, and annoyed at the hostility with which I was met at every turn, by those whose duty it was to prosecute, I waited upon Mr. John K. Hackett, formerly of California, but now an influential member of the New York bar, and after stating my difficulties, he, at personal sacrifice, consented to appear for me, thus virtually compelling the people of the State of California to become public prosecutors for the people of the State of New York. I then, in company with Mr. Hackett, immediately waited upon Justice Osborne, and demanded that a day be fixed for the hearing, and after compelling us to submit to some petty annoyance, he graciously fixed a day some two weeks ahead from that date.

Feeling determined to meet this matter at every point, I caused two or three parties who had been swindled to a small extent in one of these dens, to remain over one steamer and give their evidence, and secured the necessary transfer of their tickets. The day for our hearing having arrived, the Magistrate again adjourned it, on the ground of sickness and consequent inability to attend. After several adjournments on similar causes, it was finally sent to Yorkville—an out-of-town district of the Me-

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tropolitan Police. My witnesses, from necessity, were compelled to proceed on their voyage, and my counsel informing me that it was useless to follow up the matter while it was in the hands of the Magistrate that issued the warrants, I allowed the suit to drop, but not before I had secured from a majority of those complained of, an affidavit setting forth that they would immediately discontinue their unlawful calling. I have been thus particular in calling your attention to the action of the Police Magistrate in this case, merely to show you how disinclined the authorities are to punish this peculiar and nefarious business.

From among the very many cases that have received my attention and services from time to time since the appointment of this commission, I have selected a few that possess peculiar histories, but for a detailed report, embracing a list of all the parties that have been benefited through this commission, I have the honor to refer you to the annexed list, embracing their names are seen petitivity and destination.

ing their names, ages, sex, nativity, and destination.

There are hundreds of others, however, that the public never hear of Some of the better class of travelers are often among the list of victims, but the fear of being held up to the world as a "green 'un," generally deters them from making any complaints. Again, others who have purchased their tickets of these rascals, the majority of them helpless females, finding that they have been robbed of their all, prefer to seek for some situation at service, or, perhaps, embrace a worse fate, rather than run the risk of being incarcerated as a witness in the "House for the Detention of Witnesses."

My attention and assistance was next called to the case of

REV. JOHN JAMES.

This person, with his family, consisting of the following: Rev. John James, aged forty-six; Margaret James, aged twenty-six; William & James, aged sixteen; John W. James, aged five; Tryposa James, aged three; infant child six months, arrived in this city from Missouri enroute for Ione City, California, on the twenty-eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty, and were met at the Philadelphia R. R. Depot by a hackman who conveyed them to a notorious boarding-house on Cedar Street, known to the police authorities as "Enrights," at which place James and his family remained until the morning of the twenty-ninth, when he was taken from thence to No. 105 West Street, a "bogus ticket office," where he purchased from one Charles Gilmore three and three-quarter (what he supposed to be) "Second Cabin Tickets," but what really were "Steerage Tickets," for which James paid the sum of six hundred and twenty-five dollars, their real value, however, being but three hundred and seventy-five, James consequently being robbed of two hundred and fifty-five dollars.

The victim, upon discovering that he had been swindled, presented himself at my office and solicited my assistance. Having learned his story, I requested my counsel, Mr. Hackett, to carefully prepare the necessary affidavits, which were duly sworn to by Mr. James, and on the following day I succeeded in arresting the parties charged, who were well known to the police authorities as Charles Gilmore and Patrick Duffy, the proprietors of the said bogus ticket office.

They were both brought before Justice Welsh, at the Toombs, and having, under the advice of their counsel, waived any examination, were held to bail to the amount of one thousand dollars each. The necessary papers were sent to the Grand Jury, at that time in session, but before the

plaintiff could be subpensed to attend on that body, he compromised the suit for the sum of eight hundred dollars, and fled to the State of New Jersey. Although a strict watch was kept for him by detectives, at the ferries and other places, he, however, finally managed to secrete himself on the Northern Light, and sailed for California May fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty.

This case being the first one before the courts, under the new law for the suppression of ticket swindling, it created considerable interest; and conviction and punishment would most certainly have ensued had not the complainant compromised the matter upon his own account.

On the second of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, one

WILLIAM KELLY,

of Hamilton County, State of New York, was enticed into a bogus office, of which one Daniel Brophy and others are proprietors, located at No. 146 Liberty Street. Arriving at a late hour in the night, he was informed by Brophy that he could not give him his tickets that evening, as they had closed for the night, but that if he wanted to go out in the ship, he must deposit the sum of twenty five dollars, on account of his passage money, then and there, and agree to pay the balance on the following morning when he received his tickets. It is needless to inform you that on the following morning, when Kelly went to pay the balance of his passage money, he found Mr. Brophy's office (?) closed. Mr. Kelly presented himself at this office, and made the necessary complaint. Brophy was at once arrested; but Mr. Kelly, finding that he would be compelled to remain over one steamer, positively refused to proceed any further in the prosecution, and, finally, sailed in the Northern Light, June fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty. Brophy was consequently discharged.

PETER HARMON.

Of Cincinnati, Ohio, was the next victim. His case is somewhat similar to the above. He was taken to Selover's place, No. 121 Cedar Street, where he was assured that he was in the only true office for the purchase and sale of tickets to California. He was requested to pay the sum of twenty-five dollars on account, and when he called the following morning to pay the difference, as per agreement, he found the place closed; made his complaint at the office; and I compelled him to remain over until the sailing of the North Star, June twentieth. I then caused the arrest of several parties who were known to frequent the place; but upon being brought face to face with Harmon, he could not, or, perhaps, would not, recognize any of them as the parties to whom he had paid his money. From one of them, however, whom I had every reason to suspect was the guilty party, although the complainant could not recognize him, I compelled the restoration of the sum of twenty-five dollars, and Harmon salied on the North Star, June twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty. The case of

MRS. ELMIRA F. CHOATE AND INFANT,

Of Bedford, Massachusetts, next claimed my attention. Mrs. Choate was on her way to join her husband in San Francisco, in feeble health, and had provided herself with sufficient means to go out in the second cabin. To insure her safe departure, she requested her brother, James M. Pushee, to accompany her to this city, and procure her the proper tickets. Pushee, upon his arrival in this city was met at the steamboat landing by the noto-

rious James Enright, who induced him and his sister, Mrs. Choate, with her child, to proceed to his hotel in Cedar Street. From thence they were taken to the office of one Steve Gordon, who represented himself as the Agent of the Vanderbilt line of steamers, and succeeded in palming off upon Mr. Pushee tickets which he represented as second cabin, and for which he paid the sum of two hundred and eight dollars; but which subsequently proved to be steerage tickets, worth only one hundred and twenty-five dollars, the regular price charged by the steamship company, thus having been defrauded out of the sum of eighty-three dollars.

Upon going through the steerage of the North Star, on the morning of her contemplated departure, I discovered Mrs. Choate, with her child, in deep distress, and from her learned the above facts. Obtaining the address of her brother, Mr. Pushee, who had purchased the tickets of Gordon, I succeeded in bringing him on to this city from his home in Massachusetts, to make the necessary complaint. The affidavits were duly made; Gordon and Enright both arrested upon the charge, and identified by Mr. Pushee as the parties who had jointly sold him his sister's tickets. Gordon and Enright both waived any examination of the charges preferred, and gave bail in the sum of one thousand dollars each.

In view of the fact that in most all previous complaints, the complainants, for some reason, either refused to go on with the prosecution, or had been bought off by some unknown agency at a moment when the cases were about to be tried and disposed of, and the parties complained of likely to be convicted, I requested Justice Welsh to require Mr. Pushee to give the necessary bonds to insure his prompt attendance when required to testify, as he was a non-resident of this State, and the Magistrate reluctantly committed him to the House for the Detention of Witnesses. Such a harsh course of procedure was only justified, in my view, by the necessities of the case, as with this man's testimony we could secure the conviction of both Enright and Gordon, and without it we would wholly fail; and, recollecting the case of the Rev. John James, no other alternative was left. The papers were immediately sent to the Grand Jury, which body, the next day, indicted both Stephen Gordon and James Enright, in conformity with an act passed at the last session of the Legislature of this State, entitled An Act to prevent Frauds in the Sale of Tickets upon Steamboats. Steamships, and other Vessels.

Steamboats, Steamships, and other Vessels.

The case was set down by the District Attorney for trial at the July Term of the Oyer and Terminer, but owing to the absence of Mr. D. B. Allen, the Agent of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, who was a very material witness, the case was allowed to go over for the October Term. On the fifteenth day of October the case was moved on by the District Attorney, and Stephen Gordon was tried and convicted. On the day following James Enright was tried and else found guilty.

the day following James Enright was tried, and also found guilty.

His Honor, Judge Gould, on the twenty-second day of the same month proceeded to pass sentence:

He said that the offense for which the prisoners had been convicted had only recently been within the pale of the law, though it had always been the vilest of vile abuses. It was indeed an enormity that led men to rob the hepless and unprotected. In this case, the victim of their machinations was an unprotected woman, with a helpless boy of four years of age, whose means to prosecute a long and tedious voyage in comparative comfort had been taken from her. This system of living by dishonest acts, instead of honest labor, should be discouraged. For his part, he always viewed such species of idleness with indignation and contempt. In the case of Gordon, he should take the circumstances stated by his counsel.

somewhat into account. The sentence of Gordon would be one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary; that of Enright would be imprisonment at Sing Sing with hard labor for two years.

ment at Sing Sing with hard labor for two years.

The conviction of the above parties has caused considerable stir among certain politicians, and men of their own class from the reason of their adroitness and management of primary election matters. In the First Ward of this city, the district in which they resided, so powerful had been their organization that they defied the public authorities. His Honor, Mayor Wood, of this city recently appointed one of these worthies to a lucrative position, but the expression of public opinion was so strong against this outrage that the incumbent, no doubt at the solicitation of his superiors, was forced to resign, even at a moment when yet another brother, John E. Enright, was a candidate for Aldermanic honors at the hands of the citizens of the First Ward. I merely allude to these facts to show that Californians, and there are hundreds in your midst, who have been but the too easy victims of these men, should heartily rejoice over the conviction and punishment of these two men, the most desperate of their class, in the face of the powerful influences which have been used to obtain their acquittal.

The next case claiming my protection and assistance was that of

MRS. ELLEN WILLIAMS AND INFANT,

Of Western New York, on her way to join her husband in San Francisco. She arrived in New York June nineteenth. Mrs. Williams had been directed by her friends to proceed to the Astor House in this city, where she would be instructed as to the proper place to secure her tickets. Upon leaving the steamboat to proceed to the above mentioned hotel, she imprudently mentioned that she was on her way to California; from that moment she engaged the especial attention of a rascal owning the name of Sabine Joseph, alias Portuguese Joe, who informed her that he knew the Agent of the Steamship Company, and that the steamer was very crowded, and that unless she purchased her tickets at once she would not be enabled to secure a passage. Leaving her child at the hotel she allowed herself to be conducted to No. 127 Cedar Street, where she met a confederate of Portuguese Joe, one William Bash, alias Frenchy, who sold her steerage tickets for herself and child, entitling them to passage on the Steamer North Star, then about to depart, overcharging some eighty-five dollars.

I found her, like Mrs. Choate, in deep distress on board of the steamer, in the steerage, and prevailed upon her to remain over and prosecute the suit against these parties, assuring her that I would have her ticket transferred for any of the steamers, when she should be ready to depart. She finally consented, and made the necessary complaint; but before I could effect an arrest of the parties complained of, they fled to Jersey City, and from thence to Pennsylvania. It being evident that they could not be secured, unless at a considerable expense for the necessary requisitions, etc. which I was not in a position to disburse—no appropriation having been made for that, or any other purpose, in the act creating my office, Mrs. Williams, at this moment, informed me that she was entirely destitute of means to procure her daily wants. Upon my stating these facts to the District Attorney, her complaint was allowed to be withdrawn, and I had her tickets transferred to the steamer North Star, leaving here July twenty-first, upon which vessel she departed.

Her complaint had the effect of keeping these parties out of this city



for six months afterwards, they supposing that she had been detained as a witness, in the House for Detention of Witnesses.

The continual complaints against these parties, together with the conviction of Gordon and Enright, finally compelled them to abandon the professed sale of tickets, and try what they termed a "new dodge," which was brought to my knowledge in the case of

ANDREW DERRICK,

Who arrived in this city on Sunday evening, November eighteenth, with his family, consisting of his wife and six children, from East Tennessee He was enticed by a runner, into a boarding-house, situated on the conner of Liberty and Greenwich streets, and thence was taken to the note rious Selover's place, 121 Cedar Street, where he was induced to pay the said Selover the sum of one thousand one hundred dollars, on account of passage for himself and family. After having counted out the above amount, Selover deliberately deducted the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and informed Mr. Derrick that that amount was required to precure for himself and family an "outfit," and doctor's fees in advance, should he require his services on the voyage, and that with the balance of the money he must proceed to his partner's office, (referring to the Agent of the Steamship Company,) and obtain the necessary tickets, as his duties ended when he had secured the price of his "outfit." Accordingly, he called up one of his crew, one Jeremiah Lane, and instructed him to convey Mr. Derrick to the proper office for his tickets, and return with him on the following morning, for his "outfits." It is quite unne cessary to say here, that immediately upon the departure of Derrick, & lover fled to Jersey City, while his aids removed the signs from the built ing, and closed the doors.

I met Mr. Derrick on his way to the regular office, and knowing from his appearance that he was a California bound passenger, I stopped him, and upon questioning closely, ascertained the above particulars. When I informed him that he had been robbed, his grief was intense. Iin formed him that there was a possibility of recovering the amount he had lost, if he would make the necessary complaint at this office. When on the way to his hotel, he was met by an outside party, who informed him that, if he made any complaint, he, together with his large family, would be locked up all winter in the House of Detention, etc. This so startled him that, when I next met him, he, in the most positive terms, refused to proceed any further; and finally sailed on the steamer North Star, leaving here on the twenty-first of November.

ACTION OF THE STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

It is very apparent to parties who, from business, or other causes, have been compelled to visit the offices of the steamship companies, to fail w observe that they are, to a certain extent, mainly responsible for this great wrong inflicted upon the California traveling public. That they should still continue to sell tickets to these rascals, in the face of all of remonstrances, and the recent conviction of Gordon and Enright, knowing that the same are to be used to defraud unsuspecting people, is matter that the California people should seriously reflect upon. Innumerable cases have been brought to my notice, where the fraud has been traced directly to the Ticket Clerk in their employ, but his actions have

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always been covered with such extreme caution and cunning, as to se-

curely baffle all law and judicial authority.

To guard against this outrageous species of rascality, and to compel the steamship companies to employ for their servants, other than those that are leagued with runners and speculators. I would respectfully suggest that the honorable Legislature amend the present act, under which the Commissioner is called upon to act, by the passage of certain amendments that would compel the Captains, officers, owners, or agents, of each and every vessel engaged, in whole or in part, in the transportation of passengers and freight from the ports of Panama, Republic of New Grenada and San Juan del Sud, and Realejo, Nicaragua, and any and all other ports on the Pacific, bound to the port of San Francisco, and which said passengers and freight have embarked and shipped at the port of New York, and who shall have purchased or procured tickets, or bills of lading, entitling them, or any of them, to a passage, or carriage of freight, shall be liable to pay, and shall pay, the sum of --for each and every such passenger and article of freight landed at the port of San Francisco, unless there shall appear upon each and every ticket, birth, or passenger, lists, and manifests of cargo, and, also, bills of lading issued to such passengers and shippers at this port, the signature and seal of the Commissioner, and the above named penalty, to be sued for and recovered, in any court of competent jurisdiction, by the Superintendent of Immigration at San Francisco, and the amount, when collected, may be paid into the State Treasury for the benefit of any charitable or State purpose, deemed most proper by that honorable body.

By imposing a penalty of this kind, a sure and permanent check would be given to the insolence of the steamship people here, and likewise prove to be the only sure means of depriving their authorized agents of their power to fleece a too-confiding public.

It is well known to the Superintendent of Immigration at San Francisco, W. H. Harvey, Esq. that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, upon the arrival of each of their steamers, are in the habit of robbing the State authorities of large sums of money by false and fraudulent returns of the number of alien passengers; and, as an evidence of the outrageous manner the State's interests are treated by these people, I would merely relate that about the first of September last, at the request of Major Harvey, I forwarded to him a list of foreigners who had just landed from foreign ships in this harbor and had availed themselves of my services to procure for them the proper and genuine tickets for the California steamer Ariel. The list embraced over some sixteen names. And at a subsequent mail he informed me that the Mail Company had returned to him a list containing only the names of six aliens, when in all probability there were over one hundred on board, including the sixteen that I had procured passage for. It is fair to presume that from eighty to eightyfive is a fair average for each steamship in the trade; and as there are three sailing every mouth it is easy to conjecture the amount that the State has for a long time been defranded of by this monopoly.

By the passage of an amendment similar to the one I have referred to above, such fraudulent returns can effectually be checked, as by requiring each certificate of passage to be registered, the Commissioner would be enabled to ascertain whether the purchaser was a citizen of the United States or an alien; and still further, whether he was a real passenger or a bogus ticket vender. His report could then be made up and forwarded to the Superintendent by every steamer, and should the Steamship Company's way-bill and freight list not agree, why he has his remedy.

Digitized by GOGIE

By checking the bills of lading and manifests of all the sailing vessels that leave this port for San Francisco, the Commissioner would be en abled to furnish the State with a correct statistical report of all herim. ports by this route.

Should it be the pleasure of the Legislature to encourage the continuance of this commission by the passage of an appropriation to meet the necessary expenses that the sacrifice of time and labor entail, I would most respectfully suggest that the aid of the State Agricultural and other societies be invoked in order to keep this office constantly supplied with their reports and documents tending to show what great resources our

State offers to industrious and enterprising people.

In fact a portion of the great tide of European immigration might be turned in favor of California, if the State would but offer some encounterprising people. agement to this class of settlers. It was but last winter that the State of Iowa, feeling the importance of securing a portion of this travel, passed an act directing Lieut. Governor Rush, of that State, to proceed to New York City, and reside there, in order to afford such information and protection to this class of immigrants as would insure their emigration w that State.

The State of Minnesota has an Agent here for similar purposes.

The State of Ohio originally passed a similar act, but of late years the agency has become more of a financial one, its Commissioner, Mr. Brigge, paying the State debt, etc. etc. etc.

It is impossible to describe how ridiculously ignorant, even at this late day, the people in the Eastern and in fact in Western New York, States are, with reference to California. I have been inundated with letter from farming people, inquiring "What lands can be purchased for?"
"What kind of grain is raised?" "Whether the State affords protection we settlers from Indian attacks?" "Does it rain all the year round?" etc.

If any inducement could be held out to the Germans, I am convinced that we could secure a good share of them, as they are mostly all tillen of the soil, and invariably bring money with them to purchase lands. The advantage of such a class of settlers, who would make California their future home, can easily be appreciated.

The most of this class of travel is at present secured for the States of

Iowa and Minnesota, through Agents appointed by these States, to reside in this city. To reach these States, it costs the emigrant nearly seventyfive dollars, while but one hundred dollars is charged to take them to California. I respectfully beg to call the attention of the Legislature w this fact, and earnestly entreat that something may be done.

I would further report, that in the various complaints and judicial proceedings that are enumerated in this report, I have been materially as sisted by the professional services of John K. Hackett, Esq. Counselor at-Law, of this city, formerly of San Francisco, California, who has very promptly and cheerfully rendered me his aid whenever invoked, and with out which, I could not have succeeded as I have. I have received no aid whatever, in the various prosecutions I have set on foot, although asking it from the executive law officers of the city.

In conclusion, as an evidence of the usefulness of this commission, and

the necessity for its encouragement and continuance, I beg to call your attention to the following letter from Captain J. W. Hartt, of the Twenty Sixth Precinct, Metropolitan Police. Captain Hartt, from his well known determined, and fearless nature, had the honor of being selected by the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, from among all the Cap

tains in the department, to endeavor to put in force their instructions relative to the suppression of ticket swindling, and to him I am much indebted for the many prompt arrests that have been made from time to time by his "squad," at my request.

> METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, PRECINCT No. 26, New York, December 3, 1860.

To Charles Dickinson, Esq.

Commissioner for Protection of California Emigrants:

My DEAR SIR:-Having learned that you are about to make an annual report to your Legislature, in relation to the establishment of your bureau for the protection of emigrants to California, I cannot allow the occasion to pass without expressing to you my sincere and warmest thanks for your labor and hearty co-operation, in crushing this horrible species of crimeticket swindling—that has, for such a long time, disgraced our city. Previous to your arrival, I had made this matter a speciality, but, in my efforts to bring these swindlers to justice, I almost invariably met with an opposition that succeeded in crushing my efforts; but since you have been here, clothed with the authority of your State, we have pushed this matter to the wall, and obtained the conviction of Gordon and Enright, and, lastly, of Smithhurst, all of whom are of the most notorious character (of that class of men), having grown fat and bold in crime. They have gone to learn, by their own experience, "that the way of the transgressor is hard." This, too, sir, has been done in the face of an opposition from parties of whom we had a just right to expect better things; and I may say, further, that I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to your zeal and efficiency, and that, but for which, those crying evils might still have stalked, unrevenged, among us.

But, sir, a brighter day has dawned upon us, the future of which seems full of hope, and promises more fair.

The State of California has every reason to rejoice at the success of its protective agency in this city, the benefits of which the future alone can reveal. The tears and sorrows of the friendless and forsaken, of those who have no helper, but were ready to perish, will ever bear witness in

I might say more; to say less would do you injustice.

I remain, Sir, very respectfully, yours,

J. W. HART, Capt. of Police, 26th Precinct, City Hall.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. DICKINSON,



APPENDIX

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APPENDIX.

LIST OF PERSONS BENEFITED BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Steamer "Ariel," New York, April 20, 186

Date.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Nativity.	Destination.
•	Ellen Shenan Margaret Adams. Margaret J. James. Margaret J. James. Tryphosa James. Infant Rev. John James. John W. James. John Q. Smith. James Corley. John Pattee. Hugh Park Isadore Junot. Peter Taft. Andrew Hansen.	24 46 3 7 mos. 46 16 5 26 19 21	Male	Ireland	San Francisco Downieville Tuolumne Count

Steamer "Northern Light," New York, May 5, 1860.

April 3	OC. D. Doubleday	23	Male	United States	Weaverville
May 1.	.E. Wood	40	•••		San Francisco
	G. B. Wood	28	••	"	••
	W. P. Young	29			••
	C. W. Wilson	40		••	••
	Gottlieb Lichtban	26		Germany	Weaverville
	Joseph Lichtban	21	••	1	••
	Henry Whitesall	58 25		United States	Downieville
	John Ormrod	25			Sonoma County
	Peter Ehlinger	27			Sierra County
	Jacob Bash	22 22		1	San Francisco
	John Briton	22			
	J. Markey	32	• •	Ireland	
	Thomas Robinson	51		England	Nevada County
	Thomas Robinson, Jr	17		United States	

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Steamer "North Star," New York, May 20, 1860.

Date.	Name,	Age.	Sex.	Nativity.	Destination,
lay 7	John Otto	27	Male	Germany	Stockton
•	George Wiley	34	••	Ireland	San Francisco
	Thomas Quinn	25	•••		[
	John McGin	25		•••	La Grange
	Ann McGin	25	Female.	••	
	Mary Ann McGin	10 mos.	••	••	- ••
	James Gibson	50	Male	••	Stanislaus County
	James Morton	28	•••	· · ·	
	Jane Morton	28	Female.	••	••
	John Morton, (infant)	3 2	Male	••	••
	Sarah Morton	2	Female.		••
	George Freeman	21	Male	United States	Shasta City
	Joseph Gordon	30	•••	Ireland	Sonoma
	Oliveria Gordon	23	Female.		••
	Henry Dorsey	20	Male	••	••
	Joseph Welch	20	•••		
	John Cunningham	30	•••	••	
	Mary Cunningham	26	Female.	••	
	Wm. James Cunningham.	17	Male	••	••
	Robert Cunningham	5	•••		••
	John Cunningham		•••	}	•••
	David Cunningham	Ì	١ ٠٠	l	
	Mary Ann Welch			••	•••
	Chancey Warner	46		United States	San Francisco
	Orin C. Warner	19	٠.		
	W. Orson Warner	17			
	Silas W. Stanton		l		

Steamer "Northern Light," New York, June 5, 1860.

Mary Ann Goodsman Charles Henry Lane Aug. B. Lane William Kelly Peter Hannon	40 23 15 28 22	Female.	United States	San Francisco
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Steamer "North Star," New York, June 20, 1860.

A. A. Clough Elma Clough Charlotte Smith Thomas Kinnucan Elmira F. Choate and inf't Ellen Williams and infant David Schultz	26 24 37 23 34	Female. Male Female.	United States England	:: :: ::
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10

Steamer "Northern Light," New York, July 11, 186

Date.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Nativity.	Destination.
	Mary Ann Cleray. Benj. Leiya. Emma Leiya. Francisco Leiya. Hennon Brawzeu. Julius Fromhein	25 25 25	Male Female. Male	United States. Switzerland. England Switzerland Germany	••

Steamer "Ariel," New York, August 1, 1860.

July 18. John Schwien Margaret Englebright. Miles Moore Charles D. Buck P. Brand. Godefrey Jewell Christian Supp Mary Hahn and Child	20 30 24 20 30	Female.	Switzerland. Germany United States. Ireland. England Germany	El Dorado County Sacramento County San Francisco Co
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Steamer "Northern Light," New York, August 11, 1860.

William Thompson S. Mackintosh William Jamaison	. 23	••	Scotland	San Francisco
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Steamer "North Star," New York, August 21, 1860.

Philip Dolan Henry Knitzch James Woodin	28	Male	Prussia	San Francisco Sonoma
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Steamer "Ariel," New York, September 1, 1860.

Aug. 27.	Achile Bouchard	32		Canada	
	John G. Beck	31	••	Germany	San Francisco
	Elizabeth Beck	31 32	Female.		••
	Philip Radcliff	35	Male	England	Grass Valley
	Mrs. Radeliff and 2 child'n	40	Female.		
	James Stewart	22	Male	••	San Francisco
	C. S. McIntyre	23		United States	•••
	Royal P. Rice	20 21	••	••	••
	Terance Wiley	21		Ireland	
	M. Lawrence	32		Portugal	••

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Date.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Nativity.	Destination,
	Antonio François	30	Male	Portngal	San Francisco
	Manuel José	22	1	1	
	Francis Silver		••		
	François Antoine				
	Abraham Hess			Poland	
	Peter Higgins		1	Treland	
	Augustus Weckworth		1	Prussia	Petaluma

Steamer "North Star," New York, November 21, 1860.

-	Andrew Derrick	62	Male	Sacramento City	East Tennessee
	Julia Derrick	59	Female.	• • •	••
	Newton Derrick	25	Male		
	Jasper Derrick	25 22			
	Julia Derrick.	21	Female.		
	Summerfield Derrick	21	Male		• • •
	Catharine Derrick	18	Female.		
	Jas. Morris Derrick	16	Male		
	Robert Rattler	24	maic	`\	
	Rueben Amidou	29	•••	San Francisco	. Michigan
	Martha Empey	27	Female.	Marysville	
	Wille Empey	5	Male		••

Steamer "Northern Light," New York, December 11, 1860.

 					- 3
Benj. F. Gray	20	Male Female.	Illinois	San Francisco	

REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE

ON THE

MILITIA OF CALIFORNIA,

AND THE

Qr. Master and Adj. General's Office.

CHAS. T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.



REPORT.

Mr. PRESIDENT: - Your committee to whom was referred the duties of

Mr. President:—Your committee to whom was referred the duties of ascertaining the condition of the militia of this State, number of companies organized, officers commissioned, number of militia, and condition of State arms, etc. under a resolution passed by the Senate, February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, have performed the duties enjoined, and have the honor to submit the following report:

Upon assuming the duties directed by the resolution, we did not find upon the records of the Quartermaster and Adjutant-General's Department, all the information that appeared to us to be requisite to a practical knowledge of the actual condition of the military force of the State, in respect to its numbers, equipment, or efficiency. As this knowledge was indispensable to a proper and correct report under your resolution, we endeavored to obtain the same by publishing a notice, of which a copy may be found in the appendix to this report, (marked A.) requesting the commanders of military companies in the various counties of the State, to forward to Sacramento a statement of the present condition, etc. of the to forward to Sacramento a statement of the present condition, etc. of the companies under their command. We also addressed the County Clerks of the various counties upon the subject, requesting any information they might be able to give, relating to military organizations within their res-Pective counties.

The information we have thus obtained has more than met our antici-

pations, and it is gratifying to state that the response to our request has been so general, that we are enabled to present in this report a pretty correct history, as well as the present condition, of the militia of California

The information derived in pursuance of the request referred to, has been made available by being incorporated with the information obtained from papers on file in the office of the Quartermaster and Adjutant-General.

Commanders of several of the military companies of the State have given us all the knowledge contained in this report respecting their companies, their organization and present condition, as there was nothing on file in the proper office. As to the condition and whereabouts of many of the arms issued by the State, the correspondence of which extracts may be found in appendix, (marked B,) and also papers numbered twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-two, and thirty-four, will give some important and lucid light on the subject.

As to the value of the bonds on file in the Quartermaster and Adjutant-General's office, given for the safe keeping and proper care of arms and munitions issued by the State, very few of them are of any account whatever. Most of them date back to eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and eighteen hundred and fifty-five. Many of the bondsmen have left the State, some deceased, others insolvent. Those deemed good are thus designated in the proper place in this report.

From the confusion in which the papers in the office of the Quartermaster were found, much care and search has been required to obtain whatever information has been gleaned therefrom. We leave, however

whatever information has been gleaned therefrom. We leave, however, the desk of that office in proper shape; the papers on file relating to military companies, are now properly assorted and placed in a condition to be easily referred to. As to books in the office of the Quartermaster, we find several, but none that give a detailed, or consecutive, history, of the transactions of that department. There may be other books contain. ing a complete record of the office, but they have not come to our notice,

The value of arms and accounterments received from the General Gov. ernment for the three years preceding eighteen hundred and fifty-six, was, as by the report of the Quartermaster-General, about fifty thousand dollars, to which add ten thousand dollars, which would be about the value of the arms and accouterments that have been received since Jan. uary, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, as far as we can ascertain, and the total amount would be sixty thousand dollars, of which amount about one-half is lost to the State without any possible hope of recovery. In the report of the Quartermaster-General to the Legislature of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, he says: "California has now the ability to supply her troops annually with arms and munitions of war to the value of fitteen thousand dollars, this being the amount of her yearly quota received from the General Government." If California has received the above mentioned amount of arms during the years since the above extract was written, the grand total would be swelled to about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars—but the yearly quota has probably not been received; the reasons why they have not, we are unable to state.

We have examined all the documents found on file, and respectfully

submit the result.

From the evidence obtained we find there has been issued, four hundred and eighteen commissions, amounting in the aggregate to two thousand and ninety dollars, of which amount the sum of five hundred and fifteen dollars is now in the hands of the Secretary of State, being for commissions collected by him from January, eighteen hundred and sixty. The balance of said amount, being fifteen hundred and seventy-five dollars, has not been accounted for, or paid in, at the office of the Controller

W. H. PARKS, S. T. LEET.

Attest:

M. Scott, Jr. G. BACKUS,

SENATE CHAMBER, May 1st, 1861.

APPENDIX.

MILITARY FORCE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, APRIL, 1861.

LIST OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

	CALIFORNIA DE L'ALTRESTANTINO DE L'ALTRESTANT	TO THE STATE OF	· CATEROT A				
. Names.	Rank.	Division.	Division. Division. Division. Division.	Division.	Division.	Division.	Division.
JOHN G. DOWNET William C. Kibbe. J. M. Covarrubias H. W. Halleck Samuel Booker. N. Greene Curtis N. Greene Curtis John A. Butter B. M. Martin	JOHN G. DOWNET William C. Kibbe. J. M. Covarubias Major-General Major-General Major-General Major-General Major-General Major-General Major-General Major-General Major-General Major-General Major-General Major-General Major-General Major-General Major-General Major-General	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fich	Sixth
والإنجارية والتراف مسترسه والمستساخ والمرافع والمستراط والمستراط والمستراط والمستراط والمستراط والمستراط	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O						

Names.	Rank.	Brigade.	Division.	Division. Date of Commission.	Remarks.
Richard W. Heath	Brigadier-General Brigadier-General	First First	First	Februray 11, 1858. December 23, 1859	
(Vacant) (Vacant) (Vacant) (Vacant) (Vacant) (Vacant) (Vacant) (Vacant) (Vacant) (Vacant) (Vacant) (Vacant) (Vacant) (Vacant) (Vacant) (Vacant) (Vacant) (Vacant)	Frigadier-General Brigadier-General Brigadier-General Brigadier-General	First First	Fourth	December 25, 1859	Vacanti Control Brigadier-General First Fourth Pourth Recommissioned January 7, 1860. M. D. Dobbins Brigadier-General First Fifth December 25, 1869. Recommissioned January 7, 1860.
Henry A. Cobb.	Brigadier-General Brigadier-General	Second	Second	January 5, 1860 December 24, 1859	
B. H. Myers	Brigadier-General Brigadier-General	Second	Fourth.	September 21, 1855 September 21, 1855	No later date of Commission issued on f
John M. Oniel	Brigadier-General	Second	First	December 22, 1859	No later date of Commission issued on 1

Transcription (narroserving) as merit

Names.	Office,	Rank.	Division.	Brigade.	Date Commission
Charles J. Torbert	Aid-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief.		Fourth	First	April 28, 1860
George E. Hooper.	George E. Hooper., Aid-de-Camp to Commander in Chief.	Colonel of Cavalry	Second	Second	May 10, 1860
N. H. Meeker	Assistant Quartermaster-General on staff Brigadier-General	Licutenant-Colonel of Cavalry.		Second	4.
Tomos M White	W. C. LittleAld-de-Camp on staff Brigadier-General	Major		Second	May 29, 1860
J P Chamberlein Aid-d	ounce in. White Commissary of Subsiscince Digamer-General	Colonel of Constant	Second	Second	Tune 16 1860
R. Fannel.	Assis			Second	June 16, 1860
Christopher Fallon.	Christopher Fallon. Assistant Quartermaster on staff Brigadier-General			Second	June 16, 1860
J. McNulty	J. McNultySurgeon on staff Brigadier-General	_	•	Second	June 16, 1860
A H Honston	Assistant Quartermaster-General on staff Brigadier-General Reimade Tusheotor		Second	Second	June 16, 1860
D. W. C. Thompson	Assistant Adjutant-General	Lientenant Colonel of Cavalry Second	Second	Second	16,
John H. McKenzie.	John H. McKenzie.	Major	Second	Second	September 12, 18
Charles Donne		Colonel First Batallion	02	Second	September 12, 180
C. W. Tozer	Aid-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief	Colonel of Cavalry	-	First	May 16, 1860
Wm. M. Ord.	Win. M. OrdAid to Brigadier-General	Colonel of Cavalry	First	First	September 14, 18
S. B. I. Houghton.	B. T. Houghton, Ordnance Officer	Lieutenant-Colonel	First	Second	February 15, 1861
Robert C Rosers	Robert C. Rosers Indea Advocate	Tientenent-Colonel	- 0	- 0.	Rehrnary 14, 1861
John W. Snowball	Ald-de-Camp to Brigadier-General	Captain		•	February 15, 1861
P. Hussey	Quartermaster	Major	. Third	First	February 15, 1861
Miner Wolden	Paymaster	Major	. Third	First	February 15, 1861
P. L. Shoaff	P. L. ShoaffBrigade Inspector	Major	Third	First	Ξ.
U. T. Himming	A state of a state of the state	Major	Third	First	Ę,
James R. Hall	Lindon Advocate	Major	Third	Tiret	Robinsty 15, 1901
Thomas Kendall	Surveon on staff Brigadier-General	Lieutenant-Colonel		Tiret	210
W. J. Howard	W. J. Howard Aid-de-Camp to Brigadier-General.	Captain		First	February 15, 1861
T. C. Stallo Commissary	Commissary	Major		First	15,1
Wm. J. Lewis	Wm. J. Lewis Engineer Officer staff Major-General	Lieutenant-Colonel			February 15, 1861
Ralph Wall Aid-d	Aid-de-Camp to Major-General	Major	Second		February 15, 1861
Dewitt C. Thompson	Dewitt C. Thompson Inspector on staff to Major-General	Lieutenant-Colonel	Second		February 15, 1861
William P Pouren	Lanyette framinonglassistant Adjutant-General to Major-General	Lieutenant-Colonal	Second	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	February 15, 1861
Wm. H. Lvons	Wm. H. Lvons. Ordnance Officer	Major	Third	First	February 15, 1861
L. C. McQuald	Ordnance Officer	Major	Fifth	First	February 15, 1861
Theodore A. Coult	Assistant Adiant-General	Magor	F 11CD	28.114	reprint to 1907.

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on Whitein Astrigues T. Farks T. Farks De Long C. Hays Edmundso Murphy Van Voorh Durby S. Hunsa. M. Henry Henry Henry Henry Henry Thompson Thompson Thompson Thompson Thompson Thompson Thompson	
Bron Whitee Lasvignes W. H. Parks W. H. Parks E. D. Hubbard John C. Hays John Wurphy James S. Huns A. M. De la Gu John A Trean John A Trean John A Trean John A Trean John W. O'Nei Brice M. Henry Free M. Henry Brice M. Henry J. R. West A. M. Thomps. Edward P. Ree Edward P. Ree William A. Lew William A. Lew William Matth	
Harring Harrin	

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LIST OF ARMS AND ACCOUTTERMENTS ued to Military Organizations of the State of California.

	2,000 Per'n Caps Still in active service.	Arms and accouterments returned to State Arsenal No return of number of arms issued. Arms sent to Washoe, Still in active service. Report their arms unfit for service. The rifles were sent to Utah, per order Commander-in-Chief	In active service. Disbanded In active service.	Disbanded Those arms, we find, were issued in 1853, fr.:m printed report Those arms, we find, were issued in 1853, fr.:m printed report Active service	Also one six-pounder, brass, and accouterments	
6 58 05 81 83 10 83	488888 3 · · · · 3 ·	47 % £8	8343435	88444	8.8	2,479
	23				88	53
					37	74
		202				130
	90					8
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6 % 0143 - 0143	4 8884 : : : : :	98	a : a	64.9	:8 :8	1,165
8		38 % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	8 : 844 : 3	488 4	4	1,589
. d : :	fles	ille				
Klameth Rifles	Los Angeles Rangers	Downey Guards. Tube Guard. National Guard. Downievi California Fuzileers. Light Guards. First California Guard. Sutter Riffes.		New York Volunteers San Francisco Blu s. Plumas Rangers. Lanceros de Los Angeles. Newda Rifles. Humboldt Volunteers. Oroville Guard.		Totals

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ACCOUTERMENTS, all April 23, 1861. ORDNANCE, ARMS, Remaining in the S

n. Number.	h Saber Bayonets—New 75 110 110 110 10 10 4		ndition for service. JOHN SHADE, Armorer.
r. Description.	Accouterments for Minnie Rifles with Saber Bayonets—New Screw Drivers Wipers Ball Screws Extra Cones Spring Vices Rifle Molds	Total Stand of Arms ready for service, in State Armory	All of the above in good condition for service. JOHN SHADE, Armon
Number.	25 4 8 9 8 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	ready for se	
Description.	Minnie Riffes. Riffes, Old Style. Muskets, New Style. Muskets, Old Style. Musketsons Double-Barreled Guns Roman Swords.	Total Stand of Arms Add new Minnie Rifi Total	

12

OLD ACCOUTERMENTS ON HAND.

Description.	Number.	Description.	Number.
Old Cartridge Boxes. Old Bayonet Scabbards Worn Tents	888	Encampment and Ammunition Wagons—complete	81
DISI	BURSEMI	DISBURSEMENT OF MONEYS	

Amount,	\$400 00 300 00 3,000 00	65 00 3,000 00	25 25 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35	8888 8888 8888	2,266 60	1,205 00 80 00 80 00	3,000 00 2,000 00	645 75 2,000 00	99 999	\$26,072 01
On what Account.	Sept. 11 For contingents of Office. April 8 For contingents of Office. Dec. 31 For Quartermaster-General's salary one year		Feb. 1 For contingents of Office. June 15 For rent of Office. July 16 For rent of Office.	Aug. 16 For rent of Office. Aug. 15 For rent of Office. Oct. 23 For Office Rent. Oct. 23 For Office Rent.	Dec. 31 For Quartermaster-General's salary one year	For expenses incurred to Humboldt and Klamath.	Oct. 21 For Cuartermaster-General's salary one year	April 9 For expenses superintending Indian hostilities Dec. 31 For Quartermaster General's salary one year	April 30. For Quartermaster-General's salary to April 30	Total\$26,072 01
Date.	1856. Sept. 11 April 8 Dec. 31	Dec. 31 Dec. 31	Feb. 1 June 15	Aug. 16 Sept. 23 Oct. 23	Dec. 31 1859. June 30	July 9	Oct. 21 Dec. 31 1860.	April 9 Dec. 31		
Amount.	\$1,299 63 90 00 432 50	200 201 40 60 60	74 00 40 00 2,000 00	40 00 136 00 110 00	140 25 55 55 55	2,000 00	56.55 56.55 56.55 56.55	62 17 2,066 70	281 90 80 00	
On what Account.	For Quartermaster-General's salary from May 31 to Dec.31. For transportation of State Arms. For repairing State Arms.	For repairing State Arms. For procuring State Arms. For taking care of State Arms.	for contingen for preserving for Quarterm	for shipping for contingent	for expenses for expenses for expenses	for Quarterm	For contingents of Office. For contingents of Office.	For Office Rent. For Quartermaster-General's salary one year.	For contingents of Office.	
Date.	1852. Dec. 31 June 4 July 29	Feb. 12 March 9 April 30	Sept. 27 Nov. 4 Dec. 31	Feb. 15 April 11 May 26	July 12 I Nov. 16 I	Dec. 31 1855.	May 29 Sept. 21	Nov. 14 Dec. 31 1856.	뒪:	

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INT OF MONEY RECEIVED FROM OFFICERS FOR COMMISSIONS TO APRIL 30, 186

Amout	\$25,555,555,555,555,555,555,555,555,555,
Date. Received by Quartermaster-Gen'l as per books in his office. Amount.	Dec. 18, 756 From M. E. Mills, Inspector. Dec. 18, 776 From Austin M. Thompson, Inspector April 1, 577 From Austin M. Thompson, Inspector April 1, From Edward P. Reed, Paymaster April 1. From Willam Matchew, Add-dc-Camp April 1. From Willam Matchew, Add-dc-Camp April 1. From Willam Matchew, Add-dc-Camp April 16. From J. R. Getchell, Ordnance. April 16. From L. B. Hopkins, Commissary April 16. From Geo. S. Prentiss, First Lieutenant. Jan. 6. From Geo. S. Prentiss, First Lieutenant. April 13. From Geo. S. Prentiss, First Lieutenant. April 13. From G. D. Houghton, Captain. April 13. From C. P. Crittenden, Second Lieutenant. April 13. From C. P. Crittenden, Second Lieutenant. April 13. From J. J. Musser, Assistant Add-dc-Camp June 24. From J. J. Musser, Assistant Add-dc-Camp June 24. From J. Musser, Assistant Add-dc-Camp June 24. From J. Amser, Assistant Add-dc-Camp June 24. From F. Grandenden, First Lieutenant. June 24. From F. Grandenden, First Lieutenant. June 24. From F. Grandenden, First Lieutenant. June 24. From F. Grandenden, First Lieutenant. June 24. From F. Grandenden, First Lieutenant. June 24. From F. Grandenden, First Lieutenant. June 24. From F. Grandenden, First Lieutenant. June 24. From F. Grandenden, First Lieutenant. June 24. From F. Grandenden, First Lieutenant. Feb. 18. From Form Bannen Booker, Kaptain Stockton Blues, (sent por Letter), No. 4, on File. Jan. 22, 55 From Sannel Booker, Geord Lieutenant. Jan. 22, 55 From Sannel Booker, Geord Lieutenant. Jan. 24, 53 From Sannel Booker, Geord Lieutenant. Jan. 24, 53 From Sannel Booker, Geord Lieutenant. Jan. 24, 53 From Sannel Booker, Geord Lieutenant. Jan. 24, 53 From Sannel Booker, Geord Lieutenant. Jan. 24, 53 From Sannel Booker, Geord Lieutenant. Jan. 24, 53 From Sannel Booker, Geord Lieutenant. Jan. 24, 53 From Sannel Booker, Geord Lieutenant. Jan. 24, 53 From Sannel Booker, Geord Lieutenant. Jan. 24, 53 From Sannel Booker, Geord Lieutenant. Jan. 24, 53 From Sannel Booker, Geord Lieutenant. Jan. 24, 53 From Sannel Booker, Geord Lieutenant. Jan.
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Received by Quartermaster-Gen'l as per books in his office	From E. Hogan, Captain. From J. B. Covington, Second Lieutenant. From J. B. Covington, Second Lieutenant. From G. J. Clark, Brevet Second Lieutenant. From G. W. C. Johnson, First Lieutenant. From Joe Myers, Second Lieutenant. From J. Prescott, Third Lieutenant. From J. Sewall Reed, Captain. From J. Rowell, Rajor. From J. Rowell, Rajor. From J. Rowell, Major. From J. Rowell, Major. From B. Kennif, Captain. From B. Manith, First Lieutenant. From J. M. Smith, First Lieutenant. From J. M. Smith, First Lieutenant. From J. M. Danley, Assistant Adjutant-General. From J. N. Danley, Assistant Adjutant-General. From J. D. Long, Second Lieutenant. From J. Lewis, Assistant Adjutant-General. From J. Dablins, Quartermaster. From M. D. Dobbins, Quartermaster. From M. D. Dobbins, Quartermaster. From M. B. Sherrard, Inspector. From M. B. Sherrard, Inspector. From K. H. McDaniel, Surgeon. From K. H. McDaniel, Surgeon. From W. T. Shernan, Major-General. From W. T. Shernan, Major-General. From Garado Aid-de-Camp. From Garado Aid-de-Camp. From W. F. Furgoson, Aid-de-Camp. From W. F. Furgoson, Aid-de-Camp. From W. F. Furgoson, Aid-de-Camp. From W. F. Furgoson, Aid-de-Camp. From W. F. Furgoson, Aid-de-Camp. From W. F. Rugses, Aid-de-Camp. From W. F. Furgoson, Aid-de-Camp. From W. F. Furgoson, Aid-de-Camp. From C. B. Phelps, Lid-de-Camp.
Date.	May 2, '26 Fro May 2, '26 Fro May 2, 'Fro May 2, 'Fro April 16, Fro April 13, Fro April 23, Fro April 23, Fro April 23, Fro April 23, Fro May 8, Fro May 13, Fro May

VT OF MONEYS RECEIVED FROM OFFICERS FOR COMMISSIONS.

Amount.	######################################
Date. Received by Secretary of State as per books in his office.	1861. Feb. 15. From Sam. O. Houghton, Lieutenant-Colonel. Feb. 14. From B. Beoch, Major. Feb. 14. From B. C. Rogers. Lieutenant-Colonel. Feb. 14. From B. Hozzy, Major. Feb. 15. From M. Walden, Paymaster Feb. 15. From M. Broad, Inspector Feb. 15. From B. L. Shoaf, Inspector Feb. 15. From H. Thiguing, Assistant Adjutant, Feb. 15. From H. Higging, Assistant Adjutant, Feb. 15. From M. J. Lewis, Engineer Feb. 15. From W. M. Lyons, Ordance Feb. 15. From W. M. Lyons, Ordance Feb. 15. From W. Rogers, Lieutenant-Colonel Feb. 15. From W. Rogers, Lieutenant-Colonel Feb. 15. From W. Rogers, Lieutenant-Colonel Feb. 15. From W. Rogers, Lieutenant-Colonel Feb. 15. From B. B. Freeman, Major Feb. 15. From B. Hubbard, Major Feb. 15. From B. Hubbard, Major Feb. 20. From J. Howell, Captain Feb. 20. From B. Powers, Jr. First Lieutenant Feb. 20. From B. Powers, Jr. First Lieutenant Feb. 20. From B. Powers, Jr. Stevended Lieutenant Feb. 20. From B. Wonds, Second Lieutenant Feb. 26. From Benjamin Pratt, Second Lieutenant Feb. 26. From G. W. Munson, Brevet Second Lieutenant Feb. 26. From C. W. Munson, Brevet Second Lieutenant Feb. 26. From C. W. Munson, Brevet Second Lieutenant Feb. 26. From C. W. Munson, Brevet Second Lieutenant
Amount.	\$\$\$\$ann 8995888888899999888888999998888888888
ce.	
Received by Secretary of State, as per books in his office.	May 39. May 36. C. W. Tozer, Aid. May 38. D. C. Ryan, Captain May 29. May 29. May 29. May 29. May 29. May 29. From Mational Guard May 29. From National Guard May 29. From Rist Light Dragous May 29. From Rist Light Dragous May 29. From Rist Light Dragous May 29. From B. Hoffman, Major May 29. From J. M. White, Assistant Commissary May 29. From J. M. White, Assistant Quartermaster May 29. From J. M. White, Assistant Quartermaster May 29. From S. H. Meeker, Assistant Quartermaster June 16. From J. M. White, Assistant Adjutant Sept. 18. From Chris. Fallon, Assistant Adjutant Sept. 18. From J. W. C. Thompson, Assistant Adjutant Sept. 14. From William M. Ord, Colonel Bept. 14. From San Francisco Light Guard Jan. 11. From Sannel Booker, Major-General Jan. 14. From Sannel Booker, Major-General Jan. 14. From California Light Guard Jan. 18. From California Light Guard Jan. 18. From California Light Guard Jan. 18. From California Light Guard Freb. 15. From Los Angeles Grays

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MILITARY FORCE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

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of Company. Officers. Office. Date of Com Brigado, D'vision File, Date, Arms and Accouterments issued,	L. Guard L.	report received from Captain Moore, March 27, 1861, in answer to te Special Committee. San Francisco, March 25, 1861. request I inclose you the following: The company under my comt forty-eight men. I have in possession the following property be-	Waist Belis 40 Waist Belis 40 Percussion Cap Boxes 40 Cartridge Boxes 40 Cartridge Box Belis 40 Bayonet Scabbards 40 Gun Slings 40	perfect order and ready for service.
Name of Comrany.	NATIONAL GUARD— Organized August 31, 1855, San Francisco County	REMARKS.—Extract of published request of Sensi In accordance with your mand numbers at presentionging to the State, viz:	Minnte Musi Waist Belts Waist Belts Percussion (Carridge B Carridge B Bayonet See Gun Slings.	All in perfect order and (See papers on file, No.

	Arms and Accouterments issued.	1852. June 25 Riffee Cartridge Boxes Accouterments for Riffes 80 1884	REMARKS.—We ascertain from correspondence on file in the Quartermaster-General's Office vere thirty-six rifes returned. From the report of Captain Riggs dated March 18, 1361, we find the company in possession Riffes, (Minnie,) with Bayonets Cartridge Boxes Riffes, (Minnie,) with Bayonets Gartridge Box Flates Riffes, (Minnie,) with Bayonets and Accouterments Riffes, (Minnie,) with Bayonets and Accouterments Riffes, (Minnie,) with Bayonets Riffes, (Minnie,) with Bayonets Riffes and Accouterments Riffes, (Minnie,) with Bayonets Riffes Riffes, Captain; J. H. Ruddock, First Lieu-Riggs, Jno. C. Griswold, J. W. Schaffer, Captain; J. H. Ruddock, First Lieu-Gere papers on file, No. 7.) Riffes, Minnie, With Bayonets Riffes and Accouterments Riffes, Captain; J. H. Ruddock, First Lieu-Gartridge Box Plates Cartridge Boxes Cartridge Box Plates Lags Cartri
	bate.	1852. June 25	May 29. 1855. June 8. 1857. Jan. 20.
	Rank d	4	l's Officessession
	D'v'slon	Second.	General or in po see 10 or 10 or 10 or 10 or 10 or 10 or 10 or 10 or 10 or 10
	Brigade.	Second.	rmaster compa , compa ,, consec
	Office. Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Builk & File.		in the Quarte 31, we find the Winnie musket y. Captain; J.
-	Office.	Captain	fence on file fence on file fight Infinit W. W. Haw
	Officers.	Edward A. Rigg. Captain Second. Second. 49 Jas. W. Stillman, 1st. Lieut. John W. May 2d Lieut. J. C. Young.	RKS.—We ascertain from correspondence on file in the Quartermaster-Gen the report of Captain Riggs, dated March 18, 1861, we find the company in Riffes, (Minnie,) with Bayonets. Cartridge Boxes. Gun Bings. Ball Sciews. good order. good order. good order. good order. good order. you W. Ryder, Second Lieutenant; W. W. Hawks, Third Lieutenant. Appers on file, No. 7.)
	sany.	MARION RIPLES— San Francisco. Organ- ized May 14, 1852	REMARKS.—We ascertain from correspondence on file in the Quartermaster-General's Office From the report of Captain Riggs, dated March 18, 1861, we find the company in possession Rifles, (Minnie,) with Bayonets. Cartridge Boxes. Cap Boxes. Cap Boxes. Gun Slings. Ball Screws. All in good order. Our company are preparing to adopt the improved Minnie musket, consequently the company's name will be changed to the Mariou Light Infants. Names of officers whom first organized: F. B. Slurffer, Captain; J. H. Ruddock, First Lieutenant; Jno. W. Ryder, Second Lieutenant; W. W. Hawks, Third Lieutenant.

Beport of the Miltary Forge-Continue

	Officers,	Office,	Office. Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Rank & File.	gade. D'	'v'sion	Rank &	Date,	Arms and Acconterments issued,
GITY GUARD—San Francisco, Organ- ized March 31, 1854.	John A. Clark, Captain, 1864 Second, Second. 43 B. H. Freeman. 1st. Lieut	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut	1884 884 884 884 886 886 886 886 886 886	Scond, Scond, Scond, Sc	scond.	43		1854. May 17., Percussion Muskets. Accoutements. Attillery Swords. Bayonet Scabbards.
REMARKS.—The arms were receipted for by Captain John A. Clark, May 20th, 1854. The City Guards were disbanded 16th May, 1856, and the arms were ordered to be delivered to Colonel West, by Quartermaster-feneral, W. C. Kilbbe. Captain Clark's report, in reply to published request of committee states, that the company have no arms, or accounterments, belonging to the State. (Dated March 20th, 1861.) Company still in service. (See papers on file, No. 8.)	wers receipted for a disbanded 16th M artermaster-General for it, in reply to publiserments, belonging co.	by Captain J fay, 1886, and tl, W. C. Kibt shed request f to the State.	ohn A. Clark, B. the arms were of committee st of Countitee of Chated March	fay 20th ordered ates, th	, 1854. to be d at the c 861.)	telivered company		Ball Screws 60 Ball Screws 60 Wipers 60 Spring Vices 60 Combs Extra, 60 BoxD.—Number of Bond on file, 3. May 8, 1854. John A. Clark, J. Clement, James Grant. Penal

Name of Company.	Omcers.		-	,	_	File.			
McMaron Grard— Вап Francisco. Organ. C. B. Grant	D. O. Regan	Captain lst. Litut lst. Litut lst. 2d Lieut lst. linster-Gener lst. linster-Chief	Captain Apr. 29, 1860 Second. 1st. Lieut Apr. 29, 1860 Second. 2d Lieut Apr. 29, 1860 Second. Bt. 2d Lieut. Apr. 29, 1860 Second. asster-General's office regarding throm the Inspector-General's reportal-	Second. Second. Second. Second. arding th	Second. Second. Second. Second. his compar	50 ny. We April 2d,	1860.	Minnie Muskets. Cartridge Boxes. Cartridge Box Belts. Bond.—No Bond on file.	4344
						=			ı
Name of Company.	Officers.	Office.	Date of Con	Com Brigade.	D'v'sior	tank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments Issued.	1
LIGHT GUARDS—San Francisco. Organized Nov. 12, 1858	Geo. T. Knox John Hanna, Jr. Rufus W. Smith B. L. Savery	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut	Jan. 1, 1861 Jan. 1, 1861 Jan. 1, 1861 Jan. 1, 1861	Second Second Second Second	Second. Second. Second.	82	1859.	O. S. Muskets	88 ii.
REMARKS.—No evidences of the organization of said company on file in the Quartermaster-General's office, with the exception of bond. Extract of report received from G. T. Knox, Captain, received March 16th, 1861, in reply to published military notice: "The Light Guards consists of fifty-two active members. Company organized November 12, 1858. Thirty-eight old muskets, (unfit for service,) belonging to (see papers on file, No. 48.)	es of the organiza exception of bone ved from G. T. K. Fr. "The Light Gr er 12, 1858. Thirty 5, 48.)	tion of said 1. ox, Captain ards consis -cight old m	company or , received D ts of fiffy-tr makets, (uni	farch 16th farch 16th o active	ne Quarte 1. 1861, in members ice,) belor	rmaster- reply to Com- nging to			, 1
Name of Company.	Officers.	ОШсе.	Date of Com	m Brigade.	D'v'sion	Rank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.	4
BLACK HUZZARS— San Francisco. Organ-W. C. Mend ized 1859		Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieu Arms and	Dec. 16, 1859 Second. Second Second. Second at. Second. Second Second Second accouterments private property	Second. Second	Second. Second. Second. Second.	98		No State Arms.	1
									1
Name of Company,	Officers.	ОЩсе.	Date of Com Brigade. D'v'elon	m Brigade	D'v'sion	Rank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued,	11
CALIFORNIA RIFLES— San Francisco. Organ- ized 1860	Mich'l Labertard Captain Jan. 18, 1861 Louis Fudon fat. Lient Jan. 18, 1861 P. Ennean 2d Lieut Jan. 18, 1861 T. A. Mitchell Bt. 2d Lieut Jan. 18, 1861	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut	Jan. 18, 18, Jan. 18, 186 Jan. 18, 186 Jan. 18, 186	Second. Si Second. Si Second. Si Second. Si Second.	Second. Second. Second.	99		No State Arms,	1
REMARKS.—The arms and accouterments of this company are private property. Company in active service. See report of Brigade-Inspector, dated April 2d, 1861, on file in the office of Commander-in-Chief.	and accoutermen report of Brigade-	ts of this co	mpany are pated April 26	rivate pre 1, 1861, or	perty. C	ompany ne office			

				24			
Arms and Accouterments issued.	Jan. 27. Minnie Riffer. 40 Sword Bayonets 40 Waist Belts and Buckles. 40 Cartridge Boxes. 40		Bond.—January 26, 1860. M. D. Sweeny, J. M. Martin. Penal sum, \$3,000. Good.		Arms and Accouterments issued.	New Minnie Rific Muskets 84 Gun Slings 84 Cartridge Box Belts 84 Cartridge Boxes 84 Body Belts 84	•
Date.	1860. Jan. 27				Date.		
Rank & File.	25			**************************************	Rank & File.	42	Jl infor-
D'v'sion	Second. Second. Second.	2, 1861.			D'v'sion	Second. Second. Second.	office. A
Brigade.	Second. Second.	ce April			Brigade.	Second. Second. Second.	Jeneral's
Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Rank & File.	Apr. 29, 1860 Apr. 29, 1860 Apr. 29, 1860 Apr. 29, 1860	active servi			Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Rank &	Jan. 14, 1859 Jan. 14, 1859 Jan. 14, 1859 Jan. 14, 1859	urtermaster (tice, receive
Office.	Captain 1st, Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut.	is company in			ОЩсе.	E. Tittle Captain Jan. 14, 1859 Second. Second 54 Sesser 1st. Lieut Jan. 14, 1859 Second. Second. Obenaner 2d Lieut Jan. 14, 1859 Second. Second. Anthes Bt. 2d Lieut. Jan. 14, 1859 Second. Second.	is company on file in Quartermaster General's office. All inforto published military notice, received March 23d, 1861.
Officers.	R. P. Hanna Thomas Callan J. T. Hyde C. B. Raynolds	Jeneral reports th 56.)			Officers.	F. G. E. Tittle Peter Sesser John Obenaner Peter Anthes	t of this company nswer to publishe . 46.)
Name of Company.	Montgomery Guards—R. P. Hanna Captain Apr. 29, 1860 Second. Second. 52 San Francisco. Organ-Thomas Callan1st. LieutApr. 29, 1860 Second. Second. Lized Dec. 1859 J. T. Hyde2d Lieut. Apr. 29, 1860 Second. Second. C. B. Raynolds Bt. 2d Lieut. Apr. 29, 1860 Second. Second.	REMARKS.—Brigadier-General reports this company in active service April 2, 1861. (See papers on file, No. 56.)		-	Name of Company.	CALIFORNIA FUSILEBRS- F. G. San Francisco. Or an-Peter ized Sept. 9, 1866 John Peter	REMARKS.—No account of this mation obtained was in answer (See papers on file, No. 48.)

Name of Company Officers Of									
1855. Aug. 23 Date. Date. Oct. 13	Name of Company.	Officers.	Ощсе.	Date of Com	Brigade, D'	v'sion R	ank &	Date.	Arms and Accouterments Issued.
Date. 1855. Oct. 13	Wallage Guands San Findelsco. Organ- ized August, 1855	C. E. S. McDonald Robert Munroe Henry Steele Samuel Aitken	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut.		First Sec First Sec First Sec First Sec	cond	02	1855. Aug. 23	Percussion Riffes. 40 Cartridge Boxes and Plates. 40 Cartridge Boxes, Belts, and Plates. 40 Car Duches
Office. Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Rank & File. In. Captain Oct. 1885 Second. Second. 1st. Lieut Oct. 1855 Second. Second. 1st. Bt. 2d Lieut. Oct. 1855 Second. Second. on file, dated February 8th, 1856, that the above arms Captain F. C. M. Fenn, of the Washington Continen-Disbanded.	REMARKS.—This comps office that the arms and a (See papers on file, No.	any is disbanded. eccouterments wer 52.)	No evidence e returned to	on file in th the State Ai	e Quartermi	aster-Ge	meral's		. 3
Office. Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Rank & File. In. Captain Oct. 1855 Second. Second. Ist. Lieut Oct. 1855 Second. Second. Ist. Bu. 2d Lieut Oct. 1855 Second. Second. Ist. Bu. 2d Lieut. Oct. 1855 Second. Second. Ist. Bu. 2d Lieut. Oct. 1855 Second. Second. On file, dated February Sth, 1856, that the above arms Captain F. C. M. Fenn, of the Washington Continen-Disbanded.									
nn. Captain Oct. 1855 Second. Second. in. 1st. Lieut Oct. 1855 Second. Second. ik. Bt. 2d Lieut. Oct. 1855 Second. Second. on file, dated February 8th, 1856, that the above arms Captain F. C. M. Fenn, of the Washington Continen-Disbanded.	Name of Company.	Officers.		Date of Com	Brigade, D'	v'sion R	file.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued,
on file, dated February 8th, 1856, that the above arms Cuptain F. C. M. Fenn, of the Washington Continen-Disbanded.	🛊 :	Richard F. Ryan. Daniel O. Regan. Chas. B. Grant James C. Cusick.	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut	Oct. 1855 Oct. 1855 Oct. 1855 Oct. 1855	Second. Second. Second. Second. Second.	cond.		1855. Oct. 13	Percussion Muskets. 48 Bayouets. 48 Bayouets (with bands 48 Belts and Plates
	REMARKS.—It appears and accouterments were tal Guard. Bond for arr (See papers on file, No.	from a receipt on turned over to Ca is still on file. Dis 53.)	file, dated Friptain F. C. I. Sbanded.	ebruary 8th, L. Fenn, of t	1856, that the Washing	he above	e arms		

25

Name of Company.	Officers.	Office.	Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank & File.	Brigade.	D'v'sion	Rank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.
WASHINGTON CONTINEN. F. (STAL GUARDS OF SAN Francisco, Organ. J. 1 ized Dec. 15, 1855 M.	F. C. M. Fenn Captain Feb. 1856 Second. Second. J. H. Clarke 1st. Lieut Feb. 1855 Second. Second. J. H. Nicholson. 2d Lieut Feb. 1856 Second. Second. M. Compton Bt. 2d Lieut. Feb. 1856 Second. Second.	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut	Feb. 1856 Feb. 1855 Feb. 1856	Second. Second. Second.	Second. Second. Second.	88	1859. Jan. 20	Percussion Muskets 40 Gun Slings 40 BOND.—July 21, 1857—F. C. M. Fenn, Geo. W.
REMARKS.—Company still (See papers on file, No. 54.	till in existence. 54.)							Smith, J. Horace Kent. Penal sum, \$2,500.
-						[
Name of Company.	Officers.	Отсе.	Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Rank & File.	Brigade.	D'v'sion	Rank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.
FRENCH GUARD—Engene Villargne Captain Apr. 29, 1860 Second. Second. San Francisco. Organ. J.L. R. Ducroynel. Lett. Lieut Apr. 29, 1860 Second. Second. ized 1859 (dabriel Gaillard. 2d Lieut Apr. 29, 1860 Second. Second. Cassimere Bandit Bt. 2d Lieut. Apr. 29, 1860 Second. Second.	Engene Villargne J.L. R. Ducroynel Gabriel Gaillard . Cassimere Bandit	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut	Apr. 29, 1860 Apr. 29, 1860 Apr. 29, 1860 Apr. 29, 1860	Second. Second. Second.	Second. Second. Second.	8	1860.	Muskets (Minnie) Cartridge Boxes. Cartridge Box Belts. Cartridge Boxes, Belts, and Plates.
REMARKS.—No papers, or bond, for arms issued to this company can be found in the Quar-	, or bond, for arm	is issued to	this company	can be f	ound in	the Quar-		Bokv.—No bond on file.

Name of Company.	Officers.	Office.	Office. Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Rank & File.	Brigade. D'v'	tion Rank &	Date.	Arms and Accouterments Issued.
Los Angeles. Organ-J. F. Bostwick 1st. Lleut Feb. 15, 1861 First First 41 Los Angeles. Organ-J. F. Bostwick 1st. Lleut Feb. 15, 1861 First First 1sed Feb. 1, 1861 A. G. Dwelle 2d Lleut Feb. 15, 1861 First First Wm. N. Buffum . Bt. 2d Lleut. Feb. 15, 1861 First First	N. Alexander. C. Bostwick 1. C. Dwelle 20. n. N. Buffum . B	st. Lleut	Feb. 15, 1861 Feb. 15, 1861 Feb. 15, 1861 Feb. 15, 1861	First First First First First First	4	1861. March	March New Minnie Muskets. 60 Sets Minnie Musket appendages 60 Cartridge Boxes. 60 Cartridge Boxes, Belts, and Plates. 60
REMARKS.—All papers appertaining to this company are on file in the office of the Com- mander-in-Chief. (See papers on file, No. 51.)	pertaining to the	ils company	are on file	in the office	of the Com-		Oross Belts. 66 Bayonet Scabbards. 66 Gun Slings. 66 Walst Belts. 66 Cap Pouches 66 Wormers 66
							BOND.—March, 1861.—H.N.Alexander, O.N.Childs, Enoch M. Mideler. Penal sum, \$1,500. Good.

Веровт ог тне Miltary Force—Continued

	83834388	4 чччччн	ıly,
Arms and Accouterments issued,	Jab. 13. Percussion Rifles. Jan. 13. Rercussion Rifles. Rifle Cartridge Boxes and Plates. Waist Betts and Plates. Gau Silngs. Cap Boxes. Cap Boxes. Cavalry Sabers. Cavalry Sabers. Belts, and Plates.	Pistol Holsters. 45 Pistol Holsters. 45 Ammunition Box and Curriage. 1 Drag Rope. 1 Thannoid and Sponge 1 Tarpanini 1 Tar Bucket. 1 Dragoon Pistols. 23	BOND.—April 7, 1857.—W. W. Twist, J. Mullaly, H. M. Laughlin. Penal sum, \$3,000.
Date.	1858. Jan. 13		
Rank & File.			
D'v'sion	First		
Brigade.	First	-	
Office. Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Rank & File.	Jan. 20, 1859 not comm'd		
Office.	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut Captain 2d Lieut 2d Lieut		
Officers.	W. W. Twist. Captain Jan. 20, 1859 First . First . 80 William Moore. 1st. Lieut. Sunuel J. Fainterfäd Lieut. Sunuel J. Fainterfäd Lieut. Neuly elected. S. H. Wilson . Captain . not comm'd. George Carson . 2d Lieut. J. S. Khoads	61.)	
Name of Company.	SOUTHERN RIFLES— Los Angeles. Organ- ized 1857; reorgan- ized April 16, 1861	Remarks.— (Seg papers on file, No.	

May 12 First First First First First First Cavalry Salts May 12 First First BoxD February 28, 1858—Manuel F. Corc Agustin Olvera, James Thompson, I. C. W—Penal sun, \$2,500. of the company. Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank & Date. Date. Arms and Accouterments issued. Percussion Rifles Percussion Rifles Percussion Rifles Percussion Rifles Percussion Rifle Accouterments		aptain May 18 of Lieut, May 18 of Lieut, May 18 of Lieut, May 18 of Condition of the Office. Date o	:::# g
First 69	112. 122. 123.	appain May st. Lieut May tr. 2d Lieut, May tr. 2d Lieut, May or condition of th	Juan Sepulveda . Captain May Joeconimo Ibarra. 2d Licut May Jeronimo Ibarra. 2d Licut May Mariano Alvarado Bt. 2d Licut. May Mariano Alvarado Bt. 2d Licut. May nown of the present condition of th
gade, D'v'sion Bank &	of 6	office. Date	nown of the present condition of the . 62.) Officers. Office. Date
D'v'sion Rank &	1 :		ОШсе
09	1:		_
	:::		Angelus Guard—ganized July 23, 1853.
naster-General's report for the No muster roll, or receipts, for or the same With no penal sum	1243	from the Quart in regard to same in a bond is given No. 37.)	REMARKS.—We gleen this meager report from the Quartermaster-General's report for the year 1856. No papers, or evidences, on file in regard to same. No muster roll, or receipts, for strated. Supposed to be disbanded. stated. Supposed to be disbanded. (See Quartermaster-General's Report, 1856, No. 37.)

Name of Company. Charles Company. Cofficers C				30)			*				
om Brigade, D'v'ston Rank & 55, First . First . 70 Ja . 55, First . First . 70 Ja . 55, First . First . 70 Ja . 55, First . First . 70 First . 70 Ja . 55, First . First . 60 . 75, First . First . 60 . 75, First . 60 . 75, First . 60 . 75, First . 60 . 75, First . 60 . 75, First . 75, First . 75, First . 75, First . 70 . 74, 834 First . First . 70 . 740 . 740 . 75, 834 First . First . 70 . 70 . 70 . 70 . 70 . 70 . 70 . 7	Arms and Acconterments Issued.	Į.	BOND.—February 5, 1855—W. W. Twist, John Wheeler, J. R. Barton. Penal sum, \$3,000.		Arms and Accouterments Issued.				Arms and Accouterments Issued.	BOND.—March 8, 1854—John H. Hughes, John G. Downey, W. T. Sanford. Penal sum, \$1,000.		
Name of Company. Officers. Office. Date of Com Brigade, Dv'ston Rink, & Los Angeles, Organis, Doin C, Wrist. Captain. Feb. 3, 1855. First. First. Los Angeles, Organis, John C, Wheeler ist, Lieut. Feb. 3, 1855. First. First. Name of Company. Officers. Officers. Officer. Officer	Date.	1856. Jan. 6	,		Date			N de la constanta de la consta	Date.	-		
·	Officers. Office. Date of Com Brigade, D'v'ston Rank	es. Organ-John O. Wheeler ist. Lieut Feb. 3, 1855. First First 8, 1855 Chas. E. Hale 2d Lieut Feb. 3, 1855. First First D. M. Porter Bt. 2d Lieut. Feb. 3, 1855. First First	REMARKS.—This company supposed to be disbanded. (See papers on file, No. 36.)		Officers. Office.	755 First . First . 755 First	REMARKS— (See papers on file, No. 38.)		Office. Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Bile	Organ- J. H. Hughes Captain Feb. 23, 1854 First First First A. Puett 2d Lieut Feb. 23, 1854 First First Thomas Mayes Bt. 2d Lieut Feb. 23, 1854 First First	REMARKS.—We find on file a requisition dated March 14th, 1854, signed by J. H. Hughes, for which a bond was given, (now on file):	We are unable to ascertain whether the arms and accouterments were issued by the Quarter-master-General, the only receipt for the same being embodied in the bond. Supposed to be disbanded. (See papers on file, No. 39.)

Name of Company.	Officers.	Office.	Date of Con 3rigade D'v'sion Rank & File.	3rigade	D'v'sion	Rank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.	
Santa Barbara Mount Henry Carnes Captuin Jan. 6, 1884. Second. First 60 organized January 6, B. W. Hearne 2d Lieut Jan. 6, 1854. Second. First 60 organized January 6, B. W. Hearne 2d Lieut Jan. 6, 1854. Second. First 1854.	Henry Carnes C. R. V. Lee B. W. Hearne C. Plerce	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut	Jan. 6, 1854. Jan. 6, 1854. Jan. 6, 1854. Jan. 6, 1854.	second. Second. Second.	First First First	08	1855.	Percussion Muskets 17 Percussion Muskets 50 Carridge Boxes 50 Cartridge Boxes 50	
REMARKS.—With the exception of a bond, no evidence whatever are amongst the papers on file in the Quartermaster-General's office relative to this company. We find in his report of 1855 that the company was mustered into service, and the arms and accoulerments specified were issued to them. Supposed to be dishanded. (See Quartermaster-General's report, 1855, No. 41.)	xception of a bond, no evid ra-General's office relative t ras mustered into service, apposed to be dishanded. neral's report, 1855, No. 41.)	a, no evidenc relative to ti service, and unded. , No. 41.)	e whatever a his company. the arms and	re among We fin accoute	gst the prid in his runents s	apers on eport of specified			
Name of Company.	Officers,	Office.	Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank &	Brigade.	D'v'sion	Rank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.	
SAN DIEGO GIARDS— Geo. I Organized August 2, Wm. I 1856	Geo. Pendleton Wm. H. Mosle D. B. Kurtz James M. Conner	Pendleton Captain Aug. H. Mosle Ist. Lieut Aug. Kurtz 2d Lieut Aug.	Aug. 2, 1856 Aug. 2, 1856 Aug. 2, 1856 Aug. 2, 1856	First	2, 1856 First First 45 2, 1856 2, 1856 2, 1856		1857. Feb. 9	Percussion Muskets. 40 Cartridge Boxes and Plates. 40 Waist Belts. 40 Choss Refer. 40	
REMARKS.—No evidences, or this office. (See papers on file, No. 18.)	ces, or corresponde. 18.)	nce, relative	correspondence, relative to bonds being given can be found in	ng given	can be f	found in			

Name of Company.	Officers.	Office.	Date of Com Brigade, D'v'ston Rank & File.	Brigade, D	'v'sion R	ank &	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.
First Light Dragoons, San Bernardino, Orliganized January 12, I856	Andrew Lytle Captain First First 55 M. L. Shepard 1st. Lieut. Nath. Swartwout 2d Lieut. Rufus Stoddard . Bt. 2d Lieut.	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut.		First	irst	153		BOND.—October 1, 1856—Robert Cliff, A. A. M. Jackson, James H. Raser. Penal sum, \$2,500.
REMARKS.—No evidences on file that the company have been supplied with arms from the (See papers on file, No. 10.)	ices on file that the	е сопрапу	have been sur	plied witl	arms fr	om the		
						The state of the s		
Name of Company.	Officers.	Отсе.	Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank & File.	Brigade, D	v'sion R.	nnk & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.
Pernardino Verrs— Ved January 12, 1	Geo. M. Whitman Captain Apr. 27, 1859 First First 55 John S. Hill 1st. Lieut Willard T. Hughs Bt. 2d Lieut	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Licut Bt. 2d Lieut.	Apr. 27, 1859	lirst . Fi	Tst .	123		BOND.—April 28, 1867.—Andrew Lytle, William S. Warren, Marcus L. Shipard. Penal sum, \$2,000.
optidence No. 1	evidences on file that the company have been supplied with arms from the No. 11.)	e company h	ате веед япр	plied with	arms fro	m the		
								And the first complete of the first complete of the first

			34			
Arms and Accouterments issued.	Army Revolvers. 12 Pencusion Riffes. 40 Percussion Riffe Cartridge Boxes and Plates. 40 Percussion Riffe Appendages. 40	Bond.—No Bond on file,		Arms and Accouterments issued.	l	Bayonet Scabbards
Date.	1853. Aug. 1			Date.	1857. Oct. 28	
Rank & File.	20	service nces can rms and		Rank & File.	26	a answer
D'v'sion	1, 1853 First . First . 50 1, 1853 1, 1853 1, 1853 1, 1853	tered into No eviden a file for a		D'v'sion	Second.	th, 1861, in
Brigade.	First	and mus or 1853. bonds or		Brigade.	First	e April 50 aterment
Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion File.	Ang. 1, 1853 Ang. 1, 1855 Ang. 1, 1865 Ang. 1, 1865	ly organized t, (printed,) i f such, No ed,		Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank & File.	May, 1859. May, 1859. May, 1859. May, 1869.	es under dat ns and acco
Office.	Captain 1st. Licut 2d Lleut Bt. 2d Lieut.	pany was du unnual repor- existence o o be disbande, No. 35.)		Office.	Captain 1st. Lk ut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut	aghton, writ,
Officers.	t 1, Elias Brevoot 1st. Lieut Aug.	nce that this compressive that the compressive the compressive the confidence of the magany supposed to neral's report, 1863		Officers.	S. O. Houghton. Captain. May, 1859. First . Second. 56 J. B. Hewson. 1st. Llut. May, 1859 C. P. Crittenden. 2d Licut. May, 1859 L. P. Peck	t-Colonel S. O. Horted March 14, 1861, 5, 17.)
Name of Company.	Los Angeles Ranges-A. W. Organized August 1, Elias 1863	Remarks.—The evidence that this company was duly organized and mustered into service we take from the Quartermaster-General's annual report, (printed.) for 1853. No evidences can be found among the papers on file of the existence of such. No bonds on file for arms and acconterments. This company supposed to be disbanded, (See Quartermaster-General's report, 1853, No. 35.)		Name of Company.	National Guards— San José. Organized J. B. April 13, 1857 L. P.	REMARKS.—Lieutenant-Colonel 8. O. Honghton, writes under date April 5th, 1861, in answer to published notice, dated March 14, 1861, that the arms and accouterments of said company were in his possession. (See papers on file, No. 17.)

Rank & Date. Arms and Accouterments issued.	1854. Jan. 7	1854. May	Rank & Date. Arms and Accouterments issued.	1857. May 27	Body Belts and Plutes (dun Slings. Bayonet Scubbards. Non-commissioned Officers' Swords. Belts and Plates. Boyn —January 17, 1857—Samuel A. Rooke \$2,500. Good.
Date of Com Brigade, D'v'slon Rank & File.	Apptain Jan. 11, 1856 Second. Third 50 st. Lieut d Lieut 2d Lieut.	No evidences in office showing a change of officers to be disbanded.	Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank &	E. Connor Captain First Third 45 Beaumont 1st Licut. Beaumont Bt. 2d Licut.	Oaptain Connor's letter in compliance with published notice, Stocktox, March 20, 1861. Brackets, in tolerable order, and accouterments complete for forty State. P. E. CONNER.
Ошсе,	Saptain st. Lient d Lieut	No evidences to be disbunc	Office.	Cappain 1st. Lleut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut	oor's letter in
Officers.	James M. Stuart D. S. McDowell A. F. Platt George Bigley	till in existence. 861, company said 12.)	ОЩсегв.	P. E. Connor S. Pearsall P. S. Shoaff D. Beaumont	a
Name of Company.	Sonora Grays— Organized January 20, D. 1854	REMARKS.—Company still in existence. No evidences in since 1856. April 25th 1861, company said to be disbanded. (See papers on file, No. 12.)	Name of Company.	Stookron Blues— Proprented January 8, B. 1887	REMARKS.—Extract from dated. I have sixty purcussion n stand, all belonging to the 8 (See papers on file, No. 4.

	4444				l .	28 86. 28
Arms and Accouterments issued.	Sorgeant's Swords Scabbards Belis Plates	·	-	Arms and Acconterments issued.	1854. Percussion Muskets. Accouterments. Accouterments. June 13. Artillery Sabers.	Artillery Saber Belts 20 Artillery Saber Plates 20 BOND.—March 31, 1884—T. N. Craneau R. G. Vanarschole James McLean Jr. Michael Brothy
Date.	1859. July 6			Date.	1854. May 1 1857. June 13.	
Rank & File.	89			Rank & File.	47	ave been
D'vision	Third Third Third	•		D'v'sion	1854 Second. Third 1854 1854	Whether other officers have been
Brigade.	First First First			Brigade	Second	r other
Date of Com Brigade, D'vision Rank & File,	Nov. 1857 Nov. 1857 Nov. 1857 Nov. 1857			Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Bank & File.	Jan. 1854 Jan. 1854 Jan. 1854 Jan. 1854	ı
Отсе.	Captain 1st Lieut 3d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut.			Office.	Captain 1st. Licut 2d Licut Bt. 2d Licut.	ill in existen
Officers.	J. C. Dent J. S. Coleman Henry Palmer M. McCauley	64.)		Officers.	T. N. Cazneau W. H. Vanarsdale James McLean Wm. H. Carlton.	any is said to be still in existence, o means of ascertaining.
Name of Company.	San Joaquin Mounted J. C. Dent. Captain Nov. 1857. First Third 62. Rivins.—Organized November Henry Palmer. 2d Lieut. Nov. 1857. First Third 1858. M. McCauley Be, 2d Lieut. Nov. 1857. First Third 1858.	REMARKS.— (See papers on file, No. 64.)		Name of Company.	Columbia Fusiliers— T. N. Cazneau Captain Jan. Tuolumne County. Or. W. H. Vanarsdale 1st. Licut Jan. ganized Dec. 28, 1858 James McLean 2d Licut Jan. Wm. H. Carlton. Bt. 2d Licut. Jan.	REMARKS.—This company is said to be still in commissioned we have no means of ascertaining; (See pupers on file, No. 15.)

Name of Company. CALAVERAS GUARDS— Offices. CALAVERAS GUARDS— Organized July 26, 1852. Disbanded in 1854 Thos. Stevenson. Bt. 2d Lieut.	Office, Date	of Com Briends	,	1		**************************************	
CALAVERAS GUARDS— Arnold C. Leekis. Capta Organized July 26, 1852 C. A. Leeke 1st. L. Disbanded in 1854 Thos. Stevenson. Bt. 2d	nie.		Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank & File,	Rank &	Date.	Arms and Accouterments Issued.	11
	Cleut leut d Lieut	First	Third	40	1854. April 3	April 3. Muskets Cartridge Boxes Extra Cartridge Boxes Cartridge Boxes Cartridge Boxes Cartridge Boxes.	1 68.0
REMARKS.—The arms and accouterments were turned over to Chas. A. Clark, Sheriff Calaveras County, on the third day of April, 1854, as per his receipt on file. The bond for the arms is not on file in the Quartermaster-General's office. In communication received from County during the Vigilance troubles.	re turned over per his received. In comi	er to Chas. A. C pt on file. The nunication rece s were forwards	lark, Sher bond for t sived from	iff Cala- he arms County		Bayonet Scabbards. Bayonets. Bond.—H. M. Sturges, H. Q. Clarke.	25 CS
OFFICE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, Sacramento City, April 7, 1854. Smissing accountements, issued to the First Calaveras Guards, viz: twenty-seven dollars and deliver the bond, duly canceled,	DE QUARTERM Si Collect the fo laveras Guar	OFFICE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, April 7, 1854. Sacramento City, April 7, 1854. St. collect the following amount for the followist Calaveras Guards, viz: twenty-seven dollars a lease pay to Adams & Co. and they are authorized	L, April 7, 19 for the foreven dollarse autho	S54. } Howing are and rized to			
Your obedie (See papers on file, No. 5.)	ent servant, WM.	Your obedient servant, WM. C. KIBBE, Quartermaster-General.	master-Ge	neral.		t.	91
				=			1

Втровт ок тик Mivitary Force--Continue

Arms and Accouterments issued.	1854. Muskets 89 Nov. 16. Muskets 83 Carrridge Boxes 83 Bayonet Scabbards 80	Walst Bolts
Date.	1854. Nov. 16	
Rank & File.	49	of Cala- Quarter- d. Cap- t he will sd. The
D'v'sion	Third Third	citizens nd in the n receive neral thu e obtaine at the ar
Office. Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Ra::k & File.	Second. Second.	cting the n be four have been aster-Ger ige can b
	Sept. 1854 Sept. 1854 Sept. 1854	ose of protects of evidence care outermence care Quartermence County and f March 16th e troubles.
Отсе.	Captain 1st, Lieut 2d Lieut	for the purpulation. No pulation. No writes to pproval of the under date of the under date of the Vigilance.
Officers.	A. C. Lewis Captain Sept. 1854 . Second. Third . 49 N. Holmes 1st. Lieut. Sept. 1854 . Second. Third R. A. Wiggins 2d Lieut. Sept. 1851 . Second. Third	any was organized for the purpose of protecting the citizens of Calalat Inge foreign population. No evidence can be found in the Quarteriat but broads for the arms and accouterments have been received. Caplovember 14th, 1884, writes to the Quartermaster-General that he will do as soon as the approval of the County augre can be obtained. The as County writes under date of March 16th, 1861, that the arms were accounting the Vigilance troubles.
Name of Company.	JESUS MARIA— Calaveras County. Or-N. H. ganized Sept. 1854. R. A. Disbanded in 1857	REMARKS.—This company was organized for the purpose of protecting the citizens of Calavers from violent acts of a large foreign population. No evidence can be found in the Quarter master-General's office that blonds for the arms and accontermonts have been received. Captain Lewis, under due November 14th, 1854, writes to the Quartermaster-General that he will forward the required bond as soon as the approval of the County : udge can be obtained. The County Clerk of Calaveras County writes under date of March 16th, 1861, that the arms were said to be forwarded to Sacramento during the Vigilance troubles.

PIERREN — 'J. T. Pemberton Ist, Licut. Visa lin. Visa lin. Visa lin. Vais Belts and Plates. Ranarks.—No bond, or receipt, for arms and acconterments among the papers on file, No. 40.) Reseptive that arms on file, No. 40.)	Name of Company. Office. Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion File. & Date. Arms and Acconterments Issued.	r Gvard— Josinh Howell Captain May 9, 1859. First Fourth 44 1858. scad June 28, 1858 S. P. Ford 2d Licut Ed. Licut Bond.	REMARKS.—Extract from Captain Howell's report, received March 16th, 1861: In compliance with your published request I submit the following information: The post of revet Second Lieutenant is vacant by the resignation of Charles H Commings. The com- ur swords with percussion muskets, and all private property, with the exception of the (See papers on file, No. 2.)
P. P. BABN — Or Is a lin. Or March 29, 185 REMARKS.—No only evidence the enl's printed rept (See papers on	Name of Com	CITY GUARD— Sacramento, O ized June 28,	REMARKS.—Extract In compliance with Brevet Second Licuts pany is armed with I four swords. (See papers on file,

Name of Company.	Officers,	Office.	Date of Co	Office. Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank & File.	D'v'sion	Rank & File.	Date,	Arms and Accouterments issued.
Surren Riviss— Sacramento, Organ-C. J. J. R. L. Sacramento, Organ-C. J. J. J. R. J.	E. C. Eyre, Captain Nov. 5, 1859 First Fourth., 40 C. J. Torbert Ist. Lieut Nov. 5, 1859 D. J. Morgan 2d Lieut Nov. 5, 1859 J. Rothenboucher Bt. 2d Lieut Nov. 5, 1859 John C. Keenan 1st. Sergt Nov. 5, 1859	Captain 1st. Lleut.: 2d Lieut Br. 2d Lieut. Ist. Sergt	Nov. 5, 184 Nov. 5, 184 Nov. 5, 184 Nov. 5, 184 Nov. 5, 184	59 First 59 59 59	Fourth.	40	1855. June 30	June 50. Cartridge Boxes. June 80. Cartridge Box Plates. Cartridge Box Plates. Cartridge Box Plates. (Avenuers. Serewdrivers.
Remarks.—From report of company, received April 22d, 1861, we ascertain that the rifles were delivered, per order of the Governor, to authorized persons to receive the same, for the purpose of forwarding them to Washoe, Utah Territory, for the protection of citizens during Indian hostilities. The acconterments now in possession of the company, per report, are as follows: Cartridge Boxes. Cartridge Boxes. Cap Boxes. Waist Belts. (See papers on file, No. 50.)	RKS.—From report of company, received April 22d, 1861, we ascertain the livered, per order of the Governor, to authorized persons to receive the s. of forwarding them to Washoe, Utah Territory, for the protection of elit hostilities. The acconterments now in possession of the company, per receive Boxes. Minnie Riffe Sword Bayonets. Waist Belts. Papære on file, No. 50.)	npany, received April 22d, 1861, we ascertain the jovernor, to antibrized persons to receive the sashoe, Utah Territory, for the protection of citiments now in possession of the company, per ructs.	22d, 1861, d persons for the p ston of the	we ascerta to receive rotection company	in that the same of citizen per reporting 60	he rifles e, for the rt, are se in		Gun Slings Gun Slings Ball Screws Ball Screws Feb. 19 Rifles Boyns.—June 24, 1855—B. D. Fry, N. D. Corse, D. N. Hunt, C. J. Torbert. Penal sum, \$2,500. E. E. Eyre, Charles Forman, F. Denver, H. R. Covey. Penal sum, \$530. Good.

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•	Name of Company.	Officers.	Office.	Date of Co	Date of Com Brigade, D'v'slon Rank & Rile.	D'v'sion	Rank &	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.	
F	NEVADA RIFLES— Henry Meredith* Captain Feb. 2, 1858. First Neva da. Organized Phil. Moore Ist. Licut Feb. 2, 1858. First 1858 George Story 2d Licut Feb. 2, 1858. First Jerome Moore Bt. 2d Licut. Feb. 2, 1858. First	Henry Meredith* Phil. Moore George Story Jerome Moore	Captain 1st, Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut.	Feb. 2, 185 Feb. 2, 185 Feb. 2, 185 Feb. 2, 185	8. First First First	Fourth. 68 Fourth. Fourth.	8	1858. Feb. 26	Percussion Muskets with Bayonets. 40 Cartridge Boxes and Plates 40 Bayonets and Scabbards 40 Waier Rolls and Plottes 40	
ા જેંજી	* Deceased. * Remarks.—This company have not reported to the committee, but they are known to be in active service, and have elected new officers in place of the above named. No commissions appear on file. (See papers on file, No. 59.)	any have not repor elected new office 59.)	rted to the ec	ommittee, of the abo	but they al	re known No comr	to be in missions			
!									BOND.—February 13, 1858.— Henry Meredith, Charles Marsh, S. W. Boring, Niles Scarles, Rufus Shoemaker. Penal sum, \$3,000. Good.	
11	,									
	Name of Company.	Officers.	Office.	Date of Co	Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank & File.	D'v'sion	Rank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments Issued,	
102	Sienna Grays— Laporte, Organized E. October, 1858	C. Haymond Captain Oct. 9, 1858. Second. Fourth 56 E. B. Evans 1st. Lieut Cct. 9, 1858. Second. Fourth V. S. Moilit 2d Lieut Oct. 9, 1858. Second. Fourth St. 2d Lieut. Oct. 9, 1858. Second. Fourth	Captain 1st Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut.	Oct. 9, 18 Cct. 9, 18 Oct. 9, 18 Oct. 9, 18	SS. Second.	Fourth Fourth Fourth	26	1855. June 25	Muskets and Bayonets. Cartridge Boxes Cap Boxes. Bayonet Scabbards	
]	REMARKS.—. (Sec papers on file, No. 65.)	. 65.)							Body Belts. 36 Breast Belts. 34 Breast Belt Plates 30 Gun Slings. 35	

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Description of the same of the

Name of Company.	Officers.	ОЩее.	Office. Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Rank & File.	Brigade.	D'v'sion	Rank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.
NATIONAL GUARDS— John E. Ager Captain April, 1858 . First Fourth 56 Lownieville. Organ- ized August 10, 1857.	John E. Ager	Captain	April, 1858 .	First	Fourth	26		This company undoubtedly were furnished with Arms, Accouterments, etc. BONDS.—Two Bonds on file. August 24, 1857. J. E. Aggr, C. Reis, John C. Laughton. Penal
REMARKS.—There are no evidences in the Quartermaster-General's office relative to this company; all the information of same we received from Captain Aget, in answer to published military notice. In his report he states that all the arms ammunition, and accounterments, were forwarded to Virginia City, in obedience to the Commander-in-Chief's order, dated May 18th, 1860. As to the humber of arms and accounterments issued to the company, we are unable to cap,. Application was made by the officers for commissions in August, 1867, and the only (See report on file, No. 45.)	no evidences in ation of same viet. Poor he sintes that by, in obedience to of arms and accou ade by the officer o Captain Ager.	the Quarterr received from all the arms to the Comm refreents iss refor comm	naster-Genera n Captain Age ammunition, ander-in-Chiec sued to the ec issions in At	l's office nr, in ans and acer, ompany, igust, 18	relative wer to p outermel dated N we are u 57, and i	to this ublished ats, were fay 13th, muble to the only		sum, \$2,000. Mny 12, 1858—J. E. Ager, J. Eaton, J. Webb Nichelson. Penal sum, \$2,500. Good.

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	Arms and Accouterments Issued.	1856. May 14 Musketoons with Accouterments. June 1 Percussion Rifles. Cartridge Boxes.	Pintes. Gun Slings. Cap Boxes. Non-commissioned Officer's Swords. Sorwadrivers. Wormers. Spring Vice Bullet Mold.	Bonn.—November 12, 1855—Alonzo Platt, W. R. Evans, B. H. Johnson. Penal sum, \$2,500.
	Date.	-		and the state of t
	Rank & File.	40	t thirty- t extract ned that lle, dated	
	D'v'ston	Fourth.	office that, Frontare infortare infortare	
	Brigade	Second	General's ate arsen nmittee (858. Rej	
A Company of the Comp	Date of Com Brigade. D'v'ston Rank &		rtermaster-(dr to the Sta by, your cor turil 11th, 11	
	Office.	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut.	e in the Quasto be returned to the compart the fire of A	And the second s
	Officers.	J. H. Hall E. Doliver Thomas Roper H. Mulholland	espondence on fil couterments were in the Secretary of ments were lost in 8.)	
Programme of the second of the	Name of Company.	FOREST RITLES— 5. H. Hall Captain Second. Fourth. 40 Slera County. Organ. E. Doliver 1st Lieut. January, 1856 Thomas Roper 2d Lieut. H. Mulholland. Bt. 2d Lieut.	REMARKS.—From correspondence on file in the Quartermaster-General's office the thirty-seven muskefoons and accouterments were to be returned to the State arsenal. From extract of the report received from the Secretary of the company, your committee are informed that all the arms and accouterments were lost in the fire of April 11th, 1838. Report on file, dated (See papers on file, No. 8.)	

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Arms and Accouterments issued.	Coloma Grays— J. G. Vanderhyd'n Captain Mar. 16, 1861 First Frourth. Organized January 17, S. B. Weller Ist Licut. Mar. 16, 1861 First Fourth. Bayonets Bayonets S. W. Brockway Bt. 2d Licut. Mar. 16, 1861 First Fourth. Bayonet Scabbards. Cartridge Boxes.	Cartridge Box Plates Cartridge Box Plates and Belts Cartridge Box Plates and Belts Body Belts. Body Belt Plates Musket Wipers Ball Screws. Thumb Vices Cap Boxes Gun Slings.
Date.	1857. June	
Rank & File.	4 : : :	rch 15th, ergeant's Washoe any with rned, for
D'v'sion	Fourth Fourth Fourth	ated Mare four Scatt to the companies of
Brigade.	First First First	ayden, d present an any were rnished t
Office. Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank & File.	Mar. 16, 1861 Mar. 16, 1661 Mar. 16, 1861 Mar. 16, 1861	ain Vanderh ne State at jf ff the comp Downey fu der the sam
ОЩсе.	Captain Ist. Lieut Sd Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut	d from Capt elonging to the el
Officers.	J. G. Vanderhyd'n S. B. Weller George O. Kies S. W. Brockway.	om report receive company have by company have by muskets and accompances has summe the United States, om the State Arm. 13.)
Name of Company.	Coloma Grays— Organized January 17, 1857	REMARKS.—Extract from report received from Captain Vanderhayden, dated March 15th, 1861; All the arms the company have belonging to the State at present are four Sergeant's sewords and belts. The muskets and acconterments of the company were sent to Washoe during the Indian disturbances last summer. Governor Downey furnished the company muskets borrowed from the United States, but on his order the same have been returned, for which I hold a receipt from the State Armorer. (See papers on file, No. 13.)

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Arms and Accouterments Issued.	_ I	Cap Pouches 40 Cap Pouches 40 Bayonet Scabbards 40 Non-commissioned Officer's Swords 4 Sword Belts and Plates 4 BOND.—April 9, 1886—James Anderson, Ezra Kinsey. Penal sum, \$1,200.		Arms and Accouterments issued.	BOND.—May 15, 1856—Justus Bragg, H. G. Harvey, D. W. Mitchell. Penal sum, \$2,000.	
Date.	1857. Sept. 5			Date.		
Name of Company Officers. Office. Date of ComBrigade, D'v'slon Rank &	PLACER RIFIES	REMARKS.—Disbanded. (See papers on file, No. 14.)		Name of Company. Officers. Office. Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Rank & File.	EUREKA BLUES— Justus Bragg. Captain May 27, 1856 Second. Fourth 55 ized May 7, 1856 J. N. McConber. 2d Licut. May 27, 1856 J. R. McFarland Bt. 2d Licut. May 27, 1856 J. R. McFarland Bt. 2d Licut. May 27, 1856	REMARKS.—There are no evidences on the records in the Quartermaster-General's office that any arms, or accouterments, had been received by the company, although a bond is filed for (See papers on file, No. 16.)

Duran or man May in Dance

	Arms and Accouterments issued.	1855. March 12. Percussion Rifles 60 Gan Slings 60 Cantridge Boxes 60 Cartridge Box Plates 60	Cartridge Box Belts. Cartridge Box Belt Plates Waist Belte Waist Belt Plates Cap Pouches Gun Wipers Gun Wipers Ball Screws S. ring Yoces Ball Cantridges Forcussion Caps. June 22. Non-commissioned Officer's Swords, Belts, and Plates Bonn.—February 1, 1855—Charles F. Myers, Julius Meinhardt, Bartholomew Kenneif. Penal sum, \$2,500.
Continue	Date.	1855. March 12.	
ORCE—(Rank & File.	44	le. The
TARY FO	D'v'sion	Fourth. Fourth. Fourth.	k and D
Mill	Brigade	second.	and file.
REPORT OF THE MILITARY FORCE—Continued.	Office. Date of Com Brigade D'v'sion Rank &	Mar. 24, 185 Mar. 24, 185 Mar. 24, 185	number sev y-four, rank
REPOI	Отсе.	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut	company it
And the second s	Officers.	B. Kenneif Captain Mar. 24, 185 'econd. Fourth. 44 J. M. Smith Ist. Lieut. Mar. 24, 185 'econd. Fourth. E. S. D. Long. 2d Lieut. Mar. 24, 185 'econd. Fourth.	entration of this farch, 1886, and m 21.)
	Name of Company.	GOODYBAR'S BAR RIFLES Yuba County. Organ- ized Jan. 7, 1855	REMARKS —On the organization of this company it number seventy, rank and file. Company reorganized in March, 1856, and numbered forty-four, rank and file. (See papers on file, No. 21.)

		47
ATMS and Accordances to the	Rifles Percussion Muskets and Appendages 40 Cartridge Boxes 60 Cartridge Boxes 60	Chritique Box Belts Chritique Box Belts Chritique Box Belts Chritique Box Belt Plates Chritique Box Belt Plates Christ Belt Plates Chy Pouches Chy Pouches Chy Pouches Chy Mayored Seabbards Non-commissioned Officer's Swords Non-commissioned Officer's Sword Belts A Musice Ball Cartridges Percussion Caps Percussion Caps Chy Markets Boxb.—Octobor 8, 1854—Daniel E. Hungerford, William J. Ford, B. M. Felter. Penal sum, \$3,000,
Date.	1854. Nov. 5	1855. Jan. 2
Name of Company. Officers. Office. Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank, &	SIERRA GUARD— F. M. Proctor Captain Reb. 1857. Second Fourth. 69 Urganized October 2, Charles Cochran. 1st. Lieut. Mar. 24, 1856 Second. Fourth. 7854. Wm. P. S. Kelly. 3d Lieut. Mar. 24, 1856 Second. Fourth. Philip Adolph Bt. 2d Lieut. Mar. 24, 1856 Second. Fourth.	REMARKS.—There have been several changes in the commanding officer since the organization of the company. The percussion muskets issued to the company, January 2d, 1855, were (See papers on file, No. 22.)

Navitative Bactise De G. Lake Captain Dec 24, 1886 Second Fourth. Dec 24, 1886 Second
Officers. Officers.
Name of Company. REMARKS.— (See papers on file, No ganized January S. J. S.

Officers. Office. Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion Rile. Date. Arms and Accouterments issued.	1854. March 10. Percussion Muskets. Screwdrivers Screwdrivers Wormers	REMARKS.—The are but thirty-two muskets, forty cartridge boxes, and cross belts to match, and forty bayonet scabbards, reported to be in possession of the company. (See report of Captain J. E. Congleton, dated March 20th, 1861. See, also, papers on file, No. 9.)	Bond.—April 9, 1856—P. B. Hewlett, William Hill, O. T. Baldwin. Penal sum, \$2,500.
Name of Company.	PETALUMA GUARD— Organized February 11, 1856	REMARKS.—The are beand forty bayonet scabbn (See report of Captain No. 9.)	•

			1				51		
Arms and Accouterments issued.	Percussion Muskets. 50 Sets Percussion Musket Appendiges. 50 Infanty Cartridge Boxes and Plates. 50 Infanty Cartridge Belts and Plates. 50	5 1		Arms and Acconterments issued.	ł	Cap Boxes. 40 Gan Slings 40 Boxb.—November 24, 1855—William P. Calloway, D. O. Adkison, W. K. Hudson. Penal sum,		Arms and Accouterments issued.	Rifes. Screwdrivers 5 Wormers 5 Ball Screws
Date.	1858. June 16.			Date.	1855. Nov. 29R 1856. Feb. 20P)∪O ≱₩	11.77	Date.	1860. R. S. S. S. W. W. W. W. B.
s. Office. Date of Com Brigade D'v'sion Bank & File.	M. D. Dobbins Captain Jan. 11, 1856 First Fifth 90 W. C. Burnett 1st. Licut. Jan. 11, 1856 First Fifth Janes K. Cowan'2d Licut Jan. 11, 1856 First Fifth Mortimer Fuller. Bt. 2d Licut. Jan. 11, 1856 First Fifth	REMARKS.—This company was disbanded on the seventeenth May, 1857, and the arms and conterments were returned to the State Arsenal. (See papers on file, No. 44.)		Office. Date of Com Brigade, D'v's Jon Runk &	Wm. P. Callowry Captain No eviden-First Fifth 44 L. B. Bruin 1st. Lieut ces of Com- R. S. Barrett 2d Lieut niisha have George R. Payne Bt. 2d Lieut. been issued	REMARKS—A receipt is on file for eighty rifles, with acconterments, signed by W. P. Calloway, Captuin, commanding Independent New York Guards, dated November 29th, 1835 Iso 20th, 1856, and signed by Wu. P. Calloway as Captain. The bond on file is given for the rifles men. The company's name, (New York Guards,) changed to the New York Guards. No bond on file for rifles delivered the Morausin Riflerment, and the rifles men. The company's name, (New York Guards,) changed to the Mountain Riflemen, No-Vember 29th, 1855.		Office. Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank & File.	HUMBOLDAT VOLUNTEERS Seamon Wright. Captain Feb. 1860 Second. Sixth 55 Organized Feb. 1860 B. Holland 1st. Litut Feb. 1860 Second. Sixth 1860 Second. Sixth 1860 Second. Sixth 1860 Second. Sixth 1860 Second. Sixth 1860 Second. Sixth 1860 Second. Sixth 1860 Second. Sixth 1860 Second. Sixth 1860 Second Sixth 1860 Sixth 1860 Sixth 1860 Sixth 1860 Sixth 1860 Sixth 1860 Sixth 1860 Sixth 1860 Sixth 1860 Sixth
Officers.		pany was dis rrned to the o. 44.)	The state of the s	Officers.	Wm. P. Catlo L. B. Bruin R. S. Barrett. George R. Pay	on file for elication of the form of the form of the sundy with the form of th	Property of the Control of the Contr	Officers.	eaman Wrigh. D. Holland I. Robinson V. C. McMan
Name of Company.	YURA GUARD— Yuba County. Organ- ized June, 1855	REMARKS.—This company acconterments were returned (See papers on file, No. 44.)		Name of Company.	MOUNTAIN RIFIES— [Formerly N.Y. Guard] I Yuba County. Organized August 13, 1855	REMARKS—A receipt is on fill way, Captuin, commanding Ind a receipt for forty percussion right, 1855, and signed by Wu. delivered to the New York Ginnen. The company's name, (See papers on file, No. 20.)		Name of Company.	HUMBOLDA VOLUMPERS S Organized Feb. 1860 H



Organized December, C. G. Hubbard Ist. Lieut May 27, 1857 Second. Sixth 1856
RRMARKS.— (See papers on file, No. 66.)

Name of Company.	Officers.	Отисе.	Date of Com Brigade.	Brigade. I	D'v'sion	Rank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.	
Promas Rangers— Organized December 1, 1855	R. J. Barnett W. D. Sawyer J. S. Vaughn		Captain Apr. 28, 1859 First 1st. Lieut Apr. 28, 1859 2d. Lieut Apr. 28, 1859 Bt. 2d Lieut. Apr. 28, 1859		Sixth	48	1857. Dec. 7	Percussion Muskets and Accouterments 60 BOND.—April 26, 1856. E. T. Hogon, William Varner, D. B. Covington, Stephen S. Clark. Penal	
REMARKS.—A requisition is accountenents. No evidence was filled. (See papers on file, No. 19.)	on file in in the w	o Quartermas of receipts o	the Quartermaster-General's office for eighty rifles and ay of receipts can be found that the whole requisition	office for that the v	eighty ri vhole reg	fles and		(auti, #2,000.	
	the state of the s								
Name of Company.	Officers.	ОШсе.	Date of Com	Brigade. I	D'v'sion Rank	ank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments Issued.	
Trinity County. Or. E. McKenzle ganized July 20, 1854 W. S. Lognn	9 : : :	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut	July 20, 1854 July 20, 1854 July 20, 1854 July 20, 1854	Second.	Sixth	128	1855. Jan. 12	Percussion Muskets 50 Cartridge Boxes 50 Cartridge Nox Plates 50 Cartridge Box Plates 50	
REMARKS.—No evidence of the arms having been returned to the State. (See papers on file, No. 25.)	e of the arms havi	ing been retu	rned to the S	1	Disbanded.			Plates. er's Swords.	
								BOND.—July 22, 1864—Edward A. Rowe, F. S. McKenzie, W. S. Logan. Penal sum, \$2,500.	53
Name of Company.	Officers.	Office.	Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion	3rigade, D		Rank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.	
KLAMATH RANGERS— Organized June 5, 1854	W. J. Terry Henry Kennaday A. French	Captain	June 5, '54. June 5, '54. June 5, '54.	Second. Sixth	1:::	48	1854. Aug. 2	Percussion Rifles 50 Cartridge Boxes 50 Cartridge Box Plates 50 Cartridge Box Plates 50	
REMARKS.—This company was organized during the Indian hostlities. No arms have been returned to the State, but have been scattered in various ways. See youcher marked A, on (See papers on file, No. 26.)	my was organized ut have been seat pendix marked A. 26.)	during the I tered in vari Disbanded	ndian hostilit ous ways. Sc	ies. No r	ums hav r marked	e been		0	

Name of Company.	Officers.	Office.	Office. Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Rank & File.	Brigade, 1	D'v'sion	Rank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.
KLAMATH RANGERS— W. J. Terry Captain June 5, '54. Second. Sixth 85 Organized June 5, 1854 Henry Kennaday, 1st. Lieut June 5, '54.	W. J. Terry Henry Kennaday. A. French	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut	June 5, '54. June 5, '54. June 5, '54.	Second.	Sixth	8	1854. Aug. 2	Aug. 2. Percussion Rifles. Cartridge Boxes. Cartridge Box Plates. Cartridge Box Plates.
REMARKS.—This company was organized during the Indian hostilities. No arms have been redurned to the State, but have been scattered in various ways. See youcher marked A, on (See papers on file, No. 26.)	ny was organized it have been scati cendix marked A.	during the I tered in vari Disbanded.	ndian hostili ous ways. S	ties. No	arms ha	we been		Cap Pouches. Gun Slings. Bond.—June 5, 1854—W. J. Terry, George Gilbert, C. A. Hillman. Penal sum, \$2,500.

Name of Company.	Officers.	Office.	Office. Date of Com Brigade, D'y'ston Rank &	Brigade, 1	D'y'ston	Rank & File.	Date,	Arms and Accouterments issued,
KL.MATH RIFLES. Wm. M. Young., Captain., Jan. 20, 1855 Second. Sixth., 75 Organized cannary 11, John T. Carey., 1st. Licut., Jan. 20, 1855 1853, 1853, Janues M. Simms H. 2d Licut., Jan. 20, 1855	Wm. M. Young John T. Carey Sannel P. July	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut.	Jan. 20, 1855; Jan. 20, 1855 Jan. 20, 1855 Jan. 20, 1855	Second.	Sixth	75	1855. April 14,	April 14. Percussion Rifles. 40 Seus Appendiges. 40 Seus Appendiges. 40 Rifle Ball Caruridges. 40 Rifle Ball Caruridges. 10000
REMARKS.—This company was organized during the Indian disturbances in and about Klamath. No evidence of the arms having been returned to this office, Disbanded, (See papers on file, No. 37.)	any was organized are arms having bee	during the l	Indian disturt to this office,	pances in Disband	and ab	oout Kla-		Percussion Caps. S000 Carridge Boxes. 40 Carridge Box Belts and Plates. 40 Carridge Box Belts and Plates. 40 Gun Stings. 40
							-	BOND.—April 14, 1855—Wm. M. Young, Henry Hunt, O. F. M. Croin, Penal stim, \$2,500. March 16, 1855—J. J. Arrington, Wm. M. Young, A. H. Murdock. Penal stim, \$2,000,

	B∑±	Captain	Mar. 29, 1854 Second, Sixth 60	Second.	Sixth	File. 50	1854. Nov. 14	Arms and Accouterments issued. Percussion Rifles and Appendages 35
REMARKS.—This company was organized and mustered into service during the Indian hostilities. No arms have been returned to the State, but have been scattered in various ways. See voucher marked A, on file. A receipt of Adams & Co. acknowledging the receipt of two cases containing twenty rifles and accouterments, marked Captain D. W. Thorpe, Crescent (See papers on file, No. 28.)	H. R. Franc any was organized been returned to on file. A receipt rifles and account is 18, 1854, is on file.	Br. 2d Lieut land muster the State, b of Adams & erments, ma le. Disband	Franc. Bt. 2d Lieut. sorganized and mustered into service during the Incretumed to the State, but have been scattered in varion A receipt of Adams & Co. acknowledging the receipt and accouterments, marked Captain D. W. Thorpe, C. 254, is on file. Disbanded.	ice during scattered edging th	the Incilin various controls. Chorpe, C	ian hos- us ways. t of two Crescent		
	A manufacture of the second se			And the state of t				
Name of Company.	Officers.	Ошсе.	Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion Ra. k & File.	Brigade. 1	D'v'sion F	Ra k & File.	Date.	Arms and Accoutorments issued,
Union Volunteers— F. Klamath County. Or-B. ganized March 22, '54 R.	F. M. Woodward Captain B. C. Williams 1st. Lieut R. Wiley	Captain	Second. Slxth.	Second.	Slxth	08	1854. March 7	1854. March 7. Muskets 20 Riftes 1000
REMARKS.—This company was organized during the Indian hostilities, arms having been returned to the State. Disbanded. (See papers on file, No. 29.)	my was organized of to the State. D 29.)	during the I	ndian hostilli	ties. No	No evidence of the	of the		Bovd.—February 1, 1854—S. G. Whipple, W. B. May, A. J. Butler. Penal sum, \$1,000.

Mounted Coast Rifles C Elamath County. Or-C ganized November 3, D 1855	H. Coller	Japtain	Š	-			
	. IN SIGAII	st. 2d Lieut.	Z 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3, 1855 Second. Sixth 3, 1855 Second. Sixth 3, 1855 Second. Sixth 3, 1855 Second. Sixth 3, 1855 Second. Sixth	8		BOND.—November 3, 1855—C. A. Hillman, E. Nason, J. P. Hayes.
REMARKS.—The papers of said conterments, having been issued arms, etc. Disbanded. (See papers on file, No. 30.)		now on file	, show no ev	company, now on file, show no evidence of any arms, or acto them, although a bond is on file pertaining to be given for	y arms, or ac-		
	eder andere volet der gebatet de gegrafie de de gegrafie de gegraf				**************************************	de franchise de la company de la company de la company de la company de la company de la company de la company	
Name of Company.	Officers.	Office.	Date of Con	Date of Com Brigade, D'v'sion	sion Rank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.
CRESCENT RIPLES— Klamath County. Organized April 15, 56.	H. H. John Phil. Henry	Garber Captain		Second.	Sixth 53		BOND.—April 16, 1856—E. Mason, J. G. Wall, H. H. Garber,
and accouterments, signed by the Captain, is on file. Disbanded. (See papers on file, No. 31.)	ed by the Captain,	is on file.	Disbanded.	ided.			
Name of Company.	Officers.	Office.	Date of Com Brigade.	p Brigade, D'v'	D'v'slon Rank &	Date.	Arms and Acconterments terred
SISKITOU GUARDS— Treka City. Organized December 6, 1855	William Martin. Captain Dec. 31, 1855 Jas. B. Halloway lat, Lieut Dec. 31, 1855 H. H. Warman 2d Lieut. Dec. 31, 1855 John Leara Bt. 2d Lieut. Dec. 31, 1855	Captain 1st. Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut	Dec. 31, 1856 Dec. 31, 1856 Dec. 31, 1856 Dec. 31, 1856	Second. Second. Second.	□::::	1 23	Percussion Rifles. Cartridge Boxes. Gun Slings.
REMARKS.—From letters on file, received from Captain Martin, it appears that a number of the rides have been lost, and a portion of the accouterments worn out in active service. His requisition calls for seventy stand of arms. No evidence of but forty stand having been receipted for. Dishanded. (See papers on file, No. 32.)	ers on file, received and a portion of t renty stand of arm , 32,)	from Capta he accouterr s. No evid	in Martin, it nents worn ence of but 1	t appears that out in active forty stand ha	a number of scrvice. His tying been re-		Cartridge Box Belts and Plates 4000 Ball Cartridges 2000 Boxp.—December 13, 1855 — William Martin, Affred M. Jones, James B. Holloway. Penal sum, \$3,000.
Name of Company.	Officers.	Office.	Date of Con	Date of Com Brigade. D'v'sion	sion Rank & File.	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.
SALMON GUARD— Klamath County. Or-W ganized September II.	ohn S. Hughes /illiam Hudson saac Griggs	Captain 1st Lieut 2d Lieut Bt. 2d Lieut.		Second.	Sixth 55		Bond.—September 11, 1855—C. Woodward, Austin Wiley. Penal sum, \$2,500.
REMARKS.—Requisition for arms on file. Also recommendation of Lieutenant C. H. Rundell, Fourth Infantry, United States army, that the application be filled. No evidence that any arms had been received by the company, although their bond is flied for same. Dishanded	on for arms on fill nited States army, by the company, al	e. Also rect that the appl	ommendation ication be fil	n of Lieutenar lled. No evide	nt C. H. Bun- ence that any		

Веровт ог тне Місітаву Говск—Continued

A company, styled the "Citizens of Crescent City," Klamath County, was organized on the third day of February, 1855, to protect the inhabitants against the hostile follains. A requisition was made on the Onnetermater-Centerel on that day and the following comes were	Date.	Arms and Accouterments issued.
nished, to-wit:		Percussion Bifles. 50 Gun Blings. 50
REMINERS -No organization of a company on he found on the No warner of any notions		Percussion Caps
relative to the disposal, or disposition, of the arms are on file. (See papers on file, No. 34.)		Boxp.—The following bond for the above Arms and Ammunition is now on file. February 3, 1856—Walter M. Donald, John D. Crosby. Penal sum, \$2,500.

RECAPITULATION.

Account of Arms issued to Military Organizations.

0	1,007 120 120 188 384 1,028 8,144
Totals.	Returned to State Armory In possession of Active Companies 1, Destroyed by Fire Sent to Washoe In State Armory Unaccounted for Total Stand of Arms.
Not in posses- sion of Com- panies, but ac- counted for	188
Unaccounted for and missing	1,028
No. of Arms des- troyed by Fire.	120
No. in possession of Active Com- panies—Stands	1,007 120 1,028
No. of Swords	174 75
No. of Sabers	06
No. of Pistols	35
No. of Muske- toons	74 35
No. of Rifles	1,165
No. of Muskets.	,589 110
Disposal.	Issued to Companies I In State Armory Sent to Washoe

RECAPITULATION OF OFFICERS.

major-Generals.	major-Generals. brigGenerias.	Colonels.	Colonels. Lieut. Colonels. Majors.	Majors.	Captains.	First Licutenants	Captains. First Licutenants Second Licutenants Bt. Second Licuts.	Bt. Second Lieuts.
8	111	11	10	36	7.4	89	89	89
There are six comfurnished with arms be	ix companies uncurns belon ing to	der the organizathe State, makin	ation of the State, ng the number of	in active service	ce with arms bel	onging to the com	There are six companies under the organization of the State, in active service with arms belonging to the company, and some twenty-five companies furnished with arms belon ing to the State, making the number of active companies thirty-one, with a force of eighteen had a force of eighteen had a force of eighteen had a force of eighteen had been companied to the band of convenient companies since alcohole and state may be a force of eighteen had a force of eighteen had a force of eighteen the force of eighteen had been companied to the force of eighteen to	nty-five companies

[A]

MILITARY NOTICE.

SENATE CHAMBER, Sacramento, March 14, 1861.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Senate on the twentieth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, relating to the militia of the State of California, all Commanders of military companies in the ser. eral counties, are requested to furnish the committee, at their earliest convenience, the following information, to-wit:

First—The names of all commissioned officers in their command, to-

gether with their grade.

Second-Number and name of company, date of organization, and num

Third-Number, description, and condition, of arms and accouterments in each company, belonging to the State.

Chairman Senate Committee.

P. S.—The above notice was published in the Sacramento Daily Union and San Francisco Spirit of the Times.

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EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

CRESCENT CITY, February 15, 1856.

Adjutant-General KIBBE:

DEAR SIR:—An application for arms will be made to you on behalf of this community, and as three several applications of this kind have been responded to by the State, I desire to make a statement explaining the condition of things here, and the manner of disposing of the arms here-tofore sent up to Klamath County, in order that you may understand the

In the first place there were sent, about the fall of eighteen hundred In the first place there were sent, about the fall of eighteen hundred and fifty-three, ten yagers, and twenty, or thirty, muskets, if my memory serves me, to the care of the County Judge. These arms were let out on deposit, (i. e. sold for fifteen dollars each,) as was currently reported, and generally believed; a considerable portion being taken to Gold Beach and Port Orford, and disposed of in the Squaw trade. Next, two companies were organized here, at least nominally organized, and each of them drew arms and equipments. These arms were dispersed, some to Oregon, some to Klamath River, and the rest no one knows where only a few, not over a dozen remaining at the service of the where; only a few, not over a dozen, remaining at the service of the

community here.
I hope you will excuse the freedom I take to speak so plainly of this matter, and upon only a casual acquaintance, and give you reference to the Hon. Walter McDonald, our Representative.

J. B. ROSEBOROUGH.

HOCK FARM. October 12, 1855.

My Dear General:—I have seen in the papers that you have been busily engaged to get arms back again from the Nicaragua Fillibusters; how mean is this to go and rob the armories.

Your friend and obedient servant,
J. A. SUTTER.

[TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, February 4, 1856.

To General KIBBE:

There is danger that the arms of Sarsfield Guard will be removed from the State. Send me authority to demand them, or come here. I am on the bond, and was Lieutenant. This company is disbanded.

CHAS. B. GRANT,

ANNUAL REPORT

OF TH

Trustees of State Reform School

FOI

THE YEAR 1860.

CHAS. T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To His Excellency,

J. G. Downey,

Governor of the State of California:

Governor of the State of California:

Sia:—Complying with section twenty-eight of an act entitled An Act for the erection of a building for a State Reform School and for the regulation of the same, we beg leave to submit the following report:

According to section second of said act, the undersigned were elected Trustees by the Legislature on the —— day of ——, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty, since which time, for the satisfaction of your Excellency, and for all whom it may concern, we wish to give an account of the course pursued by us, and the reasons therefor; also, a financial statement showing what disposition we have made of the thirty thousand dollar appropriation made by said act.

The first thing of importance that we were called upon to consider, was the adoption of a plan and specification.

This, we found, was not a small task. The only portion of the act that guided us in the above consideration, was that portion of section two, of said act, which says the "Trustees shall be authorized and empowered to erect, or cause to be erected, a building suitable for the accommodation of not less than eighty boys, and for all necessary offices for teachers and assistants." We found that we could not erect a building of the above dimensions, with all the necessary rooms for workshops for the boys, kitchen, etc. with that portion of the appropriation which we could put in the buildings, say twenty-five thousand dollars; the balance of five thousand, being necessary for incidental expenses. We therefore came to the conclusion that it was not the intention of the Legisla-line that the present appropriation should be used to finish a building that would cost just twenty-five thousand dollars, or thereabouts, as said sum would not finish a building of the size required by the act, but that they had in contemplation the commencement of a building, that, when finished, would answer the purposes for which a "Reform School" was intended, for years to come. Consequently, we adopted a plan that will, when finished, acco

the other is thirty-five by seventy-two feet. Part of the main building will be three stories, and part four stories high.

We have contracted with J. A. Steele to put up the main building and one of the wings, for the sum of twenty-four thousand nine hundred dol lars. He is to put on the roof; put in the joists; also, all the doors and window frames; the granite door sills; all partitions, both of brick and studding; also, all down pipe and water troughs, for conveying water from the building; and is to finish all the cornices, both of brick and wood; also, all anchors and iron work, etc. etc. as required by the plans and specifications.

The Contractor is to have the main building—two hundred and eighteen by fifty-one feet-done by the first of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; and the wing is to be done by the first of July, eighteen hun. dred and sixty-one. The Contractor has delivered on the ground, one million of good bricks and all the joists for the building. The door and window frames are all done, ready to be let in the walls; also, the most of the lime and sand is delivered on the ground to complete the first con.

The operation of laying brick would have been commenced on the sev. enteenth of the present month, but for the rainy weather; but on that account was delayed until the twenty-fourth. The Contractor has now commenced the brickwork in good earnest, and has a sufficient force employed to lay some twenty thousand bricks per day, and if we have fair weather during the month of January, he will get his first contract done within the stipulated time, viz: the first day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

We now come to a portion of this report which we did hope we would not be called upon to speak of; but, as there has been a report put in circulation that the present location of the Reform School is not a healthy one, we think it our duty to give you a full statement of all the facts it connection therewith.

In the first place, the Legislature of eighteen hundred and fifty-nin appointed three Commissioners to select a location, somewhere in this State, on which to erect a building for a State Reform School; said Commissioners selected a point on the left bank of Feather River, in the county of Yuba, some six miles northerly from the city of Marysville. The city of Marysville, on the part of the State, purchased one hundre

acres of land, including this point, some time last winter,

The act, passed on the eighteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and
sixty, above referred to, which appointed the undersigned Trustees, required them to put the building on said one hundred acres of land. Now
it appears plain to us, that all we had to do was to make a location, at some point on said land, which we considered the most available, and w were satisfied at the time that we did make the best location that we could within our boundaries, and we are still satisfied of the same. The land owned by the State extends some thirty-eight chains easterly from the river. The location that we have made for the building is some size hundred feet from the river, leaving only about fifteen hundred feet that we could move the building to the easterly, and keep it within our boundaries, giving room for sufficient area east of the building.

From the eastern line of land, owned by the State, to the Marysville and

Oroville road is some one thousand feet. The parties who object to our present location, say that if we would move it out to said road it would be more healthy; they do not consider that the State does not own the land to the said road, nor within one thousand feet of it, or else they think we

have the power to put the building on any land that we may see proper. We made the location in August last, and then there was not one word said by any person in regard to its being an unhealthy one, until after the bricks were all made (one million,) all the joists delivered on the ground, the excavating done, and seventy-five per cent. of the whole paid for, then came the hue and cry that the location for the building was not a good one. The whole thing looks to us like a grab game upon the part of certain parties to extract some two or three thousand dollars from the State for removing material. We took the whole matter under consideration for several days; we took experienced men and physicians who have been practising in this county for ten years, and they, after examining the location and the surrounding country, tell us, and give it as their opinion, that the location that we have made is as healthy as any that we could make on the land belonging to the State; for, said they, the building is so located that the wind from the north or from the south, which is almost the constant wind in this part of the country, passes over no ponds, marshes, or any other cause of disease; consequently, the location, in point of health, is free from objection when the wind is from either of those directions, and, in fact, from any point of the compass except the west, which is a rare exception, and then, a wind that would convey the miasma from the river to the building, would carry it to any part of the land owned by the State; consequently, from the above and other facts, we came to the conclusion not to move the material, but to build upon the first location, and in doing so, we are satisfied that we have acted for the interest of the State, and also for that of the Reform School; and further, we hope and believe that we will be sustained by your Excellency and all good citizens.

For the purpose of giving your Excellency a better opportunity of understanding the location that we are building upon, and the land owned by the State, as well as of the country adjoining, we append the following map of the land owned by the State, as above: [Map omitted.]

FINANCIAL.

Only 11 Tr Cr Fr. 1 C		
Cash paid H. S. Foushee, for services as Trustee and Secre-		۸۲
tary, up to 1st of December, 1860.	\$705	θÜ
Cash paid John Lowery, for services as Trustee and Superin-		Δ.
tendent, up to December 1st, 1860	700	V
Cash paid N. Wescoatt, up to Dec. 1st, 1860, for-		
Services as Trustee		
Services as Architect 550 00	ł	
0-1	905	U
Cash paid J. A. Steele, for plans and specifications for State		
Reform School building	500	00
Cash paid J. A. Steele (Contractor,) for materials furnished for]	
State Reform School building, an assessment made October		
29, 1860	4,909	00
Cash paid to sundry persons, as per accounts, rendered up		
to December 1st, 1860	352	64
The assessment due the Contractor upon the 1st of January,		
1861, will be some \$4,000, which, if added to the above		
amount, will show that there will be expendend at the		
time of the meeting of the Legislature, 1861, a total of	\$12,121	64
	İ	

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In conclusion, permit us to recommend to your Excellency the propiety of an appropriation by the Legislature at as early a period as practicable for the following reasons, to wit: First—Because it is to the interest of the institution that the State should get some portion of the building finished at as early a date as possible, so that the school could be commenced, as we have heard from a number of sources that there are boys now in different parts of the State that would be sent here at this time if the house was done. Second—That it will take less money to finish the work, if the second contract for finishing the internal portion could be commenced as soon as the first contract was done, for the reason that the joists would be all straight and true, also, the window and door, frames would be in much better condition to work, too, than after they had stood exposed to the sun and rains for some time; all of which would be taken into account by the second Contractor.

Our contract with Mr. Steele requires him to have the main building done, as far as the contract goes, on the first of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. Now, if we could have an appropriation soon after that time, it would enable us to have a portion of the main building finished and furnished by the first of June or July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, so that the school could be commenced soon after that date. We would not recommend the finishing of the whole building at once, for the reason that after a portion of the rooms were finished and the school commenced, we could then finish it as we had demands for room, as the whole building will be under roof, and can be kept from injury by the Superintendent of the school, at no expense to the State, until the whole could be finished

In order to finish a sufficient portion of the building to start the school as above, to furnish the rooms, and to carry on the school until the meeting of the Legislature in eighteen hundred and sixty-two, we will require an appropriation of at least thirty thousand dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

NELSON WESCOATT, JOHN LOWERY, Trustees.

MARYSVILLE, December 26, 1860.

REPORTS

OF THE

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

AND

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

OF THE

STATE PRISON.

CHARLES T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

SACRAMENTO, February 8, 1861.

Hon. Pablo de la Guerra,

President of the Senate:

Sm:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Board of Commissioners, created by the provisions of An Act to provide for the settlement of all Claims against the State of California, arising out of, or connected with, the contract made on the twenty-sixth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty six, between the State and the late James M. Estill, for the lease of the State Prison and Convict Labor, and to procure the cancellation of said Contract, and the surrender of the State Prison to the State, approved April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty, and also, of An Act supplemental to and amendatory thereof, approved April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty.

As there is but one copy, I respectfully request that the Assembly may be informed of its reception.

JOHN G. DOWNEY,

JOHN G. DOWNEY,

President of the Board of Commissioners.



REPORT.

To the Legislature of the State of California:

The undersigned, a Board of Commissioners, created by the act, entitled An Act to provide for the settlement of all Claims against the State of California, arising out of, or connected with, the contract made on the twenty-sixth day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, between the State and the late James M. Estill, for the lease of the State Prison and Convict Labor, and to procure the cancellation of said Contract, and the surrender of the State Prison to the State, approved April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty, would respectfully report—

That on the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty, the persons composing said Board, met at the office of the Governor of said State, and organized said Board by electing John G. Downey, Governor, Chairman, and Thomas H. Williams, Attorney-General, Secretary.

That at same meeting, the Secretary was directed to notify Messrs.

McCauley and Tevis of the organization of the Board and its readiness to hear testimony, receive offers of compromise, etc. Accordingly, the Secretary addressed to Messrs. McCauley and Tevis the communication herewith transmitted, marked "A;" to which they replied in the communication marked "B."

From the latter it will be seen that they declined negotiating with us;

munication marked "B."

From the latter it will be seen that they declined negotiating with us; of which the Legislature was at once informed. The result was the passage of the act of April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty, entitled An Act supplemental to, and amendatory of, an Act, entitled An Act to provide for the settlement of all Claims against the State of California, arising out of, or connected with, the contract made on the twenty-sixth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, between the State and the late James M. Estill, for the lease of the State Prison and Convict Labor, and to procure the cancellation of said Contract, and the surrender of the State Prison to the State, approved April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty, approved April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty.

On the eighth of May following, the Board received the document marked "C," and afterwards, those marked "D" and "E," respectively.

May twenty-sixth, the Board caused the communication marked "F" to be transmitted to McCauley and Tevis, and in answer received that marked "G."

In reply to the last, the Board transmitted that marked "H."

Negotiations then ceased, and Messrs. McCauley and Tevis applied to the District Court, Sixth Judicial District, for a writ of mandamus against

the Hon. Sam. H. Brooks, Controller of State, to compel the issuance of his warrants in their behalf, in the sum of ten thousand dollars per month

his warrants in their behalf, in the sum of ten thousand dollars per month, from the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven. The Attorney-General appeared in behalf of the Controller, and after argument, the court, the Hon. James H. Hardy, of the Sixteenth Judicial District, presiding, overruled the application. From this order, McCauley and Tevis appealed to the Supreme Court of this State, which court reversed the order of the District Court, and directed a peremptory

The Controller declined obeying the writ, and its enforcement was not attempted.

Upon the failure of the attempt to reach the State Treasury, as above stated, Messrs. McCauley and Tevis agained opened negotiations with this Board, which resulted in the settlement at the time, in the manner and upon the terms set forth in the document marked "I," with the verbal understanding between Messrs. McCauley and Tevis and the Commissioners, that inasmuch as three months had elapsed beyond the time contemplated by the act of the thirtieth of April, for final settlement, during which time the sub-lessees had to maintain the prison at their own expense, and for which the Commissioners could make no allowance, being limited to the specific amount appropriated for settling and compromising as aforesaid, the Commissioners would recommend the Board of State Prison Directors to allow McCauley the use of the prison and convict labor for the term of two months, paying him for its support and maintenance during that period, ten thousand dollars per month, the prison and convicts to remain under the control of the Directors.

As it was only upon these terms a final settlement could be accomplished, the Board of Commissioners deemed it to the interest of the State to make this recommendation to the Directors, and accordingly did

The Directors, from like motives, acceded to the proposition.

During the pendency of these various negotiations, and the temporary absence of the Attorney-General, the Board deemed it necessary to employ counsel, and did, accordingly, employ the Hon. A. C. Monson, who rendered important services, and accompanied the Commissioners on two several occasions to the State Prison, and acted with the Attorney-General at final settlement.

A comparison of the schedule in exhibit "I," with that of a list of property received by Estill and McCauley, shows an absence of some articles received by them from the State, and an addition of some not so received.

The latter were received by agreement of the parties in lieu of the former which had been lost or destroyed, and the State, certainly, was not the loser by the substitution.

In conclusion, the Board begs leave to congratulate the Legislature and the people of the State upon the final and satisfactory settlement of this State Prison matter, and to recommend that in future the State shall avoid placing the prison and like institutions beyond its control.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN G. DOWNEY, THOS. H. WILLIAMS, THOS. FINDLEY, Board of Commissioners. [A]

SACRAMENTO, April 25, 1860.

To Messrs. John F. McCauley and Lloyd Tevis:

SIRS:-You are hereby notified that the Board of Commissioners, created by the act, entitled An Act to provide for the settlement of all Claims against the State of California, arising out of, or connected with, the Contract made on the twenty-sixth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, between the State and the late James M. Estill, for the lease of the State Prison and Convict Labor, and to procure the cancellation of said Contract, and for the surrender of the State Prison to the State, approved April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty, have organized, and are ready to receive proposals and hear testimony for the purpose, and with the view, of a settlement and adjustment of the claims mentioned in the act creating said Board in the manner and upon the terms set forth in

By order of the Board, respectfully, etc.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary of the Board.

[B]

SACRAMENTO, April 25, 1860.

Hons. J. G. Downey, Thomas Findley, and Thos. H. Williams, Board of Commissioners, under act of April 21, 1860:

GENTLEMEN:—I acknowledge the receipt of a notice of this date, addressed, by your order, to Mr. Lloyd Tevis and myself, and signed, Thos. H. Williams, Secretary of the Board, informing us that the Board of Commissioners, created by the act entitled An Act to provide for the settlement of the Claims against the State of California, arising out of, or connected with, the Contract made on the twenty-sixth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, between the State and the late James M. Estill, for the lease of the State Prison and Convict Labor, and to procure the cancellation of said Contract, and for the surrender of the State Prison to the State, have organized, and are ready to receive proposals and hear testimony for the purpose, and with the view, of a settlement and adjustment of the claims mentioned in the act, and in the manner and upon the terms set forth in said act.

It has always been my wish to compromise my claims against the State upon terms that were in any degree just and equitable, and I have, upon all occasions, manifested that disposition.

By the act of the twenty-sixth of February, eighteen hundred and lifty-eight, the Legislature adopted the very extraordinary and oppressive course of directing the Governor to take possession of the State Prison,

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and to assume its management. That act was so palpably unconstitution tional, and was so flagrant a violation of my rights, that I could readily, through the agency of the courts, have restrained the Governor from proceeding under it, and maintained my own possession.

But, relying upon the justice of the Legislature, I refrained from inva king the power of the law to restrain the intended wrong, and contented myself with only that degree of resistance which would protect my rights

in the event that they should not be recognized.

I then applied to the Legislature of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight to repay to me the money I had expended for the State, and to compensate me for the loss I had sustained through my connection with the State Prison contract. That Legislature not only failed to give me any indem nity for my losses, but even failed to pay me the amount confessedly due me for keeping the prison from the twenty-sixth of December eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, to the first of March, eighteen hundred and fifty.

It is true that Legislature passed an act on the twenty-sixth of April, to authorize the settlement of the accounts of James M. Estill and my. self, arising out of State Prison matters, but the act was of such a natur that it could not have been seriously contemplated that I could, by any possibility, avail myself of its provisions.

It appointed the Governor, Controller, and Secretary of State, the Commissioners, to audit and allow the claims, all of them officers of the State, and two of them active agents in the wrong which had been done

It required Gen. Estill and myself to release all claims against th State, held by either of us, and arising out of our connection with the State Prison. In that release would have been included an undisputed indebtedness of the State to myself of some nineteen thousand dollars for cattle furnished to the State before the contract was entered into be tween the State and Gen. Estell, and also, my claim against Governor Weller for my own private property, seized by him on the first of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and applied to the uses of the State These two items alone amounted to the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, which was the extent of the appropriation made by the act for the satisfaction of all the claims of Gen. Estell and myself. And further, as a condition precedent to the payment of any portion, even of such sum as might be awarded us, we were required to convey to the States good title to certain land of which we were not the owners.

Nor was this all, the award of the Commissioners was made by the act final and conclusive, and by the mere submission of our claims, we should have been estopped from ever after asserting them in any form.

We could not have done otherwise than decline to appear before those Commissioners.

Upon the adjournment of the Legislature of eighteen hundred an fifty-eight, without making any provision whatever for my relief, (for it would be a mockery to view in that light the act above referred to,) I had no alternative but to appeal to the courts for redress. I accordingly commenced an action against Gov. Weller to recover the possession of the prison. After a protracted litigation, in the course of which I was subjected to no small expense, I recovered a judgment of restitution in the Supreme Court, on the twenty-sixth of March, eighteen hundred and

I again applied for relief to the Legislature, then in session, and made propositions of compromise. They were not only rejected, but a marked aluctance was shown to engage in the discussion of any terms of settle-

I then sought to have an act passed, permitting me to bring suit against the State. A bill for that purpose was drawn up, in which the rights of the State were carefully guarded, and the door thrown open for the making of every conceivable defense on the part of the State. This bill was corrected at will by the Attorney-General, and received the approval of the Governor. In was then introduced in the Senate and rejected.

The Legislature of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, not only thus refased all overtures of settlement, but proceeded in the spirit of the act of twenty-sixth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, to devise measures to destroy the obligation of the contract of the State, and to

protect those who had wronged me.

I did not desire to be restored to the possession of the State Prison.

The burden of supporting such an establishment was one that I was ill able to bear, crippled as I was in my resources by the expenditures I had already made on account of the State Prison, and by the seizure and confiscation of all the personal property which, at great expense, I had accu-nulated for the use of the prison. But the temper displayed in the legislation of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, appeared to leave me no other resource, and after the adjournment of the Legislature, I was, on the thirteenth of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, replaced in possession under legal process.

I found the institution destitute of the most essential articles. At great expense I supplied its wants. From that day to the present time, I have supported it without having received a dollar from the treasury. I have expended a fortune of my own; have drawn heavily upon the resources of my friends; and have well nigh exhausted my credit.

When the present Legislature met, my hopes of some just and fair settlement with the State revived.

As an earnest of my own sincerity in entering upon negotiations with aview to compromise, I dismissed all suits which I had commenced, and which were connected with this subject. One was an application for a mandamus to the State Controller, to compel him to draw his warrants for the money due upon the contract; and another was an action against John B. Weller and others, for one hundred thousand dollars, for the taking of my private property.

Early in the present session, the Joint State Prison Committee was instructed to confer with me, and ascertain upon what terms a settlement could be made, and a surrender of the prison be obtained.

To that committee I submitted a proposition, about the end of January last. After conference and discussion of its terms, I finally agreed that Mr. Tevis and I would accept two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in full satisfaction of all our claims, including my own individual claim for property taken by Governor Weller; would consent to the cancellation of the contract, and would deliver up the State Prison, it being understood that the State should take possession of the prison on the first of March of this year, and relieve me of any further expense after that date.

A majority of the committee deeming the terms proposed reasonable, reported a bill, creating a Board of Commissioners, to effect a compromise, and appropriating the sum named (two hundred and fifty thousand ollars;) three-fifths of the amount to be paid in cash, and the remainder a three months.

The first of March passed by and no action was taken on this bill. When it was at length called up, it was laid over from time to time.

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On the twenty-sixth of this month, there will be due from the State to Mr. Tevis and myself, according to the terms of the contract, the sum of two hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

It has heretofore been pretented that this contract was unconstitutional or, for some cause or other, not obligatory upon the State. The recent decision of the Supreme Court, in a suit brought by the State to establish the invalidity of the contract, sweeps away all such pretenses, determines its binding force, and places the State in the attitude of an acknowledged debtor. It may be that I cannot compel payment. Nevertheless, the debt exists, it can no longer be denied. The State is without defense against the demand; she can only escape its payment by repudiation.

In addition to this, upon my claim against John B. Weller and other, for the taking of my private property, I am advised, and believe, that is any court of justice, I will not recover less than sixty thousand dollars.

The State, then, and those who acted under her authority, are now liable to me for a much larger sum than the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars I proposed to take; to say nothing of any advantage which I may surrender, or the State may gain, by the relinquishment of the contract.

But I have never had, and have not now, the disposition to enform against the State my strict legal rights. I have always been willing to waive all claim under the contract, and deliver over the prison to the State, upon her simply indemnifying me for the losses I have sustained from my connection with the contract, and in consequence of her own acts and the acts of her agents. More than that, it seems to me the State cannot, in justice and with a due regard for her own honor, demand.

I have given this narration of what has occurred in order that my position may not be misunderstood, and that it may appear, as the truthis, that I have never resorted to litigation, except when it was a matter of absolute necessity.

The terms which I offered to the Joint State Prison Committee, and which were incorporated in the bill reported by the committee, were upon a basis of mere indemnity. The payment of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the acceptance of the prison by the State on the first of March last, would have saved me from loss. It would have done nothing more. Since that time, a period of nearly two months, I have supported the prison, at an unusually heavy expense, for it has been during a season of the year when the labor of the prisoners could not be turned to profit

By your communication of this date, I am invited to submit to you proposals for settlement, based upon the idea that the sum of two hordered thousand dollars is the utmost which can, in any event, be allowed me, and that, for some amount not exceeding that sum, Mr. Tevis and shall relinquish all claims against the State, arising out of the contract as well as against her officers and agents for acts done by them.

For the reason that the amount named will not save me from absolute loss, I must respectfully decline to submit to you any proposals whatever or to engage in any negotiation for a settlement under the act to which you refer.

Mr. Tevis is not in this city, and, therefore, does not unite with me replying to your notice. I have no doubt that, if present, he would

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eur in the conclusion at which I have arrived. His determination, however, would not be material. I hold the largest interest in the contract, and have the sole and exclusive right to the possession of the prison. The response, therefore, which I am forced to make for myself, terminates all prospect of any compromise under the provisions of this act.

While I am thus constrained, by a sense of justice to myself, to decline

while I am thus constrained, by a sense of justice to myself, to decline the overtures made by this act, I still indulge the hope that some mode may be devised of effecting a fair and equitable settlement of my claims. I feel assured that if their extent and nature were fully understood there could be no difficulty in adjusting them, and obtaining a result which would be just to me and satisfactory to those having charge of the interests of the State. I care not for the mode of doing this.

It is now nearly fourteen months that I have supported the prison at my own expense. This has probably saved to the State one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

It would seem impossible to suggest a reason, founded in common justice, why, regardless of all other questions and considerations, this money should not be refunded to me. To that extent at least, the State cannot, I think would not, deny her liability.

If this sum be appropriated and paid to me, without my being prejudiced in regard to any future claim, by its acceptance, I am content to submit the whole subject of any further compensation to which I may be entitled, to the decision of any court, or any fairly constituted Board of Commissioners, under the provisions of any act which shall give me a fair and public trial, and shall provide for the payment, at some convenient time, of any sum that may be awarded to me.

As to the future disposition of the State Prison, it is a matter of indifference to me. I am ready to surrender it upon any settlement; but if it remains in my charge, I am not only willing, but desire, that my management should be subjected to the closest scrutiny of the agents of the State. I desire it for my own protection against misrepresentation.

That the reasons and grounds of my refusal to enter into any negotiation for a settlement on the basis of the act under which you are organized, may not be misunderstood, I respectfully request that you will transmit a copy of this communication to the Legislature, with any report which you may make upon the subject.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN F. McCAULEY.

[C]

SACRAMENTO, May 7, 1860.

Hons. J. G. Downey, Thos. Findley, and Thos. H. Williams, Board of Commissioners under Act April 30, 1860:

As assignees of James M. Estill, we claim that there will be due to us, from the State of California, on the eleventh of May inst. the sum of two hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, according to the terms of the contract of March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty, for the coeping of the State Prison since the twenty-sixth of December, eighteen



hundred and fifty-seven; and that from the eleventh of May, inst. to the twenty-sixth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, when the contract will expire, there will become due us, the sum of one hundred and five thousand dollars, in monthly payments.

For proof of our right to these amounts, we refer your Board to the

For proof of our right to these amounts, we refer your Board to the original contract between the State and General Estill, which is on file in the office of the State Controller, and to the judgment and opinion recently delivered by the Supreme Court in an action brought against us in the name of the State. This judgment and opinion afford the highest evidence which can exist of the legal liability of the State to the full amount of our claims, as we have stated them.

The undersigned, John F. McCauley, also claims against John B. Weller, late Governor of California, and other persons acting with him and under his direction, damages in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for the taking and conversion of his, McCauley's, individual property at the State Prison, in March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight. The nature of this claim may be ascertained by reference to the Journals of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, which contain an inventory of the property taken, together with an appraisement of it, made by a legislative committee, acting in conjunction with appraisers named by McCauley.

We are willing now to release all these claims against the State and her officers, to consent to the cancellation of the State Prison contract, and to deliver up to your Board the State Prison, the convicts, and all State Prison property belonging to the State which is in our possession, upon the payment to us of the sum of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, the one-half in cash, and the other half in Controller's warrants, payable in six months; provided, you will take possession of the prison on the fifteenth of May, inst. and relieve the undersigned, John F. McCauley, of the expense of maintaining the institution after that day, and will allow him a reasonable time thereafter, to be agreed upon with your Board, to remove from the State Prison his own personal property now there, to complete the burning of the brick he may have on hand unburnt, and to remove them from the vicinity of the prison; and for these purposes will, during such time, allow him access to the prison grounds, and the use of so much of the prison labor as may be requisite.

Of course we shall expect all Controller's warrants paid to us to have the indorsement and allowance of the Board of Examiners.

We submit this as a proposition of compromise, in no event to be used as evidence should no settlement be made with your Board.

Respectfully your obedient servants,

JOHN F. McCAULEY, LLOYD TEVIS.

By A. P. CRITTENDEN, their Attorney in fact.

[**D**]

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SACRAMENTO, May 17th, 1860.

Hons. J. G. Downey, Thos. Findley, and Thos. H. Williams, Board of Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN:—On the seventh of May inst. we submitted to you a written proposition for a settlement of all matters in controversy between the State of California and ourselves, arising out of, or connected with, the State Prison contract.

Having understood from you, verbally, that one of the terms of that proposition, allowing access to the prison after its proposed surrender, and giving time to burn any bricks which might then be on hand, was objectionable, and might prove an obstacle in the way of a settlement, we verbally withdrew it.

Ten days have clapsed since our proposition was submitted to you, yet we remain unadvised of your decision in regard to it.

The appropriation of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, made by the act, was based upon the supposition that the State would take possession of the prison on or before the fifteenth of May, and our proposition is conditioned upon its being done by that time. While we are not disposed to insist upon a difference of a day or two, we must remark that the delay is imposing an expense of no inconsiderable amount, and which, in a short time, will materially affect our position, and render any settlement impossible.

We understand from members of your Board, informally, that there exists some difficulty in the way of your action, in consequence of a want of exact information about the personal property of the undersigned, Jno. F. McCauley, at the State Prison. We do not perceive how such knowledge can have any connection with the proposed settlement, as the act under which your Board is organized confers no authority to purchase any property whatever. A statement of any difficulty which may appear to arise from such a source, may perhaps enable us to obviate it.

At all events it is important that we should know, without further delay, whether any compromise is practicable, and we therefore ask of your Board a reply to our proposition.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN F. McCAULEY, LLOYD TEVIS.

By A. P. CRITTENDEN, Attorney in fact.

SACRAMENTO, May 21, 1860.

His Excellency J. G. Downey, President of Board of Commissioners:

Sir: On the twenty-fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty, I received a communication in writing, signed by Thos. H. Williams, at Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, created by the act of the twenty. first day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty, for the settlement of claims arising out of the contract of the twenty-sixth of March, eighteen hun dred and fifty-six, known as the State Prison contract. That communication was addressed to Mr. Lloyd Tevis and myself, and it notified as that your Board was organized, and ready to receive proposals of settle ment from us.

On the same day, I addressed to your Board a reply in which Id clined to enter into any negotiations whatever upon the basis proposed by the act of April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty, for the reason that I could not accept in satisfaction of our claims the amount (two hundred thousand dollars,) appropriated by the act. I then took occasion to explain what had transpired in the way of negotiation between the Joint State Prison Committee and Mr. Tevis and myself. We had agreed with that committee, in February last, that upon the payment of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars by the State, we would deliver up the prison, cancel the contract, and release all claims growing out of it, whether against the State or her officers, provided the proposition should be accepted and the prison be taken possession of by the State on or before the first of March, eighteen hundred and sixty.

This was the extremest concession we felt justified in making. The committee, thereupon, reported a bill for a settlement upon the terms to which we had consented; but the Legislature failed to act upon the bill until the twenty-first day of April, and then reduced the appropriation to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars.

While I declined, as I have said, any negotiation with your Board under that act, I expressed my willingness to adhere to the terms originally agreed upon with the joint committee; in other words, to accept in full satisfaction, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, together with such further sum as would pay for the keeping of the prison, at ten thousand dollars per month, from the first day of March, eighteen hun dred and sixty, to the time of its surrender.

Your communication and our reply were then reported by you, as Pres dent of the Board, to the Legislature. The Senate referred the subject to a Special Committee. After a conference with us, that committee? ported a bill, amendatory of the second section of the act of April twenty first. The amendment consisted in substituting for two hundred thou sand dollars, the sum of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars This latter sum was fixed upon by the committee because it was then all ticipated that the settlement would be effected, and the prison taken II charge by the State, as early as the fifteenth of May. It was the inten tion of the bill to accept the terms we had before offered; that is, to pay the two hundred and fifty thousand dollars which we had been willing take on the first of March, and twenty-five thousand dollars for the keep

ing of the prison from the first of March to the fifteenth of May, two and a half months, at ten thousand dollars a month.

This amendatory act passed both houses, and became a law on the thirtieth day of April, eighteen hundred sixty—the day of the adjournment of the Legislature ment of the Legislature.

On the next day, as you will recollect, the attorney in fact of Mr. Tevis and myself, called upon you to know when your Board would be prepared to enter upon the proposed settlement, and stated to you that, in our behalf, he was ready to proceed then, or at your earliest conve-

You informed him that you could not give immediate attention to the business; that you expected to be absent for a day or two in San Francisco; but, that upon your return to this city, your Board would consider

Accordingly, upon your return, having received no communication from your Board in the meantime, on the seventh of May we submitted our claims to your Board in writing, specifying distinctly the terms upon which we were willing to settle, and which were that the whole sum of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars should be paid us in the mode provided in the act; that the State should take possession of the prison on the fifteenth of May; that a reasonable time should be allowed me for the removal of my private property from the prison grounds, and the burning of such unburnt brick as I might then have on hand, and that for these purposes I should have access to the prison grounds, and the use of so much of the prison labor as might be requisite.

On the seventh or eighth of May, Mr. Crittenden, as the attorney in fact of Mr. Tevis and myself, under a written power handed to you with our communication of the seventh, met your Board by appointment. Your Excellency and the Hon. Thos. Findley were present. You verbally informed Mr. Crittenden that our proposal was inadmissible because of the condition it imposed of giving me access to the prison, and the use of prison labor after the prison should have been delivered to the State. He immediately and absolutely withdrew the condition to which you objected. No other objection was made by your Board. You considered it essential to visit the prison and take an inventory of property before concluding any settlement; and the conference between Mr. Crittenden and yourselves terminated with the announcement of your intention to be at the State Prison on the twelfth inst.

On that day your Excellency and Mr. Findley arrived there and proceeded to examine the institution, and to take an inventory of all the State prison property belonging to the State.

On the sixteenth inst. your Excellency and Mr. Findley having returned to this city, Mr. Tevis and I attended here in the expectation that some conclusion would be immediately arrived at by your Board. We were solicitous that, in one way or the other, the matter should be determined.

This was of special moment to myself because the day had passed on which I had expected to have given up the prison, if at all; because the burden of supporting it rested upon me, without any hope of indemnity or compensation after the fifteenth, under any compromise that could be made; and because in my uncertainty as to whether I was to retain or surrender the prison, I could not venture upon any expenditure which might tend to make the convicts' labor profitable. We desired to have a conference with your Board upon the subject, but were not gratified in

On the seventeenth inst. we addressed to your Board a communication

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in writing, explanatory of our position, and of the necessity of immediate action on your part, and praying a reply to our proposal of settlement, or at least, a statement of any difficulty which might exist in the way of action.

This communication has not yet been honored with a formal reply.

Though we have been so unfortunate in our attempts to hold any formal or official intercourse with your Board, I have had the pleasure of communicating with its individual members, and learning something of their views.

It was objected I believe, both by yourself and Mr. Findley, that the inventory of the State property now at the prison, did not embrace all the articles delivered by the State to Gen. Estill, under the contract in March, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and it seemed to be your impression that it was obligatory upon me to account for those that were wanting. I thought, and still think, such an impression erroneous. Gen. Estill

I thought, and still think, such an impression erroneous. Gen. Estill took the personal property of the State for the purpose of use. He was only bound to take ordinary care of it, and return to the State so much as should remain upon the expiration of the lease. He was not bound to replace anything which was destroyed or rendered valueless by use without his fault. Such is the contract, and such, I am advised, is the law. Further, many of the articles delivered by the State to Gen. Estill never came to my hands, and even though they had been wasted by him, I can be under no obligation to restore them. And, again, many articles of State property were at the prison when I was ousted by Gov. Weller, and had been destroyed or carried away before I was restored to possession; and surely the State could not hold me responsible for property consumed or destroyed by her own agents.

or destroyed by her own agents.

But, waiving all these objections which I might have insisted upon, I agreed to make up all deficiencies, and to give back to the State every article of property she ever owned at the prison

article of property she ever owned at the prison.

I supposed this concession would end all discussion about personal property, but it only paved the way for a new demand. Mr. Findley had requested of me an inventory of all my own private property at the prison. This I had promised to furnish; but there had not been time to prepare it. He now peremptorily demanded it, with the declaration that until it was furnished the Board would do nothing, and with the assurance that upon receiving such an inventory, the Board would immediately submit a formal proposition of compromise.

mit a formal proposition of compromise.

Though I could perceive no propriety whatever in this demand for information as to the extent and nature of my private property, inasmuch as I offered to return to the State all her own property according to the inventory made by her own officers while in possession of the prison, and inasmuch as your Board has, under the law, no authority to purchase any property for the use of the prison, yet I was content to yield to it rather than give any occasion for delay.

It was on the seventeenth inst. that this inventory was demanded, and I was promised, both by your Excellency and Mr. Findley, that if I would procure and submit the inventory as early as the morning of the nine teenth, I should receive a communication from your Board before two o'clock of the same day. With some trouble and expense, I furnished it to your Board before ten o'clock on the nineteenth inst. but I did not before two o'clock of that day, nor have I since, received the promised communication. After the hour named, I called upon your Excellency, and was informed that your Board had never organized, and could not organize until the arrival of the Hon. Thomas H. Williams, Attorney

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General, who had left this city some ten days before, and the time of whose return was altogether uncertain.

Having been officially and formally notified of the organization of your Board, and invited to appear before you and submit proposals of settlement, I must confess myself at a loss how to construe this declaration. I indulge the hope, however, that it is not to be taken as indicative of any design on the part of your Board not to consummate any arrangement whatever.

I have given the foregoing recapitulation of what has transpired for the purpose of acquitting myself of any responsibility for the delay which has occurred, or for the consequences which may result from that delay, and of showing that I have, in good faith, done everything in my power to effect a settlement with the State upon terms even more advantageous to the State than those I had proposed, and in view of which the act of April twenty-first was passed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. McCAULEY.

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Messrs. John F. McCauley and Lloyd Tevis:

GENTLEMEN:—The Board of Commissioners, created by an act of the Legislature, approved April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty, entitled An Act to provide for the settlement of all Claims against the State of California, arising out of, or connected with, the Contract made on the twenty-sixth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, between the State and the late James M. Estill, for the lease of the State Prison and Convict Labor, and to procure the cancellation of said Contract and the surrender of the State Prison to the State, and by an act supplemental to, and amendatory thereof, approved April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty, submit to you the following propositions:

First—That you shall release the State from any and all claims and demands, whatever, whether in law, or equity, for any and all sums of money due, or to become due, under said contract, or for any violation thereof, that said contract shall be canceled and rescinded, and that you shall surrender and deliver up to said Commissioners, for the State, the State Prison convicts, and all the property of the State known as the "State Prison property," in your possession, or in the possession of either of you, or any other person whatever, and that you release all claim to the buildings erected by said James M. Estill, or by either, or both, of you, adjoining, and outside of, the State Prison walls, and all right, title, and interest, if any you have in and to the land on which said buildings stand.

Second—That John F. McCauley shall release John B. Weller, late Governor of the State of California, and all other persons who acted under his authority and direction, from all claims and demands, whatsoever, for the taking and detention, by him, or them, at any time heretofore, of any property belonging to either, or both, of you, and that you shall also release the State from all claims and demands, for any property belonging to either, or both, of you, taken, or detained, by the said Weller, or

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by any person, or persons, acting under his authority, and which has n_{0t} been heretofore restored to said McCauley.

In consideration of which we propose to make to you the following payments:

First—To pay J. F. McCauley for release of John B. Weller, and others, for taking property of said McCauley, and for release of State from all claim for property taken and not restored, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, the same to be paid in cash.

dollars, the same to be paid in cash.

Second—To pay said John F. McCauley and Lloyd Tevis for keeping of State Prison, under the contract, from December twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, to date of surrender of prison, and cancellation of contract, the sum of one hundred and five thousand dollars in cash, and the sum of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars in warrants, payable at the expiration of six months.

Third—To pay John F. McCauley and Lloyd Tevis for surrender of prison, and cancellation of the contract, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars in cash, and the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars in warrants, payable at the expiration of six months.

[Signed]

JOHN G. DOWNEY, THOS. FINDLEY,

Board of State Prison Commissioners

August 8th, 1860.

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SACRAMENTO, May 27, 1860.

Hon. Thos. H. WILLLIAMS,

Attorney-General and Secretary Board of Directors:

SIR:—I have received your communication of the twenty-sixth instaddressed to Mr. Lloyd Tevis and myself, and I decline to accept the offer therein made by direction of the Board of Commissioners, created by the act of April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty, for the following reasons:

First—Because you require Mr. Tevis and myself to deliver to your Board a quitclaim deed of certain buildings and lands not owned by us, to which we have no claim or pretense of title whatever, and to which, as you are well advised, it is impossible for us to obtain any title.

as you are well advised, it is impossible for us to obtain any title.

Second—Because you require that the writings to be executed by us for the purpose of canceling the State Prison contract, and releasing all claims against the State, and conveying the buildings and land above referred to, shall be signed and sealed by the widow and heirs of Gen. Estell. Such a condition is impossible of performance. We have no means of controlling the action of the widow and heirs of Gen. Estill, and several of his heirs are minors, and incapable of contracting.

Third—Because you require of me not only to deliver up to your Board all the property of the State, real and personal, but also all my own personal property specified in the schedule delivered on the nineteenth of May, and which is therein incorrectly appraised at nineteen thousand six hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty-four cents; its real value, as I informed you at the time of presenting the schedule, being greater.

I informed you at the time of presenting the schedule, being greater.

Fourth—Because the amount you propose to pay is less that I can accept without submitting to heavy loss. Nominally, it is two hundred

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and fifty thousand dollars; really, it is but two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, for you require me, in part consideration of the payment of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to give you certain personal property of my own, of the value of more than twenty thousand dollars.

For this consideration of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, you

For this consideration of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, you ask that Mr. Tevis and myself shall surrender our claim against the State for two hundred and ninety thousand dollars now due with interest, and for ten thousand dollars a month, to become due from the twenty-sixth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty, and that I should release the State and her officers from all claim for the arbitrary seizure made on the first of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, of my property, valued by officers of the State at upwards of seventy thousand dollars.

I can conceive of no reason which could justify your Board in supposing for a moment that I would make such a concession. I have frequently assured you that it was beyond my power to do so. Your Board are familiar with the course of the negotiation between the Legislature and myself, which resulted in the passage of acts of twenty-first and thirtieth of April. You know that under the first act, which appropriated only two hundred thousand dollars, I declined to negotiate with you at all. You are aware that the act of the thirtieth of April, by which the appropriation was increased to two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, was passed in consequence of my refusal to enter into any arrangement whatever for a less sum. And you cannot have forgotten that, at the very first interview I had with your Board, after the thirtieth of April, his Excellency the Governor, and the Hon. Thos. Findley, Treasurer, being present, I assured those gentlemen that it was impossible for me to consent to any compromise, unless upon the payment of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Your Board cannot, therefore, have anticipated that I should do otherwise than reject your offer of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to say anything in regard to the basis of the offer of settlement adopted by your Board. Upon the construction which you seem to have given to the two acts referred to, there could be no rule of law by which you could be governed, and the whole subject, being left to your arbitrary discretion, you could, of course, adopt such principles of settlement as you might think proper. I should be a mere applicant for charity, with no privilege but that of thankfully re-

Were it otherwise, and were I to be considered at liberty to question the accuracy of your conclusions, your communication furnishes me no means of so doing. I am told that you have allowed me the reasonable cost of keeping the prison, and allowed me the value of my own property, which you require me to give up, over and above the value of property turned over by the State to Estill, and which has not been accounted for, and which ought not to have been destroyed by reasonable use, and that you have only charged me with the amount I received from the State on the judgment recovered against John B. Weller, less reasonable expenses and attorney's fees. But you do not inform me how much you allowed me as the reasonable cost of keeping the prison, or as the value of my own property, or that of the State, not accounted for, and which ought not to have been destroyed by reasonable use, or as reasonable expenses, etc of the suit against John B. Weller; nor am I, in any manner, enlightened by your communication as to the course of reasoning or investigation by which you were enabled to arrive at a conclusion in respect to the amounts of these several very material items. I am happy to



You state that the Board "did not make any deduction for the failure upon your (my) part and that of Estill to erect the buildings required by the Board of State Prison Commissioners." Justice to myself requires me to say that this remark is a gratuitous assumption of a failure of duty on the part of Gen. Estell and myself. I deny that there was ever such failure.

It may appear presumptuous in me to venture to make to your Board, especially as one of its members is the highest law officer of the State, any suggestion as to the true intent and meaning of the acts of the twenty-first and thirtieth of April; but as I have so deep a personal interest in the proper construction of those acts, and so firm a conviction that the proposal you have made to me is founded upon an entire misconception of the effect of those acts, and of the powers and duties of the Board which they have created, I trust I may be pardoned for presenting my own view upon the subject.

The first section of the act of April twenty-first, provides that, "the Governor, Attorney-General, and the State Treasurer, are hereby appointed a Board of Commissioners, with authority and power to compromise and settle with John F. McCauley and Lloyd Tevis, assignees of James M. Estill, deceased, all claims," etc.

This section, you will observe, creates the Board, and, in general terms, states the object and purpose of its creation.

The second section defines the power and authority of the Commissioners, and declares specifically what they shall and shall not do. That section was amended by the act of April thirtieth, and now reads as follows: "The said Commissioners shall have power to make such compromise and settlement upon the following terms and conditions, and not otherwise: First-That the said McCauley and Tevis shall release the State from any and all claims and demands whatsoever, whether in law, or equity, for any and all sums of money, due, or to become due, under said contract, or for any violation thereof; that said contract shall be canceled and rescinded, and that said parties shall surrender and deliver up to said Commissioners for the State, the State Prison convicts and all the property of the State Prison property in their possession, or in the possession of either of them, or any other person whatsoever. Second-That the said McCauley shall release John B. Weller, late Governor of the State of California, and all other persons who acted under his authority and direction, from all claims and demands whatsoever, for the taking and detention by him or them, at any time heretofore, of any property the said McCauley or Tevis, and shall also release the State from all claims and demands for any property of the said McCauley or Tevis, taken or detained by the said Weller, or by any person, or persons, acting under his authority, and which has not been heretofore restored to the said McCauley. Third-That the amount to be paid to said McCauley and Tevis, upon such compromise and settlement, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. One-half of the amount which the Commissioners may agree upon, as due said McCauley and Tevis, shall be paid in cash, and the remainder upon the expiration of six months."

This section completely ascertains, and explicitly declares, all the terms and conditions of the contemplated compromise and settlement. It is the

expression of the will and determination of the Legislature that a comnise and settlement shall be made, provided that Mr. Tevis and I shall execute the releases therein named, and deliver up the property specified, and that we will do this for two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, or less. This law was passed after a negotiation with us, in the course of which we proposed the very terms stated in the act; and the law, in effect, assents to and accepts these terms. But there remained certain things to be done to consummate the arrangement. We were to deliver certain property and execute certain papers, and warrants were to be drawn and delivered to us simultaneously, with the performance of the compromise on our part. To do these things, to see that all the property we were required to deliver up, was, in fact, surrendered by us; o see that the releases were in proper form and effectual to protect the State; to receive for the State that property and those papers, and, upon receiving them, to make payment for the State, it was requisite that the law should appoint some agent to act for the State. For those purposes, and those purposes above, your Board was created.

The section above quoted, is your power of attorney. It gives you authority to carry the compromise into execution, and it informs you, in language not to be mistaken, of the terms agreed upon by the parties, and upon which you are to close the settlement in behalf of the State. It gives you power to conclude the arrangement upon the terms and conditions specified, and not otherwise, thereby forbidding your Board from adding to, or taking away, from those terms anything whatever.

In neither of these acts is there a word to be found to countenance the idea that it was intended to erect your Board into a judicial tribunal, or to vest in you any discretion whatever, in respect to the terms of settlement. Such a supposition is utterly at variance with their provisions, which define the terms, and leave nothing uncertain or indefinite, or which could, by any possibility, be subjected to your consideration and decision

Moreover, when the law authorizes you to complete this settlement and carry it into execution upon specified terms, it, in effect, commands you to do so. It is not a mere authority which is given to you, and which you may exercise or not at your discretion; but it is a duty imposed upon you, which, by law, you are bound to discharge. It is a command to you to procure the surrender of the prison, the cancellation of the contract, and the release of the State and her officers from certain claims, provided it can be done by the payment of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Upon my view of these acts, the conditions you seek to impose on me are unauthorized. That I shall make a quitclaim deed of real estate; that I shall procure the signatures and seals of the infant children of Gen. Estill to certain instruments; and that I shall sell to you more than twenty thousand dollars of my personal property at some price fixed upon by yourselves, and not even communicated to me, are all terms and conditions not expressed in the act. When you require these things of me, you are doing otherwise than you are authorized to do by the act from which all your power is derived.

As Attorney-General, in the course of all litigations which have arisen out of the State Prison contract of the twenty-sixth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, you have strenuously contended that that contract was void, because the Commissioners had no authority to accept from General Estill a release of certain claims against the State, which release was made by the contract. I do not assent to the proposition, nor think

it tenable. But, upon the same principle, in your opinion, my assent to these unauthorized conditions, especially my delivery to the State of twenty thousand dollars' worth of my property as a bonus, should have the effect to vitiate the settlement you propose, and render void, in my hands, the very warrants you propose to deliver to me as a payment.

And now, refusing to accept your offer, I submit to you the following proposition, in the very words of the act of April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty:

dred and sixty:

First—That Mr. Tevis snd myself will release the State from any and all claims and demands whatsoever, whether in law or equity, for any and all sums of money, due, or to become due, under said contract of March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, referred to in the first section of the act of April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty, or for any violation thereof; that we will consent to the cancellation and recision of said contract; that we will surrender and deliver up to your Board of Commissioners, for the State, the State Prison convicts and all the property of the State, prison property, in our possession, or in the possession of either of us, or of any person whatsoever.

Second—That I will release John B. Weller, late Governor of the State

Second—That I will release John B. Weller, late Governor of the State of California, and all other persons who acted under his authority and direction, from all claims and demands whatsoever for the taking and detention, by him, or them, at any time heretofore, of any property of said Tevis, or of my own, and will also release the State from all claims and demands for any property of mine, or of said Tevis, taken, or detained, by the said Weller, or by any person, or persons, acting under his authority, and which has not heretofore been restored to me.

Third—We will do all that we have proposed to do upon the payment to said Tevis and myself of the sum of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, paid in the manner provided for in said acts.

Your Board are required by law to report to the next Legislature. For the purpose of calling your attention directly to the construction of these acts, I would respectfully ask your Board to consider the question: What reason can be assigned in your report to the Legislature, why this proposition, which offers full performance of all the conditions imposed by the act, for a sum not exceeding two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, should have been rejected?

I would respectfully request your Board, at your earliest convenience, to give me a categorical answer to the proposition I now make.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN F. McCAULEY.

By A. P. CRITTENDEN, Attorney in Fact.

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SACRAMENTO, June 12th, 1860.

John F. McCauley, Esq.:

SIR:—At the last meeting of the State Prison Board of Commissioners, I was directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the twenty-seventh ultimo.

I should have done so at an earlier day but for other official engagements with which I have been occupied.

As your communication is evidently intended more for the Legislature, and the public, than for the Board, the latter deem a brief reply all that

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is required at their hands.

I cannot, however, avoid suggesting that your attempt to arraign the Board, and to create a legislative and public prejudice against its members, under the pretense of addressing them officially, does gross injustice to the Board, and to the spirit with which they are actuated in conduct-

ing this negotiation.

You need not fear that your communication will be lost to the world, as we shall, in due time, transmit it to the Legislature, accompanied by such other matter, and by such report, as we may conceive our duty

The Board is unwilling to make any other proposition as to the amount to be paid you, or the personal property to be released by you to the State, than that embraced in my letter of the twenty-sixth ult. But it is willing to so modify said proposition as only to require the deed and release mentioned, to be signed, sealed, etc. by yourself and Mr. Tevis.

Certain statements contained in your affidavit in the case of McCauley and Tevis vs. Brooks, Controller, led us to believe that you were able to procure the signatures of Estell's representatives, (whom we were informed were all adults,) and information then before the Board induced the belief that there might still be outstanding claims against the State Prison property, etc. belonging to Estell's estate.

Hence the character of the proposition suggested. But we have since been informed that the claims to property alluded to rest in you, and, consequently, are willing to take your quitclaim deed to the same.

We are not disposed, however, to make a settlement with you unless you can make such deeds and releases as shall operate as a full and complete settlement of all matters arising out of the contract between Estill and the Board of Commissioners, executed March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

In this connection I will state that according to our understanding, and that of past Legislatures, certain buildings have been erected by you, or you and Estill, upon land not belonging to the State, which buildings were erected with State Prison labor and materials, for State Prison purposes, and have been used for such purposes, and are necessary for such

Also, that they were erected under a pretended compliance with the order of said Board of Commissioners, made by virtue of the second section of the act creating said Board.

We are not disposed to make with you and Tevis that which may be considered a full settlement and adjustment of the State Prison difficulties in which the State has been involved by your lessor, or assignor, and at the same time leave matters in such a condition that you may subsequently claim the use and possession of property absolutely necessary for the use of the prison, and which the Legislature, beyond doubt, intended should go into the possession of the State upon any settlement that might be made. To this end we required, and still require, a deed of release of such property. We do not ask any greater title than you have, but simply desire to estop you, or any assignee of yours, from again setting up claim to it, or any claim against the State, or her agents, on account of the use of it.

You remind the Board that by the strict letter of the act under which it proposes a settlement with you, no authority is given to demand the deed of release herein mentioned. This may be true—nevertheless, such

course is authorized and justified by the whole spirit, intention, object, and purpose, of the act, and the Board would be derelict in duty should it fail to execute its mission according to such purpose and intention.

You also remind me of the views maintained by me in the controversy between yourself and the State upon this subject, at the same time suggesting that I was in error.

It is true that I carnestly contended for the doctrine which you assailed, and that the Supreme Court finally decided with you.

Although my opinions are still the same upon that subject, yet in acting upon this commission I have taken as the basis of your rights the Estill contract, as interpreted by the said court, so far as it has declared its views in the premises. The other members of the Board have done likewise.

The proposition made in your communication of the twenty-seventh ult. the Board declines, and, without attempting to enlighten you further upon the subject, respectfully suggest that the act creating it gives full discretionary power as to the amount which it shall order paid to you upon settlement etc. And also that it will exercise such discretion with due regard to the rights and interests of the State which it represents, having, at the same time, a lively appreciation of its duties, and of the resulting responsibility.

In conclusion, allow me to remark that the Board has full confidence in

In conclusion, allow me to remark that the Board has full confidence in being able to report a clear record of their acts and doings to the next Legislature, and also in assigning satisfactory reasons for not accepting your proposition, or any other, save that heretofore made, with the modifications suggested in this communication.

Respectfully, etc.

[Signed]

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General, and Secretary of the Board.

[I]

In pursuance of, and in order to carry out the purposes of, an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled An Act to provide for the settlement of all Claims against the State of California arising out of, or connected with, the Contract made on the twenty-sixth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, between the State and the late James M. Estill, for the lease of the State Prison and convict labor, and to procure the cancellation of said Contract, and the surrender of the State Prison to the State, approved April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty, and of An Act supplemental to, and amendatory thereof, approved April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty, John G. Downey, Governor, Thomas Findley, State Treasurer, Thomas H. Williams, Attorney-General of the State of California, constituting the Board of Commissioners mentioned in said act, and acting on behalf of said State, have this day compromised and settled with John F. McCauley and Lloyd Tevis, assignees of the said James M. Estill, deceased, upon the following terms and conditions:

First—The said John F. McCauley and Lloyd Tevis have released, and do hereby release, the State of California from all claims and demands whatsoever, for any and all sums of money due, or to become due, under

25

aid contract, or for any violation thereof, and the said John F. McCauav and Lloyd Tevis do hereby consent to the rescission and cancellation of said contract, and the same is hereby rescinded and canceled, and they on said Commissioners for the State of California, the State Prison convicts, and all and singular the lands and buildings, and improvements, situated thereon, belonging to the State of California, and known as the State Prison property; and, also, all the of California, and known as the State Prison property; and, also, all the personal property belonging to said State, and known as the State Prison property—a schedule of which, marked Exhibit A, is hereto annexed; and the said John F. McCauley and Lloyd Tevis do hereby relinquish to the said Board of Commissioners for the State all right to the labor and service of said State Prison convicts, from and after the date of these presents, and all control over the said convicts, grounds, and buildings; and the said John F. McCauley and Lloyd Tevis do hereby release, convey, and quitclaim, to the said Board of Commissioners for the State all their right, title, and interest, in and to the buildings erected by the said Ismes M. Estill, deceased, or by the said John F. McCauley and Lloyd Tevis, or either of them, adjoining and outside of the State Prison wall: also, to the building in front of the State Prison, known as the storehouse, and the guard-houses, and all out-houses, used in connection with the State Prison aforesaid, and all right, title, and interest, if any they have, to the land on which said buildings stand.

Secondly—The said John F. McCauley doth hereby release John B.

Secondly—The said John F. McCauley doth hereby release John B. Weller, late Governor of the State of California, and all other persons who acted under his authority and direction, from all claims and demands whatsoever, for the taking and detention by him, or them, at any time heretofore, of any property of the said John F. McCauley and Lloyd Tevis; and the said John F. McCauley and Lloyd Tevis do hereby release the State from all claims and demands for any property of theirs, or either of them, taken, or detained, by the said John B. Weller, or by any person, or persons, acting under his authority, and which has not been heretofore restored to the said John F. McCauley.

In consideration of the premises the said Board of Commissioners have

In consideration of the premises the said Board of Commissioners have paid for, and on behalf of the State of California, to the said John F. McCauley and Lloyd Tevis, the sums of money and warrants hereinafter mentioned, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged by the said John F. McCauley and Lloyd Tevis.

The said Board of Commissioners have paid:

First—To John F McCauley, for the release of John B. Weller and all others who acted under his authority, from all claims and demands whatsever, for the taking and detention of the property of the said John F. McCauley, or Lloyd Tevis, and for the release of the said State of California from all claims and demands for any property taken, or detained, by said John B. Weller, or by any person, or persons, acting under his authority, and not restored, the sum of thirty thousand dollars in cash. Second—To said John F. McCauley and Lloyd Tevis, for the keeping of the State Prison, under the contract, to the date of these presents, the sum of one hundred and five thousand dollars in cash, and the sum of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars in Controller's warrants of the State of California, payable six months after date.

Third—To John F. McCauley and Lloyd Tevis, for the release of the

State of California from any and all claims whatever, in law, or equity, for any and all sums of money to become due under said contract, or for any violation thereof, and for the cancellation thereof, and for the surrender of the State Prison convicts, and the delivery and surrender of the

State Prison property, both real and personal, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars in cash, and the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars in Controllers's warrants of the State of California, payable six months after date.

months after date.

And it is understood and agreed that all claims and demands of the State of California, arising out of, or connected with, said contract, or on account of any violation thereof, by the said Estill, or his assigns, are hereby released, and that the bond, given by said Estill for the performance of said contract, is discharged.

In testimony whereof the said John G. Downey, Thomas Findley, and Thomas H. Williams, on behalf of the State of California, and the said John F. McCauley and Lloyd Tevis, sign their names and affix their seals to these presents, in duplicate, this, eleventh day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty.

[L. S.] [L. S.] [L. S.]	JOHN G. DOWNEY, Governor, THOS. FINDLEY, Treasurer of State, THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General. Board of Commissioners.
[L. S.]	JOHN F. McCAULEY.
[L. S.]	LLOYD TEVIS.

EXHIBIT A.

Cells	48	Blankets, pairs	29
Matresses	192	Water cask	ĺ
	192	Night cask	1
Single bunks	192	Spit-box	1
Pillows	192	Bench	1
Water buckets	48	Lantern	1
Night buckets	48		
Spit-boxes	48	Room No. 2.	
Stools	30		
Large lantern on top of main		Toree-story bunks	11
building	1	Matresses	28
<i>24</i>		Blankets	42
Room A.		Pillows	28
200000 120		Spit-boxes	3
Three-story bunks	8	Water cask	l
Matresses	15	Night cask	1
Pillows	15	Small buckets	3
Blankets, pairs	15	Lantern	1
Spittoon's	4	Buckets	Z
Water cask	ī		-
Night cask	ī	Room No. 3.	
Lantern	1		49
Liulitot ii	_	Three-story bunks	ją
Room No. 1.		Matresses	
10000 110. 1.		Blankets	3
Three-story bunks	7	Pillows	1
Matresses		Spit-boxes	7
THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	10	Chre comes	3

Mary and and	Water cask	1	County Jail.	
Carrie	Night cask	1		
1	Stool	ī	1	14
900	Lantern	î	Matresses	42
-	Lanteru	1	Diaglests	
- 3			Blankets	65
	Room No. 4.		Spittoons	5
			Water cask]
- 1	Three-story bunks	13	Night cask	1
- 1	Matresses	37	Lantern	1
-	Blankets	55		-
1	Blankers		Room D.	
.]	Pillows	37	noom D.	
1	Water cask	1	Mh	
	Night cask	1	Three story bunks	6
. [Spit-boxes	3	Two-story bunks	9
1	Stool	1	Matresses	36
	Lantern	1	Blankets	54
1	Turis .		Water cask	1
1	D 77. E		Night cask	1
	Room No. 5.		Lantern	ī
1			Spit-boxes	4
1	Three-story bunks	13	Small buckets	2
-	Matresses	34	Stools	2
1	Blankets	51	5.0018	Z
1	Pillows	34	G 77.72 G	
1	Water cask	1	Small Room Connecting.	
1	Night cask	ī		
1	Lantern	î	Bunks'	2
1	Spit-boxes	3	Pillows	2
1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9	Blankets, pairs	3
			Spit-box	1
1	$Room\ No.\ 6.$		Bench	1
1				_
1	Three-story bunks	13	Room E.	
1	Matresses	38	1600116 12.	
1	Blankets	57	Three store bunks	12
1	Pillows	38	Three-story bunks	
1	Lantern	1	Two-story bunk	1
1	Water cask	1	Matresses	20
	Night cools	1	Blankets, pairs	30
1	Night cask	1	Spit-boxes	7
	Spit-boxes	4	Water cask	1
ı	Buckets	3	Night cask	1
1	lavern bell on top of Prison	1	Stool	1
1	Hand bell	1	Lantern	ī
1			Lantern, front of building	ĩ
	Brick Burners' Department.		Lantern, back of building	ī
1			The state of the s	-
1	Single bunks	3	Homital	
1	- wurengoo		Hospital.	
1	Blankata	20	Ot- als hambe	10
I	Blankets	40	Single bunks	12
1		20	Matresses	12
1	Table Stonle	1	Blankets, pairs	20
1		3	Stove	1
	Cooking stove	1	Stools	7
1	Wardrobe	1	Chair	1

	1		=
pit-boxes	5	Crowbars	
able	ĭ	Chisels	
uckets	6	Gouges	•
Sath tub	ĭ	Cold chisels	
	1	Braces	
lock			
ot medicines and bottles	1	Set bitts	
T 1 1 T 1 T 1	•	Rasps	
Prisoners' Dining Room.		Turning tools	1
m.,,		Bevel squares	
ong Tables and seats	52	Screw drivers	
in plates, dozen	331	Trying squares	
in cups, dozen	12	Iron squares	
Oozen iron spoons	$33\frac{1}{3}$	Compasses, pairs	
mall tables	2	Gages	
Vater buckets	11	Callipers, pair	
lop tubs	11	Hand axes	
offee mill	1	Rules	
ulpit	ĩ	Hock saw	
adles	4	Screw plates	
	10	Grindstones	
arge water casks in yard	10		
0		Sledges	
Carpenter's Department.			,
		Hand screws	
Vork benches and vices	9	Screw clamps	
nvils	2		
Sellows, (good)	1	Lower Yard.	
rindstone (good)	1		
old iron, tuns	1	Water carts	
•		Dirt carts	
Machine Shop.		Wagon	
		Store trucks	
Engine (25 horse-power)	1	Wheelbarrows	
Frick presses	8		
rilling machine	ĭ	Washing Department.	
urning lathe and fixtures	î	,, asserting at I	
dining tathe and hattites	-	Boilers, tubs, etc	
Sail Loft.		<i>B-711c13</i> , 24 .53, 000000000000000000000000000000000000	
Suu Hoji.		Prison Kitchen.	
hovels	30	2,000, 22,000,000	
	23	Cooking range	
icks		Cooking stove	
ingle shackles	18	Cooking stove	
Oouble shackles	16	Thurs Vital on Donantment	
lacksmith's tongs, pairs	26	House Kitchen Department.	
lanes, assorted	52	2 1	
il stones	3	Cooking stove and fixtures	
law-hammers	2	Clock	
rawing knives	3		
poke-shave	1	Shoe Shop.	
ugers	7	Charmalanda tariba sata	
Iollow augers	3	Shoemaker's tools, sets	
dzes	2	0.471	
leading tools	23	Out Yard.	
wedges		Mud mills	

Guard Room. Blankets, pairs Family Department.	25	Musket (no lock)	11 1(1
Damask, yards	37 3	Marine.	
Loops, pins, and ornaments	•	Schooner ("Marin")	1
Carpeting, yards	60		1
do do	31	Sloop ("John Simms")	1
Damask, yards	24	Seine	1
Mahogany secretary	1		
Marble top center table	1	Lower~Stable.	
Gilt mirrors	2		
Double bedsteads	3	Cart harness, sets	4
Hair mattresses	4	Mill harness, sets	10
Straw mattresses	4	Saddles	4
Blankets, pairs	4	Bridles	4
Feather pillows	3		
Bolsters	4	$oldsymbol{L}$ ive Stock.	
Office chairs	6		
Armory Department.		Horses and mares branded D Colts branded D Mules branded D	25 15 13
Brass cannon	2		2
Iron cannon	1	Work oxen, yokes, etc	29
Brass banded rifles	19	Bull	1
do do (no locks)		Hogs and pigs	$7\overline{2}$
ii (no nocho)	-		. 4

29

JOHN G. DOWNEY, Governor, THOS. FINDLEY, Treasurer of State, THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General. Board of Commissioners.

JOHN F. McCAULEY. LLOYD TEVIS.

Point San Quentin, August 11, 1860.

Received of the Board of Commissioners, named in the foregoing contract, the prisoners and property therein mentioned.

JOHN G. DONNEY, J. A. QUINN. Board of Directors.



REPORT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

REPORT OF STATE PRISON DIRECTORS.

Office Board of State Prison Directors.

Hon. Pablo de la Guerra: President of the Senate:

Sin:—I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the Board of State Prison Directors. As there is but one copy, I respectfully request that the Assembly may be informed of its reception.

JOHN G. DOWNEY, President Board State Prison Directors.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE PRISON DIRECTORS,) December 31st, 1861.

To the Legislature of California:

The undersigned respectfully report to your honorable bodies, in com-pliance with the ninth section of the Act for the Government of the State Prison Convicts, and to provide for the location of a Branch

On the eleventh day of August last, the prison and convicts were delivered to the undersigned, Board of Directors, by the Board of Commissioners appointed by the act approved April twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty, to settle, etc. with John F. McCauley and Lloyd Tevis, assignees of James M. Estill, deceased.

In accordance with the recommendation, and understanding to that effect, between the said Commissioners and the said John F. McCauley and Lloyd Tevis, we allowed the said McCauley the use of the prison and convict labor for the term of two months, paying him ten thousand dollars per month therefor for its maintenance.

lars per month therefor for its maintenance.

On the eleventh day of October the prison and convicts passed absolutely into the exclusive possession and control of the Directors.

We found it necessary, in order to conduct the prison advantageously, to purchase of the said John F. McCauley a quantity of provisions, clothing, bedding, implements, etc. amounting to the sum of fifteen thousand and forty-four dollars and thirty cents, according to the invoice thereof accompanying this, and marked exhibit "A." An examination of the invoice will demonstrate that the articles were necessary, appropriate, and reasonable in price, and a large amount of which is still on hand.

The expense for the maintenance of the prison, from the eleventh day of October to the thirty-first day of December, inclusive, the accompanying report of the Resident Director (and Chief Warden,) Hon. I. N. Quinn, will show, in detail, to be twelve thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and four cents, in cash, and whatever may have been consumed in clothing and provisions previously purchased of John F. McCauley out of the invoice marked "A."

It affords us much gratification to be able to state that but three es-

capes were made, since the prison has been under the exclusive control of the Directors.

Upon taking possession the Directors found it necessary to incur considerable expense in refitting the prison, and adding to the comfort, cleanliness, and convenience, of the officers and guards. Were it not for the necessity incident to putting the institution under way, the aggregate expenses for the time during which the Directors have had charge of the prison, would be considerably less.

We are satisfied that the prison can be conducted successfully for the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars per month, and for half this amount when the prisoners can be employed—even at the manufacture of bricks. If their labor could be employed within the walls of the prison it would be much more desirable, and for this purpose a small appropriation would be necessary for the purchase of material and the erection of workshops.

Additions will have to be made to the present prison accommodations, as the cells are now crowded beyond their capacity. This can be done with but trifling expense to the State, as there is now on hand sufficient brick, of excellent quality, for all necessary buildings that the State may require.

A small appropriation should be made for discharged convicts, to enable them to reach their former homes; it is wrong to discharge a convict without the means to purchase a meal or a night's lodging.

The report of the Resident Director (Chief Warden) being full and complete, showing, in detail, the operations of the prison, we deem it unnecessary to extend these remarks further, than to call attention to the subjects treated of under each proper head.

That the condition of the prisoners has been improved, will be apparent to all who were familiar with the institution under its former management. Of this, your Committee of Investigation will inform you during the session.

For the sanitary condition of the prisoners, we respectfully call attention to the report of the Resident Physician.

The short time that has elapsed since we have had possession, renders it impossible to speak with confidence of being able to reduce the expenditures of the establishment to something approximating self-sustaining; but the few months' experience already had, enables us to say that the State will be vastly benefited in this change from the lessee system to its present management.

The exhibit "B" shows the total amount drawn from the appropriation for the support of the State Prison for the twelfth fiscal year, commencing July first, eighteen hundred and sixty, leaving an unexpended balance January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, of twenty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars and ten cents.

The exhibit "C" shows the amount expended by the State Prison

Directors, and for what purposes.

The vouchers for disbursements on account of the prison, are on file in the office of the Secretary of State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN G. DOWNEY, I. N. QUINN, JOHNSON PRICE, State Prison Directors. Note.—Mr. Quinn was left in charge of the prison on the eleventh day of August last, and has, since that time to the present, acted as Resident Director (Chief Warden) of the institution. As he has only received for the various and onerous duties incumbent upon the Resident Director, the sum of seventy-five dollars per month, we trust that an appropriation will be made to pay him, as heretofore was done for Lieutenant-Governor Walkup for similar services, and for which the tenth section of the act of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight provides.

JOHN G. DOWNEY. JOHNSON PRICE.



[A]

ABSTRACT

Of Sundry Articles, per Inventory, purchased from John F. McCauley on the 11th day of October, 1860.

Description.	Number.
PROVISIONS.	
Beef, lbs	36,808
Bacon, lbs	4,489
Codfish, lbs	735
Flour, lbs	7,600
Potatoes, sacks	77
Beans, lbs	
Rice, 1bs	600
Coffee, lbs	
Tea, lbs	17
Sugar, lbs	200
Salt, lbs	700
Pepper. lbs	100
Pepper, lbsSaltpeter, lbs	90
Barley, lbs	1,020
Pearl Barley, lbs	200
Candles, lbs	150
Soap, lbs	290
Mustard, lbs	250
Hops, lbs	200
Tallow, lbs	390
Indigo, lbs	9
Peaches, lbs	900
Vinegar, gals	1 00
Oil, gals	19
Nails, lbs. (assorted)	1 500
Wood, cords	

Value, \$6,709 12.

1	
	_
	1
	1
,	

Description.	Number.
Wiss. Drilling, yds	32
Count. Check, yds	15
Socks, doz.	5
Calf Skins, doz.	8
Sole Leather, lbs	7.
Shoes, prs	5
Woolen Shirts, doz	1
Hickory Shirts, doz	6
Pants, doz	27
Mits, prs	1
Value, \$2,603 43.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.	
Large Boilers	:
Cleavers	
Windlass	
Beef Truss	1
Value, \$50 00.	
1	
BUTCHER SHOP.	
BUTCHER SHOP.	
BUTCHER SHOP. Cleavers Saws	
BUTCHER SHOP. Cleavers Saws Knives	2
BUTCHER SHOP. Cleavers Saws Knives Stools.	2
BUTCHER SHOP. Cleavers Saws Knives Stools. Skewers	6 4 6 6 6
BUTCHER SHOP. Cleavers Saws Knives Stools. Skewers. Balances	2
BUTCHER SHOP. Cleavers Saws Knives Stools. Skewers. Balances Meat Benches.	2 2 2 2 2
BUTCHER SHOP. Cleavers Saws Knives Stools Skewers Balances Meat Benches Tables	6 4 6 6 6
BUTCHER SHOP. Cleavers Saws Knives Stools Skewers Balances Meat Benches Tables	
BUTCHER SHOP. Cleavers Saws Knives Stools. Skewers. Balances Meat Benches.	
BUTCHER SHOP. Cleavers Saws Knives Stools Skewers Balances Meat Benches Tables	2 2 2 2 2
BUTCHER SHOP. Cleavers Saws Knives Stools. Skewers. Balances Meat Benches. Tables Large Blocks	2 2 2 2
BUTCHER SHOP. Cleavers Saws Knives Stools. Skewers. Balances Meat Benches. Tables Large Blocks Value, \$50 00.	\$ 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
BUTCHER SHOP. Cleavers Saws Knives Stools Skewers Balances Meat Benches Tables Large Blocks Value, \$50 00. CARPENTER SHOP.	3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
BUTCHER SHOP. Cleavers Saws Knives Stools. Skewers. Balances Meat Benches. Tables Large Blocks Value, \$50 00. CARPENTER SHOP. Work-benches Planes. Plow Bits	3 23 23
BUTCHER SHOP. Cleavers Saws Knives Stools. Skewers. Balances Meat Benches. Tables Large Blocks Value, \$50 00. CARPENTER SHOP. Work-benches Planes. Plow Bits. Hand Saw	3 23 1
BUTCHER SHOP. Cleavers Saws Knives Stools Skewers Balances Meat Benches Tables Large Blocks Value, \$50 00. CARPENTER SHOP.	3 23 23

on, Number,
(

MACHINE SHOP.	
Work-benches	
Iron Vices	
Tinning Tools, set	
Monkey Wrenches, sets	
Files	
Cold Chisels	
Hammers	
Tongs, prs	
Oakum Press	
Hack Saw	
Hand Saw	
Tenon Saw	
Turning Tools	
Screw-Drivers	

Value, \$100 00.

Description.	•	Numbe
COOPER SHO	Р.	
mods, sets	••• •••••	
Tools, sets		
Whip-saws	••••••	
Shovels		
Mallets	••• •••••	
Hods Dirt-scrapers	***************************************	
Yard-scrapers		
Axes	•	
Trowels		

Value, \$60 00.

BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT SHOP.	
Bellows	
Anvils	1
Shackles	
Stone Hammers	54
Round Iron, pes	
Band Iron, lbs	
Heading Tools	25
Swedges	
Punches	46
Cold Chisels	14
Hand Hammers	
Riveting Hammers	2
Sledges Tongs	2
Tongs.	8
Monkey Wrenches	• 2 1
Shoeing Tools, sets	
Files	$\frac{25}{20}$
Horse-Shoe Nails, lbs	156
Timber, feet	100 1/2
Ash Wood, cord	128
Wagon Spokes	16
Auger Bits.	24
Augers	11
Braces	2
Planes	6
Saw Frames	i
nand Sawa	1 3
4010h Sowe	2
Drawing Knives.	$\overline{2}$
IN. C	

Description.	Number
Rasps	
Claw-hammers	
Wheel Horse	
Clamp Screws	
Hollow Augers	
Gages	
Patterns for Wheelbarrows, set	
Unfinished Wheelbarrows, sets	
Value, \$260 00.	
1	
PAINT SHOP AND SAIL-LOFT.	
Chisels	
Planes	
Gages	
Drawing Knife	
Hand Saw	
Bit Stock	
Mallet	
Files	
Paint Stone, etc	
Paint Knife	
Paint Cans	1
Paint Brushes	
Work-benches	
Benches and Tools	
Truck	
Lot of old Blocks	
Volum \$20.00	
Value, \$20 00.	
LOWER YARD.	
Wheelbarrows	2
Dollows (amith)	-
Bellows, (smith's)	
Plows	
Stone Trucks	
Boat Truck	
Carts	

A	9	

43	
Description.	Number.
LIEUTGUARD'S ROOM.	
Tables	3
Chairs	2
Washstand and Bowl	ī
Wardrobe	1
Looking-glass	1
Backet	1
Value, \$10 00.	
	•
Bed and Bedding	1
Washstand	1
Table	$\begin{array}{c c} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{array}$
Stools	2
Writing Desks	2
Wash-bowl	ī
Dipper	1
Clock	1

Value, \$50 00.

·	
ROOMS OVER POLICE OFFICE AND OVERSEER'S ROOM.	
Bunks and Bedding	5 3
mall Tables	3 1
wois	4 1
Sedstead Chairs Nashstand	$\frac{1}{2}$
tehan	1 1
lable.	ī

Value, \$20 00.

1	1	
7	*	

Description.	Number.
CLERK'S OFFICE.	
	ı
Desks	1
Table	2
Washstand	ī
Bucket and Bowl	ì
Spittoon	1
Stool	1
Chair	1
Guard Roll	1
Guard Roll	
Value, \$15 00.	
CAPTAIN'S ROOM.	
Chairs	2
Tables	2
Bedstead and Bedding	ī
Washbowl, Stand, and Pitcher	ī
Desk.	1
Double Control of the	-
Value, \$20 00.	
CLERK'S LODGING ROOM.	
Table	1
Bureau	1
Bedstead and Bedding	2
Washstand	1
Bowl and Pitcher	1
Carpet and Rug	1
Value, \$50 00.	
SITTING ROOM.	
Secretary	1
Chairs	₽.
Table	1
Copying Press	1
— · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 }
Value, \$20 00.	4

45

Value, \$117 00.

Value, \$64 00.

NIGHT GUARDS' LODGING ROOM.

 Beadsteads and Bedding.
 6

 Tables
 2

 Buckets
 4

 Dippers.
 2

 Washbowls.
 2

Value, \$50 00.

	Description.
	GATE KEEPER'S ROOM.
Bedster Wardro	ad and Beddingbbe
Valu	e, \$10 00.
	BARBER SHOP.
Lookin	g Glass
Washst	and
Valu	e, \$5 00.
	MEDICINES.
Dhuhan	b, lbs
Jalan l	bs.
Spices.	lbs
	te of Iron, lbs
Sulphat	te of Zinc, lbs
Sulphat	te of Copper, lbs
Tartar	Emetic, lbs
Tartari	e_Acid, lbs
Dover's	Powders, lbs
Pulveri	zed Antimoniaes, lbs
Opium,	OZS
Alcohol	Potassum ,ozs, pts
Oil Gan	etheric, ozs
Fowler'	s Solution, ozs
Chlorof	orm, ozs
	Acid, ozs
Sulph. 1	Ether, ozs
Vinum	Aromatic, ozs
Vinum	Antimonia, ozs
Liq. Ph	umb Subant, ozs
Ull Lav Palass	vandula, ozs
Daisam	Copaiva, pts
Frances	0Z8
Ergota,	Indide of Iron oze
Ergota, Synot.	Iodide of Iron, ozs

Description.	Number.
Hydrocyanic Acid, ozs	1 2
Hypo-phosphate of Lime, ozs.	2^{2}
Junar Caustic, ozs	1
Ferri Iodidum	4
Red Recipito, ozs	3
Carb. Ammonia, ozs	4
Muriatic Ammonia, ozs	3
Br. Carb. Soda, lbs	1
gal Nitro, lbs.	1
Sal. Nitro, lbs	1
Cubebs, 1bs	1
Cayenne Pepper, lbs	1 1
Pulverized Cantharides, lbs	3
Pulverized Onis, lbs	$\frac{3}{2}$
Carb. of Potassa, lbs	∠ 1 2
Salph. Acid, ozs	$2^{^{\overline{2}}}$
Nitro Mur. Acid, ozs	6
Oil Senaca, ozs.	4
Rose Leaves, lbs	1
Althea, lbs	_
Animal Charcoal, lbs	$2^{\frac{1}{4}}$
Sulphur, lbs	1
Columbo, lbs	1
Chamomile Flowers, lbs	
Arrowroot, lbs	3
Gum Arabic, lbs.	2
Peruvian Bark, lbs	1
Small Springes doz	1
Small Syringes, doz	
Flax Seed, lbs	$10^{\frac{1}{2}}$
Cord, Ibs.	10
Lime, 1bs.	10
Rpsom Salts, lbs.	$\frac{10}{2}$
Gum Kino, lbs.	1
Lint, lbs.	1
Wrapping Paper, qrs	1
Glass Jars, doz.	$\overset{1}{2}$
Mur. Ointment, lbs.	$\overset{2}{2}$
Blue Mass, lbs.	
Ex. Hyoseyamus, lbs.	1 1
Land The	$2^{\overline{4}}$
Lard, Ibs Castile Soap, Ibs	3
Laudanum, ozs.	2
Alum, lbs	∠i 1/2
Instruments, box	1
Scales, prs.	1
Valetes Mass, ozs.	. 1
Mass, UZS	T

Value, \$50 00.

	0			
÷	С	•		

Description.	Number.	Description.	N
STORE ROOM.		. GUARDS' DINING ROOM.	
Table		at and Ranchag	
Grocery Box	1	Tables and Benches	
Chair	1	Knives and Forks.	\cdot
Tubs and Buckets	1 18	Caps	-
		Sancers	
Scales	1	Dishes	
Closet	1	Sigar Bowl	
Writing Desk	1	Plates	
Gunny Bags	200	Bread Closet	
Large lot of Wine	1	Spoons	1
	•	Towels	
T 1		Tollow	
Value, \$85 00.		Value, \$30 00.	
LODGING ROOMS, ADJOINING KITCHEN			
		KITCHEN.	1
Bedsteads and Bedding	2		
Bunk and Bedding	1	Stove and Fixtures	
Tables	2	Dippers	
Chairs	2	Tables	1 .
Charle	-	Coffee Pots	
	L	Cimb	
Value, \$30 00.	a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a	Sink	ĺ
value, \$50 00.		Buckets	
FAMILY DINING BOOM.		Value, \$25 00.	
Table	1		
Chairs	1	SHED, ADJOINING KITCHEN.	
Castor	1		
Tumblers	1	Table	
Plates	18	Coffee Mill.	
Cups and Saucers	6	Offee Burner	
Knives and Forks	8	Iron Pots	
Carver and Fork	1		
Pitcher	1		
Butter Plate	1	Tal. or on	
	1	Value, \$5 00.	
Closet	_		
77 1 010 00		LIVE STOCK.	
Value, \$10 00.	:	1	
		Mogs and Pigs.	
	1	Mich Cows.	
		Holses	
		Value, \$680 00.	
•		~~v, 900U UU.	
	. 4	4	

'n	

	1	
Description.	Number,	Description.
DAIRY.		ARMORY.
ooden Buckets	2 00 tons	Kegs of Powder
ools	1 2	Value, \$526 00.
	, and the state of	. TAILOR SHOP.
Value, \$20 00.		Tables
BRICK YARD.	And the control of th	Tailoring Irons
rub Irons	. 4	Box and Lock
nall Hooksovelsarge Hook	. 1	Value, \$25 00.
irt Barrowsrick Barrows	. 24	SHOEMAKER SHOP.
ud Millsasts	94	Shoe-benches
ot of Hayast-Iron Doors	14	Rasps Peg Cutters Pincers, prs
Value, \$600 00.		\$100-knives iws Pegawls Leng Cat 1
SHIP YARD.		boulder Sticks Sable and Desk
Vays, sets Vork Bench	. 9	out Trees
apstansarge Blocks		Comping-boards, prs
loop " Nip Cat "		Ma Diasos, pro-
ishing Net		Cobbling Lasts, prs. hon Lasts, prs. Stove Buckets
cows	.]	Buckets
Value, \$750 00.		Value, \$40 00.

Description.

Value, \$1,414 75.

RECAPITULATION.

Article.	Value.	.]	Article,	Value.
Provisions	\$6,709 2,603 50 100 100 60 260 20 390 10 50 20 15 20 20	12 43 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Night Guards' Lodging Room	\$30 00 10 00 50 00 50 00 85 00 30 00 25 00 680 00 20 00 750 00 750 00

[B]

STATEMENT

of the Appropriation for the Support of the State Prison for the Twelfth Fiscal Year, commencing July 1, 1860.

	Appropriation for Support of State Pris Twelfth Fiscal Year	son for	the		
	I worth Piscar I car	••••••	• • • • •	\$75,000	טט ל
1860.	DISBURSEMENTS.				
July 30	Salary of State Prison Directors, July	\$225	00		
August 24.	State Telegraph Co. Telegraphing	18	60		
August 31.	Salary of State Prison Directors, Aug	225			
	J. F. McCauley, keeping State Prison,				
-1	Aug. 11th to September 11th	10,000	00		
Sept. 12	G. Wallace, Services with Board to San	_,,			
•	Quentin	40	00		
October 1.	Salary of State Prison Directors, Sept	225	1		
Oct. 18	J. F. McCauley, keeping State Prison,				
	Sept. 11th to October 11th	10,000	00		
0et. 18	G. Wallace, Services with Board to San	,			
	Quentin	40	00		
Oct. 18	Estimated amount for Support of State		١		
	Prison, from Oct. 11th to 31st, 1860	3,000	00		
Oct. 31	Salary of State Prison Directors, Oct	225			
Oct. 31	T. H. Williams, Expenses with Board	220	M		
	to San Quentin	46	00		
Nov. 15	Estimated amount for Support of Prison	10	١		
	for November	5,000	00		
Nov. 30	Salary of State Prison Directors, Nov	225			
Dec. 18	J. F. McCauley, amount of Schedule of		Ĭ		
	Property purchased of said McCau-		- 1		
	ley by State Prison Directors, Oct.		- 1		
:	12th, 1860	15,044	30		
Dec. 31	Estimated amount for Support of Prison	10,011	٦٩		
	for December	4,500	ool		
Dec. 31	Salary of State Prison Directors, Dec	225			
				49,038	90
	Amount of Appropriation unexp	pended		-0,000	
				\$25,961	10
				;	-0



[C]

STATE PRISON DIRECTORS.

Dr.

By amount paid John F. McCauley, for supporting State Prison from August 11th to October 11th, 1860, as per agreement with said McCauley at settlement with Commissioners appointed under Act approved April 21st, 1860, two months, at \$10,000 per month To amount drawn from State Treasury at various times....... \$47,688 90 .. \$20,000 00 By amount paid John F. McCauley for Inventory of Provisions, Clothing, etc. purchased of him, per Exhibit marked 15,044 30 By amount paid for Clerical Services rendered the Board at San Quentin on taking possession of the Prison...... 80 00 By amount paid for Expenses of the Attorney-General to San 46 00 Quentin on taking possession of the Prison ... By amount paid State Telegraph Company, for Telegraphing. 18 60 By amount paid I. N. Quinn, for support of Prison, from Nov. 1st to December 1st, 1860

[C]

IN ACC'T WITH STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

By amount paid I. N. Quinn, for support of Prison, from December 1st, 1860, to January 1st, 1861 4,500 00 The above amount of \$12,500 was disbursed by the Hon. I.N. Quinn, for the support of the State Prison, as per vouchors on file and statement rendered, and herewith transmitted by him as Chief Warden.

\$47,688

\$47,688 90

12,500 00

REPORT

RESIDENT DIRECTOR.

REPORT.

Office of the Resident Director, San Quentin, December 31, 1860.

To the Hon. the Board of State Prison Directors:

Having been personally in charge of the State Prison from the eleventh of October, eighteen hundred and sixty, it becomes my duty to furnish such information, financial and statistical, as will assist you in your annual report.

nual report.

You will find in the accompanying tables and exhibits full and detailed statements of all the transactions had at the prison, from the eleventh October to thirty-first December, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Exhibit A-Shows the financial affairs of the State Prison, being the disbursements and receipts of the Warden.

Exhibit B-Shows the operations of the prison labor.

Exhibit C-Shows the number of pounds and kinds of provisions issued.

Exhibit D-Shows the number and kinds of shoes, clothing, and bedding, issued.

Table First—Shows the yearly accounts of the receipts and discharges of prisoners.

Table Second—Shows the classification of crimes.

Table Third-Shows the number of prisoners from each county in the State.

Table Fourth-Shows the terms of imprisonment.

Table Fifth-Shows the ages of prisoners.

Table Sixth-Shows the nativity of prisoners.

Table Seventh-Shows the former occupation of prisoners.

Table Eighth—Shows the number of prisoners at various periods.

30

Table Ninth—Shows the number of prisoners to be discharged in eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Table Tenth—Shows the number of prisoners escaped, and those recaptured, from October eleventh to December thirty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Table Eleventh-Shows the educational abilities of the prisoners.

Table Twelfth-Shows the recapitulation for eighteen hundred and sixty.

I also transmit the report of the Resident Physician, A. W. Taliaferro, for information in reference to the sanitary condition of the convicts.

Respectfully submitted,

I. N. QUINN, Chief Warden and Resident Director. The latest of the latest of latest of the latest of the latest of the latest of the latest of latest of the latest of the latest of la

Expended for Franks and Freight 8588 9

Total Expenditures

4,741 85 4,690 81 2,933 65 12,367 04 CT

To John F. McCauley, for 748,251 unburnt Bricks, purchased of him at \$2 per thousand, to be paid for in labor used in shipment of Bricks from San Quentin to San Francisco, at \$2 per thousand.

To balance due from McCauley, for labor performed in shipment of Bricks.

Bricks on hand at Prison, ready for market, 748,251, at \$8 5,986 00 Cash received from State Prison Labor, in hands of Chief Warden. 454 26 \$12,516 25 Norm.—The State Prison Directors have purchased of John F. McCaulcy, the schooner "William Hicks," for the sum of \$5,000, and have sold him in part payment thereof, the schooner "Marin," for \$500, and the balance \$4,500, is to be paid in Bricks, at the highest market value, and in labor used in shipment of Bricks from San Quentin to San Francisco, at \$2 per thousand, of which the sum of \$1,871 50 above mentioned as due from said McCauley, is in part payment. \$2,568 98 5,257 88 4,285 68 By Amount paid to discharged Prisoners. \$84 00 By Balance on hand. Total. \$84 50 [B] Oct. 31 ... By Amount Cash disbursed per Warden, as Treasurer. Nov. 30... By Amount Cash disbursed per Warden, as Treasurer. Dec. 31... By Amount Cash disbursed per Warden, as Treasurer. STATEMENT
Fund, from October 11 to December 31, 1860. EXHIBIT.

LABOR FROM OCTOBER 11 TO DECEMBER 31, 1860 *84 50 \$3,000 00 2,500 00 2,500 00 2,500 00 4,500 00 \$12,516 25 Oct. 26 ... To Amount Cash received from State Prison Fund.
Oct. 31 ... To Expense Account for Charges.
Nov. 26 ... To Amount Cash received from State Prison Fund.
Nov. 28 ... To Expense Account for Charges.
Nov. 29 ... To Expense Account for Charges.
Nov. 36 ... To Expense Account for Charges.
Dec. 31 ... To Expense Account for Charges.
To Amount Cash received from State Prison Fund.
To Amount Cash received from State Prison Fund. Of Prison Contribution To Amount received from Visitors.... 25 75 65 16 109 42 \$9,554 38 \$9,557 88 \$8,057 88 \$8,057 88 \$2,210 26 \$3,368 00 5,986 00

California, from October 11 to December 31, 1860.

TREASURER



[C]

EXHIBIT

Showing the number of Pounds of Provisions issued from October 11, to December 31, 1860; also, the Daily Issues to each Person, the number of Pounds to each, and the Daily Cost of Rations.

	Description.	Lbs.	Oz.	Total Lbs.	Cost.
Daily Issue of	Meat, (salt)	450	00	35,260	\$2,210 80
""	Meat, (fresh)	156	15	12,871	482 65
"	Bacon, (inferior)	43	15		
"	Bacon, (superior)		12		
"	Flour	609	12	50,000	
"	Beans	126	04) · · · · · · · · · · ·
46	Potatoes	1,081	15	/ 1	
"	Coffee	9	04		
46	Sugar	15	12		116 10
"	Rice	1	1	/ 1	4 50
"	Tea	Ō	11	57	12 54
"	Pepper	1		107	16 05
"	Candles	ī	1	100	22 00
"	Pearl Barley	ī			2 50
£6 .	Tallow	1	02	89	5 34
•"	Salt	15	07	1,267	15 83
"	Soap		09	126	10 08
	-		i	1	

Total number of Pounds of Provisions, 205,154; cost, \$5,236 93.

Note.—Average number of pounds to each man, per day, four and one-fourth. Cost of daily rations, including Officers, Employés, and Prisoners, ten and five-eighth cents.

[D] EXHIBIT

Showing the number and kinds of Shoes, Clothing, and Bedding, issued, from October 11 to December 31, 1860.

Description.	Number
Thole number of Shoes issued	74 ± 98 341 113 ± 132 44 451 150 ± 281

Total cost of the above articles, after allowing a fair valuation for prison bor on shoes and pants, \$1,244 25.

5



YEARS.	Received new Prisoners	Escaped Prisoners Recaptured	Discharged by Expiration of Sentence	Pardoned	Restored to Citizenship	Escaped	Died or Killed	Sent to Insane Asylum	Delivered to Sheriff, or taken out by Writs.	Total Receipts	Total Discharges
1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1858 1859	35 105 163 211 266 258 245 226 220 295	3 2 16 25 29 32 33 50 20	12 38 102 94 103 114 94 119 145	2 9 14 29 18 28 27 38 22	 1 4 32 16 4	1 6 8 87 28 65 72 23 95 127	 3 6 1 5 14 5 17 7	2 3 1 2	4 1 4 7 13 7	35 108 165 227 291 287 277 259 270 315	1 21 58 209 157 196 234 199 314

Note.—Of the twenty-two pardons for eighteen hundred and sixty, Governor Downg granted fourteen, and Governor Weller, the balance.

TABLE SECOND.

Classification of Crime.

Character.	Number.	Character.	Number,
Murder Murder, Second Degree. Manslaughter Asssult with intent to Murder. Assault with Deadly Weapon Mayhem Rape. Assault to commit Rape Crime against Nature. Robbery Assault to Rob Burglary Attempt at Burglary Attempt at Arson Grand Larceny	42 26 36 9 3 11 14 4 46 9 37 4 3	Attempt at Grand Larceny Forgery Perjury Embezzlement False Personation Counterfeiting Barratry Receiving Stolen Goods Attempt to release Prisoner Breaking Jail Felony No charge specified Kidnapping Total	1 1

Of the above, seventy-eight are now serving their second term, and fourteen their third term

t

TABLE THIRD.

Number of Prisoners from each County.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number
alameda Amador Buena Vista Butte Dalayeras Colusa Contra Costa Del Norte El Dorado Prezno Immboldt Clamath Os Angeles Iarin Iariposa Lendocino Lerced Lonterey Apa Berdena Lacer Lumas Lecer Lumas Lum	26 82 3 11 3 14 2 3 3 24 5	San Bernardino. Santa Clara. Santa Clara. Santa Cruz. San Diego San Francisco San Luis Obispo San Mateo. San Joaquin. Shasta. Sierra Siskiyou Solano. Sonoma Stanislaus Sutter. Tehama Trinity Tulare Trolumne. Yolo Yuba.	7 2 103 1

TABLE FOURTH.

Terms of Imprisonment.

For	Number.	For	Number
enty years and upwards een to twenty years to fifteen years en to ten years eto seven years e years	5 28 113	Four years and upwards Three years and upwards Two years and upwards One year and upwards Under one year	65



TABLE FIFTH.

Ages of Prisoners.

Age.	Number.	Age.	Numl
Under twenty years	215 176	From thirty-five to forty years. From forty to fifty years Fifty years and upwards Total.	

TABLE SIXTH.—Nativity of Prisoners.

UNITED STATES.

Alabama. Arkansas Connecticut. District Columbia. Delaware Georgia Illinois Indiana. Lowa Kentucky Louisiana.	2 8 2 1 1 3 12	Mississippi. New Hampshire. New Jersey New York North Carolina. Ohio Pennsylvania.	1 6 44 3 12
Louisiana. Maine Maryland Massachusetts Michigan	5 18 4 6 7	Rhode Island. South Carolina. Tennessee Texas. Vermont. Virginia. Wisconsin	26 3 4 7 3 13 2

FOREIGN.

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
ingland cotland Vales reland ritish America ritish Indies rance forway weden	7 5 41 9 2 11 1 5	Portugal California Mexico Central America Peru Chile Brazil West Indies Sandwich Islands Manilla	87 2 16 1 4
elgium witzerland Jungary Poland Prece taly pain	2 1 3 , 7	China Total United States Grand Total	330 224

Former Occupation of Prisoners.

TABLE SEVENTH.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Bakers Barbers Barkespers Barkespers Barkespers Batchers Brewer Chairmaker Chairmaker Chairmaker Characters Cooks Druggist Dargaer Samers Samers Samers Samers Samers Samers Samers Samers Samers Samers Samers Samers	8 5 13 2 3 6 1 24 1	Plasterers Printers Painters Painters Rope Makers Saddler Seamen Shoemakers Silversmith Slater Stonecutters Stonecutters Tanners Tanners Tunners Turners Upholsterer Vaquéros Washmen Weaver Walters	27 11 21 43 16 1 1 5 31 11 2 11 31 2 11 31 2 11 21
folders fachinists finers ferchants fusicians	2 3 16 7 3	Wheelwrights Laborers Veterinary Surgeons. Total.	155 2 2 554

TABLE EIGHTH.

Showing the Number of Prisoners at Various Periods.

Time.	Number.	* Time.	Number.
January 1, 1855 April 1, 1855 April 1, 1855 Luly 1, 1855 Luly 1, 1855 January 1, 1856 April 1, 1856 July 1, 1856 July 1, 1856 July 1, 1856 January 1, 1857 July 1, 1857 Luly 1, 1857 Luly 1, 1857 Luly 1, 1857 Luly 1, 1857 July 1, 1858	356 375 396 421 458 476 483 483 481	July 1, 1859 October 1, 1859 January 1, 1860 April I, 1860	53: 54: 57: 59: 56: 55: 55: 55: 55:



TABLE NINTH.

Of the Number of Prisoners to be Discharged in 1861.

Month.	Number.	Month.	Number
January. February March April May June. July	18 7 7	August September October November December Total	8 18 6 12

TABLE TENTH.

Number of Prisoners Escaped and those Recaptured from October 11, 1860, to December 31, 1860.

Escaped.	Number.	Recaptured.	Number.
October November December	1	October November December	2

TABLE ELEVENTH.

Educational Abilities.

WHERE FROM.	Read and Write	Read	Neither Read or Write
United States England Scotland Wales Ireland British America British Indies France Norway Sweden Germany Belgium Hungary Poland Greece Isaly Portugal Central America Chile Brazil West Indies Brazil West Indies Sandwich Islands Manilla China Mexico California	173 188 4 4 30 5 266 3 4 1 24 24 24 22	26 51 13 2 10 00 10 00 00 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	25 7 2 0 8 8 2 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 3 0 0 0 3 1 2 2 8 79 27
Totals	324	43	187



72

ARTE TWELETH.

Recapitulation for 1860.

MONTHS.	Received new Prisoners	Escaped Prisoners Recaptured	Escaped Prisoners back on new Charges	Discharged by Expiration of Sentence	Pardoned	Restored to Citizenship	Escaped	Died or Killed	Delivered to Sheriffs or taken out on Writs.	Taken to Insane Asy- lum	Returned from Insane Asylum	Total Receipts
January February March April May June July August September October November December	19 33 17 29 23 15 30 25 35 24 17 23	3 1 1 1 3 4 3	2	9 25 9 14 14 16 10 13 5 13 9 8	8 2 2 2 2 2 6	1	4 3 12 11 20 23 28 20 2 1 1 2	1 1 3 1 1	1 3 1 1	1	1	19 28 30 20 23 30 29 26 38 10 29 35 38 10 19 17 25 14 315 314

 Number on hand December 31st, 1859.
 55

 Discharged during 1860.
 31

 Release on hand December 21st, 1960.
 55

REPORT

OF THE

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

REPORT OF RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

Hon. I. N. Quinn, Warden of State Prison:

Sm:—I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the medical department of the prison for the year eighteen hundred and sixty. You will find in the accompanying tables, a full statement of the disease treated, the deaths, insanity, etc.

The general health of the prisoners has been excellent, far better than that of any preceding year. The diseases we have most to contend with are either hereditary, or brought on by the bad habits of the men's past lives. The crowded state of the prison is the cause of considerable suffering, but as this is a thing I am sure will be remedied by you in time, I do not deem it necessary to dwell on this subject.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED W. TALIAFERRO,
Physician to State Prison.

77

TABLE FIRST.

Number of Prisoners that have received Medical treatment in Hospital, and daily Prescriptions, during the year.

MONTH.	Number of daily Prescriptions	Number received in Hospital	Number discharged	Number deceased	Number in Hospital end of each month
January	800	4	3	1	12
Pahrnary	760	6	7	1	10
Karch	750	5	3	0	10
April	700	3	2	2	10
May	720	1	0	2	10
June	760	1	2	0	9
July	710	3	3	0	9
August		7	3	0	13
September	630	2	4	0	11
October	600	4	2	0	13
November	550	2	5	0	11
December	560	1	2	1	9
	}			. 1	l

TABLE SECOND.

Number of Deaths in Hospital during the year 1860.

Names.	When Received.	When Deceased.	Nature of Disease.
James A. Delahanty	Dec. 9, 1859 March 12, 1860 April 20, 1860 Jan. 12, 1860 April 4, 1860	Feb. 4, 1860 April 2, 1860 April 26, 1860 May 1, 1860 May 14, 1860	Const. Syphilis. Pneumonia Consumption Pneumonia

TABLE THIRD.

Number of Prisoners sent to Insane Asylum in the year 1860.

Names.	When Received,	Crime.	Sentence.	When sent to Asy'n
Aviel Fuentes	Dec. 15, 1858	Murder	Life	Sep. 21, 1860.
José Apaulacie	Oct. 4, 1860	As. to com. mur.	4 years.	Dec. 26, 1860

TABLE FOURTH.

Character of Diseases treated during the year 1860.

Character of Disease.	Number.
Intermittent Fever	30
Remittent Fever	20
Dysentery	50
Chronic Dysentery	4
Diarrhea	100
Rheumatism—Chronic	35
Rheumatism—Acute	50
Pleurisy	
Pneumonia	
Inflammation of Liver	3
Influenza	
Catarrh	
Hypertrophy of Heart	5
Phthisis Pulmonales	6
Constitutional Syphilis	40
Syphilis—Recent	19
Gonorrhea	39
Stricture of Uretha	18
Opthalmia	
Hermorrhoid	
Cystitis	
Fistula in Ano.	2
Epilepsy	4
Fractures	3
Gun-shot Wounds	
Wounds from Knife and other causes	
Hernia	10

R E P O R T

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE,

SENATE BILL, NO. 90.

CHARLES T. BOTTS......STATE PRINTEB.

REPORT.

Mr. President:—The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the following bill, have had the same under consideration, and report the same back, with the following amendments:

Senate Bill, No. 90, entitled An Act to amend an Act to regulate the Settlement of the Estates of Deceased Persons, passed May first, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and other acts amendatory thereto.

Section 1. Line six, strike out the words "the time of," and insert in lieu thereof the words "or immediately previous to."

Sec. 3. Line fifteen, after the word "known," insert the words "to

the petitioner." Line sixteen, after the word "heirs," insert "and devi-

Sec. 7. Line ten, strike out the words "to prove," and insert the words in "proof of."

Strike out "Sec. 10."

Strike out "Sec. 11."

There a commence of the same o

Strike out "Sec. 12," and insert "Sec. 10." Strike out "Sec. 13," and insert "Sec. 11." Strike out "Sec. 14," and insert "Sec. 12."

Strike out "Sec. 15," and insert "Sec. 13."

Strike out "Sec. 16," and insert "Sec. 14." Strike out "Sec. 17," and insert "Sec. 15." Strike out "Sec. 18," and insert "Sec. 15."

SEC. 18. Line eleven, after the word "executors," insert "or administrators." Line sixteen, after the words "co-executor," insert or "coadministrator." Line eighteen, after the word "executors," insert "or administrator."

Strike out "Sec. 19," and insert "Sec. 17."

SEC. 19. Line eight, after the word "wife," add "or such person as he, or she, may request to have appointed." Line thirteen, strike out the words "in the order in which they would be." Line fifteen, strike out "Public Administrator," and insert "creditors;" also, same line, strike out "creditors," and insert "Public Administrator."

Strike out "Sec. 20," and insert "Sec. 18."
Strike out "Sec. 21," and insert "Sec. 19."
Strike out "Sec. 22," and insert "Sec. 20."

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Strike out "Sec. 23," and insert "Sec. 21."
Strike out "Sec. 24," and insert "Sec. 22."
Strike out "Sec. 25," and insert "Sec. 23."
Strike out "Sec. 26," and insert "Sec. 24."
     Strike out "Sec. 27," and insert "Sec. 25."
    Sec. 27. Line five, strike out the words "or Clerk." Lines six and
 seven, strike out the words "or a Notary Public." Line fourteen, strike out the word "officer," and insert the word "Judge."
     Strike out "Sec. 28," and insert "Sec. 26."
 SEC. 28. Line seven, after the word "probate" insert the words "court or" Line eight, after the word "the" insert "court or." Line
 twelve, after the word "security" Insert "which citation shall be served
 personally.'
     Strike out "Sec. 29," and insert "Sec. 27."
    SEC. 29. Line ten, strike out the word "he," and insert the words the
 "court or Judge."
Strike out "Sec. 30," and insert "Sec. 28."
    Strike out "Sec. 31."
   Strike out "Sec. 32," and insert "Sec. 29."
Sec. 32. Line fifteen, strike out the words "The court or Judge may,
 however, on good cause shown, allow extra compensation, not to exceed
 the amount of the regular compensation."
   Strike out "Sec. 33," and insert "Sec. 30."
Strike out "Sec. 34," and insert "Sec. 31."
Strike out "Sec. 35," and insert "Sec. 32."
    Strike out "Sec. 36," and insert "Sec. 33."
   SEC. 36. Line twenty-one, strike out the word "will," and insert the
 word "may." Line twenty-two, strike out the words "deliver the same
 or." Line thirty, strike out the word "delivery," and insert the words "such disclosure." Line thirty-two, after the word "evidence" insert
 the words "of the right of such Administrator to such property." Line
 thirty-three strike out the words "of such property," and insert the word
   Strike out "Sec. 37," and insert "Sec. 34."
   Strike out "Sec. 38," and insert "Sec. 35."
Strike out "Sec. 39," and insert "Sec. 36."
   Strike out "Sec. 40," and insert "Sec. 37."
   Strike out "Sec. 41," and insert "Sec. 33."
   Strike out "Sec. 42," and insert "Sec. 39."
   Strike out "Sec. 43," and insert "Sec. 40."
   Strike out "Sec. 44," and insert "Sec. 41."
   Strike out "Sec, 45," and insert "Sec. 42."
Add to Sec. 45 the following words: "provided, if such original instrument be lost or destroyed, and then in lieu thereof the claimant shall be
required to file his affidavit, particularly describing such instrument, and
stating the loss or destruction thereof, upon which affidavit the indorse-
ment hereinbefore mentioned shall be made."
   Strike out "Sec. 46," and insert "Sec. 43."
   Strike out "Sec. 47," and insert "Sec. 44."
   Strike out "Sec. 48," and insert "Sec. 45."
  Sec. 48. Line eight, after the word "respects" insert the word
  Strike out "Sec. 49," and insert "Sec. 46."
 Add to Sec. 49 the following words: "or other acts." Strike out "Sec. 50," and insert "Sec. 47."
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Strike out "Sec. 51," and insert "Sec. 48."
Strike out "Sec. 52," and insert "Sec. 49."
Strike out "Sec. 53," and insert "Sec. 50."
Strike out "Sec. 54," and insert "Sec. 51."
  Strike out "Sec. 55," and insert "Sec. 52."
  Sec. 55. Line six, strike out the words "as far as can be ascertained."
 Strike out "Sec. 56," and insert "Sec. 53."
 Strike out "Sec. 57," and insert "Sec. 54."
 Sec. 57. Line two, after the word "amended," insert the words "to
 Strike out "Sec. 58," and insert "Sec. 55."
 Strike out "Sec. 59," and insert "Sec. 56."
 Strike out "Sec. 60," and insert "Sec. 57."
 Sec. 60. Line six, after the word "estate," insert the words "real or
 misonal." Lines seven and eight, strike out the words "or piece of the
 estate."
 Strike out "Sec. 61," and insert "Sec. 58."
 Strike out "Sec. 62," and insert "Sec. 59."
 Strike out "Sec. 63," and insert "Sec. 60."
 Strike out "Sec. 64," and insert "Sec. 61."
  Strike out "Sec. 65," and insert "Sec. 62."
 Strike out "Sec. 66," and insert "Sec. 63."
 Strike out "Sec. 67," and insert "Sec. 64."
 SEC. 67. Line twenty-five, after the word "may," insert the words "on
notion of the Executor, or Administrator, and after notice to the pur-
daser." Line twenty-six, add the following words: "If the amount re-
 wied on such resale do not cover the bid and the expenses of the previ-
ms sale, such purchaser shall be liable for the deficiency."
 Strike out "Sec. 68," and insert "Sec. 65."
SEC. 68. Line thirteen, after the word "page," insert "of such record."
Line twenty-two, strike out the words "or its representatives."
 Strike out "Sec. 69," and insert "Sec. 66."
 SEC. 66. Line nine, after the word "notices," insert "in three or more
polic places in the county where the land is situated."
 Strike out "Sec. 70," and insert "Sec. 67.
 Strike out "Sec. 71." and insert "Sec. 68."
 Sec. 71. Line six, strike out the word "special," and insert the word
 other." Add to Sec. 71, the following words: "Such reservation of a
Motion of the purchase money shall not prevent the discharge of the
lortgage, or lien, and no lien against any estate shall be affected by the latte of limitations pending the proceedings for the settlement of such
 Strike out "Sec. 72," and insert "Sec. 69."
 SEC. 72. Line eight, strike out the words "however, the heirs may be
 usidered to be in possession of so much of the real estate as may be
 bessary," and insert after the word "partition" "of such estate the
Mesession of the Executors, or Administrators, shall be deemed the pos-
desion of the heir or devisee." Line twelve, after the word "heir," insert
 or devisee."
 Strike out "Sec. 73," and insert "Sec. 70."
Strike out "Sec. 74."
 Strike out "Sec. 75," and insert "Sec. 71."
 Strike out "Sec. 76," and insert "Sec. 72."
 SEC. 76. Line nine, strike out the words "or other instrument, or act,
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above provided, he," and insert the words "the court." Line thirteen,



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Strike out "Sec. 78," and insert "Sec. 74."
Strike out "Sec. 79."
Strike out "Sec. 80," and insert "Sec. 75."
       Strike out "Sec. 81," and insert "Sec. 76."
       SEC. 81. Line nine, after the word "the," insert "court, or."
      Strike out "Sec. 82," and insert "Sec. 77."
Strike out "Sec. 83," and insert "Sec. 78,"
Strike out "Sec. 84," and insert "Sec. 79."
      SEC. 84. Line eighteen, strike out the word "of." Strike out "Sec. 85," and insert "Sec. 80."
  SEC. 85. Line eight, strike out the words "Auditors, or." Line twelve strike out the words "Auditors, or."
     Strike out "Sec. 86," and insert "Sec. 81."
Strike out "Sec. 87," and insert "Sec. 82."
       Strike out "Sec. 88," and insert "Sec. 83."
      Strike out "Sec. 89," and insert "Sec. 84."
      SEC. 89. Line three, strike out the words "subsequent to the secon
  term of the Probate Court."
    Strike out "Sec. 90," and insert "Sec. 85."
Strike out "Sec. 91," and insert "Sec. 86."
Strike out "Sec. 92," and insert "Sec. 87."
Strike out "Sec. 93," and insert "Sec. 88."
      Strike out "Sec. 94," and insert "Sec. 89."
     Strike out "Sec. 95," and insert "Sec. 90."
Strike out "Sec. 96," and insert "Sec. 91."
     SEC. 90. Line sixteen, after the word "satisfaction," insert the word
  "or in case of the minority of such party, then to the satisfaction of his
  or her. Guardian."
     Strike out "Sec. 97," and insert "Sec. 92."
Strike out "Sec. 98," and insert "Sec. 93."
     SEC. 98. Line twelve, strike out all after the word "interested," to
sec. 98. Line twelve, strike out all after the word "upon," in line twenty-two.

Strike out "Sec. 99," and insert "Sec. 94."

Strike out "Sec. 100," and insert "Sec. 95."

Strike out "Sec. 101," and insert "Sec. 96."

Strike out "Sec. 102," and insert "Sec. 97."

Strike out "Sec. 103," and insert "Sec. 98."
     Strike out "Sec. 104," and insert "Sec. 98."
Strike out "Sec. 104," and insert "Sec. 99."
Strike out "Sec. 105," and insert "Sec. 100."
Strike out "Sec. 106," and insert "Sec. 101."
Strike out "Sec. 107," and insert "Sec. 102."
Strike out "Sec. 108." and insert "Sec. 102."
     Strike out "Sec. 108," and insert "Sec. 103." Strike out "Sec. 109," and insert "Sec. 104."
      Strike out "Sec. 110," and insert "Sec. 105."
     Strike out "Sec. 111," and insert "Sec. 106."
Strike out "Sec. 112."
    Strike out "Sec. 112."
Strike out "Sec. 113," and insert "Sec. 107."
Strike out "Sec. 114," and insert "Sec. 108."
Strike out "Sec. 115," and insert "Sec. 109."
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7 strike out the words "or to execute such other instrument, or perfect such other act, in relation to such real estate."

Strike out "Sec. 77," and insert "Sec. 73."

SEC. 77. Line five, strike out the words "or other instrument, or perfect such out "Sec. 116," and insert "Sec. 110."

Strike out "Sec. 117," and insert "Sec. 111."

Strike out "Sec. 118," and insert "Sec. 112."

Strike out "Sec. 119," and insert "Sec. 113."

Strike out "Sec. 119," and insert "Sec. 114."

Strike out "Sec. 120," and insert "Sec. 114."

Strike out "Sec. 120." Line two, strike out the word "abolished," and insert the "repealed." Strike out "Sec. 121," and insert "Sec. 115."
SEC. 121. Line two, insert after the word "in," the word "ninety." and recommend its passage as amended. SHARP, Chairman.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

ON

STATE HOSPITALS.

CHAS. T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.



REPORT.

Ma. President:—Your Committee on State Hospitals respectfully submit the following report on the condition of the State Insane Asylum, secrtained by visiting and inspection of the same.

We find the financial affairs of the asylum on a complete economical basis. After inquiry and examination of the books and accounts of the Treasurer, Secretary, and Clerk, we were satisfied with the vouchers produced for the expenditures of the institution.

It is with pleasure that we report that no debts have been contracted by the Trustees, during the last fiscal year, and thus far during the present the expenditures have been kept within the appropriation. The Trustees report that of the appropriation of eighty-four thousand dollars, made by the last Legislature, for the support of the asylum for the fiscal year commencing July first, eighteen hundred and sixty, and ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars had been drawn from the State treasury, leaving undrawn forty-sine thousand dollars, and that there remained on hand of the sum drawn, after paying all the indebtedness of the institution up to the first of Dember, eighteen hundred and sixty, a balance of four thousand nine bandred and fifty-six dollars and eighty cents, which being added to the forty-nine thousand dollars yet undrawn, leaves a sum total of fifty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and eighty cents, for the remainder of the fiscal year, which your committee deem sufficient to pay all the expenses that may accrue for the remainder of the fiscal year.

The special appropriation of one thousand dollars, for the purchase of two sand the establishment of a dairy, has been faithfully applied; and although it has undoubtedly contributed to the well-being and health of the inmates, as well as a saving of expense in living, yet in order to make it complete, we cordially agree with the Resident Physician and Trustees, in recommending an additional appropriation, to be expended in the purchase of an

The result of the treatment, (as shown by the statistics contained in the report of the Resident Physician of the asylum,) will compare favorably with similar institutions in the Atlantic States, or elsewhere. Particularly is this true, when we consider the almost innumerable exciting canses of mental disease existing in California, not observed any where else. But while this is the fact, we must state that the institution is already too much crowded; and in the language of the report of the Resident Physician, which we cordially indorse, "Both the health and comfort of the patients will be prejudiced by any addition to their numbers, without a corresponding addition to the buildings."

The books of the asylum were found correct, concise, and easily understood, reflecting credit to the Secretary and Clerk having them in charge. Finally, your committee are of opinion that the business of the asylum, in all its details, legal requirements, etc. are faithfully carried out.

The Resident Physician has made many improvements on the grounds connected with the institution. This has been accomplished mostly by the labor of such patients as were found in a condition to engage in moderate labor, it being universally acknowledged that exercise in the open air materially improves the condition of the inmates.

We would particularly invite your attention to a comparative statement of the cost of maintaining each person per week in some of the principal insane asylums in the United States, found in the report of the Resident Physician. It speaks volumes in praise of the management of the institution on the score of economy, when we consider the high price of provisions, salaries, etc. in California. We would respectfully refer to said report for much valuable information which cannot be embodied in a report like this.

We would recommend the purchase by the State of block No. —, situated immediately in the rear of the buildings; it would increase the inclosures for out-door exercise, at present very much confined. The square on which the building is situated is surrounded on three of its sides with public streets; the Trustees assured us that the authorities in control would vacate two of the streets if said block is purchased, thereby donating as much additional ground to the State as is contained in the block itself; it would afford space for an inclosure, especially for the females; the narrow plat in immediate proximity to the streets, at present excludes the females from out-door exercise, except in a contracted inclosure in close vicinity to the mad-house.

We cannot conclude this report without referring to the Resident and Visiting Physicians, Trustees, and Treasurer, in terms of commendation, not only on account of their devotion to the very best interest of the asylum, but for their untiring industry in behalf of the institution which is recognized in the admirable system of good order which prevails in every

department, tending to promote the comfort and happiness of the in-

With a view of carrying out the recommendations in this report, we will, at an early day, introduce a bill, or bills, which we will recommend to your favorable consideration.

J. J. FRANKLIN, Chairman,

REPORT.

Mr. President:—The undersigned, a portion of the Committee on State Hospitals, feel themselves called upon to reply to a report made by a portion of the same committee, styling themselves a Special Committee, and to correct some grave errors into which they have fallen, in point of fact, relative to matters concerning the condition of the State Insane Asylum, and to defend, as they conceive, an attack made upon a report presented by them to the Senate, through the Chairman of the committee, on the nineteenth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, on the same subject. In doing this, they are not actuated in the least by personal considerations, further than to vindicate the truth of history and the reputation of the Trustees and the late Resident Physician of the asylum; all of whom we believe to be gentlemen of high character and vigilant, faithful, and efficient, public officers.

The Special Committee set out, in their most extraordinary production, by stating that, "From the short time allotted the committee, it would be almost impossible to give the institution that examination and inspection, in all of its departments, necessary for a full and reliable report; and especially of the professional treatment of its inmates."

The Special Committee set a proper estimate upon the result of their labors, as the sequel will show.

They say: "The mad-house, its construction, the confinement and treatment of its inmates, cannot be too highly deprecated. Such an appendage to an asylum is at least fifteen years behind the age, and should be superseded by well-ventilated rooms, kind care, and humane treatment of its inmates, which means are successful substitutes for controlling, in a majority of cases, even the raying maniac."

We would ask the Special Committee from whom they obtained the information that the inmates of the mad-house did not receive "kind care and humane treatment?" We have never heard such a charge; on the contrary, our information is that the Resident Physician was pre-emiment for his humanity a

highly deprecated. We submit that the above quotations abundantly prove the partisan character of the committee. Indeed, it looks very much as if the character of the report was premeditated.

But we are told that a mad-house is fifteen years behind the age. What is a mad-house? Webster defines it as "A house where insane persons are confined for treatment, or cure." Did the learned Special Committee ever see, or hear of, an Insane Asylum without rooms especially constructed for the confinement of raving maniacs? We confess we never did. We assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that there never was and never will be such a thing. A mad-house is that por-

tion of an Insane Asylum which is set apart for the confinement of the raving maniacs, who are obliged to be separated from the milder and more controllable patients. A mad-house is therefore a necessary ap-

pendage of every Insane Asylum.

The celebrated Dr. Kirkbride, of the Pennsylvania Asylum, a gentleman of more general reputation in this department of the profession than any other, either in Europe, or America, in his nineteenth annual report (in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine,) in giving a description of his new asylum, built in accordance with his own plans, and first occupied in eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, says: "Between the dining-rooms of the two wards, seventh and eighth, and made private by sliding doors, are four rooms intended for excited patients." Again, he says: "There are a few rooms, in each one story building, with small windows, out of the reach of the occupants, and intended for the temporary seclusion of very violent, or mischievous, patients." It is worthy of remark that the above description is almost identical with our absolete mad-house, which is "fifteen years behind the age." But the Special Committee say the mad-houses are not well ventilated. If this was the fact, whose fault is it? Did the Resident Physician, on whom they visit their spleen, have anything to do with the construction of the mad-houses? But it is not true that the mad houses are not well ventilated. There is a transom over each door, opening into a wide passage, say about ten feet wide; and opposite each transom is a window, between one and two feet square, thereby creating a constant current of air through the rooms.

The Special Committee again say, "It is the opinion of your committee that careful, skillful, and well adapted, treatment would materially diminish the number of inmates during the next twelve months, and restore a majority of those unfortunates to their full reason and usefulness."

We would again inquire how, or from what source of information, the Special Committee arrived at the conclusion that "a careful, skillful, and well adapted, treatment" has not been heretofore pursued? They were at the asylum too short a time to enable them to give a reliable report, and especially of the professional treatment of its inmates. Yet, they were there a sufficient length of time to ascertain that the treatment was all wrong—another evidence of the partisan character of the report.

The Special Committee, after stating that the causes of insanity in California are growing less, proceed to say, "and when we consider that a large majority of the insane persons in California are recent cases, we are led, at least, to a thoughtful inquiry as to the per centage of cures that should obtain." Now, the very reverse of this is true; there is no State in the Union where the poor friendless lunatic is so much neglected as in California. It is extremely seldom that any notice is taken of him until he becomes dangerous to the public, or burdensome to society. In-

deed, the law makes one of these conditions necessary to his admission. So that these poor unfortunates may be, and often are, suffering for years from the approaches of insidious disease to complete insanity, without being legally brought under the Physician's charge. Three-fourths of the cases in the California asylum are from the poorest and most wretched class of society, with their constitutions broken down by exposure, or dissipation, or both, and furnish less chances of cure, three to one, than cases occurring elsewhere. Thus, it will be seen, that instead of a large per centage of cures, a small one is to be expected, with the true facts after a 18.

The Special Committee further state that it is found that of indiscriminate admissions into asylums for the insane, over forty per cent. are discharged cured. This is positively untrue, and the author of the report must have known it, for he mentions, by name, the very report (the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum,) in which the fact was staring him in the face, that the average per centage of cures, in all the asylums in the United States, is thirty-seven thirty-five hundredths.

The Special Committee again say, "the number of discharges for the last three years (asylum at Stockton,) is about forty-one per cent. Of what proportion of this number is cured were not stated, and your committee have no satisfactory means of ascertaining." Had this committee had a desire to learn the facts and state them fairly, and adduce therefrom just and legitimate conclusions, they would have had no trouble in the case—a simple question would have been sufficient. They would have been told that discharges meant cures, which is always the case unless otherwise stated.

The committee, after admitting that the number of discharges (which means cures in a State institution,) for the past three years is forty-one per cent. say, in the very next paragraph, "had the discharges amounted to eighty per cent. which is not unreasonable to suppose, judging from the statistics of other institutions in the older States, and deducting the number of deaths and escapes, the number now remaining would be one hundred and thirty-nine, instead of four hundred and seventeen." We make this quotation to show the disingenuousness of this whole report. They admit that forty-one per cent. of indiscriminate admissions is about the average of cures in similar institutions, yet, they frequently mention seventy, eighty, and ninety, per cent. as the usual average. They must know that no such per centage was ever attained in any public asylum in the world. They affect to be ignorant of the difference between private asylums and public ones. We have said that discharges means cures unless the contrary is mentioned. Now, the per centage of cures in the Stockton Asylum, under the management of Doctor Aylette, from August first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, to December first of the same Year, is forty-eight per cent. thus verifying our report, in which we say, "the treatment (under Dr. Aylette,) will compare favorably with similar institutions in the United States, or elsewhere." Moreover, many of the institutions referred to will not receive incurable cases at all, and whenever cases become incurable, after having been received, they are discharged, and sent elsewhere. On the contrary, our asylum is intended to provide for not only incurable cases of dementia, but idiotic and epileptic patients. When this is considered, it will be seen how unfair it is compare the cures of the two institutions which differ so widely in the character of cases treated.

We learn from the Resident Physician, that there are many cases in the asylum of partial dementia and periodical insanity. To the casual

observer, the patients would appear sane, and if the Physician's sole of ject be to swell his list of cures, they might have been discharged, with no other result, however, than to have them soon returned at considers. ble expense to the State and great detriment to the patient.

The Special Committee state that the total amount of the appropria tions for the asylum, including the salaries of the Physicians for the year ending June the thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, were ninety. three thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars and two cents. Now, this is a mistake. Eight hundred and sixty-six dollars and two cents was appropriated by the last Legislature to pay debts contracted several years ago, as can be seen by reference to the statutes; one thousand dollars was appropriated for the purchase of cows, having no connection, whatever, with the ordinary expenses of the asylum. The Physician's salaries have, we believe, always been a separate appropriation. Had the committee been desirous of doing justice, by consulting the report of the Trustees of the asylum, they would have avoided this error.

The Special Committee further remark, that the entire appropriation will be required to meet the expenditures of the year, and not unlikely a further appropriation be required. If the report of the Trustees is to be relied on, the Special Committee have exhibited a most lamentable ignorance of the financial condition of the asylum upon which they have undertaken to enlighten the Legislature. Instead of expending the monthly appropriation of seven thousand dollars, under the economical management of the Trustees and the late Resident Physician, the expenditures have only reached the monthly sum of five thousand five hundred and fifty five dollars, leaving in the Asylum Fund, on the twentieth day of April last, to meet the expenses of the ten days and the two months remaining of the fiscal year the sum of thirty thousand and three hundred dollars, so that if the same economy is practiced hereafter that has marked the institution heretofore, there will be in the Hospital Fund unexpended on the last day of June, the end of the fiscal year, seventeen thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars. To this should be added four thousand dollars of extra clothing and provisions which were, on the twentieth of April, turned over to his successor by the late Resident Physician. So far, then, from needing a deficiency appropriation, there should be a surplus in the Asylum Fund of twenty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars. Can it be possible that the Special Committee never read the Trustees' report? or are they so blinded by partisan hate and prejudice that they cannot see the truth? It may be both.

The Special Committee again say: "Nothing is more apparent to your committee than the necessity of revision in the financial department of the institution; not but what the same has been conducted as economically as could be expected under the present system, with one or two exceptions." What the one or two exceptions are, the committee do not state, and thus they make indefinite charges, as if to avoid the opportanity of refutation. To prove the economical administration of the asy lum, so dwelt upon by the Special Committee, we would refer to the following table in the seventh annual report of the Hamilton County Asy lum, in the State of Ohio, for a comparative statement of the cost of maintaining each person per week in some of the principal Insane Asylums in the United States, and these, too, located in those States where living and labor are as cheap, or cheaper, than in any other in the Union. 11

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pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, including Officers' salaries \$5 00 Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, including Officers' salaries... Kentucky Western Lunatic Asylum, including Officers' salaries... New York State Lunatic Asylum, exclusive of Officers' salaries... New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, exclusive of Officers' salaries Bloomingdale Asylum, New York, exclusive of Officers' salaries... Retreat for the Insane, Hartford, Connecticut, exclusive of Offi-

cers' salaries.... fassachusetts State Insane Hospital, exclusive of Officers' salaries Torthern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, exclusive of Officers' salaries.... Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, exclusive of Officers' salaries Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, exclusive of Officers' salaries.... Jamilton County Lunatic Asylum, exclusive of Officers' salaries

From this it will be seen that the average cost per week in the above sylums, is three dollars and forty cents, and all, except four, are exclunive of officers' salaries, while the cost in our own asylum, about which o much complaint is made, is three dollars and thirty-two cents, and that, too, including officers' salaries, with the exception of the Resident and Assistant Physicians. Thus it will be seen that, when the high price of labor, provisions, clothing, etc. is considered, there are very few institutions in the United States where more pains has been taken, than in our

The Trustees of the asylum say, in their report for the year eighteen hundred and sixty (page six), for the last three years, in their annual reports, they have uniformly referred in terms of commendation, "to the efficient manner in which the Resident Physician discharged the arduous and responsible duties of his position, and it affords us great pleasure to add our own testimony to that which has already been adduced and heretofore published; his management has been characterized by economy in expenditure, by industry and good taste in the improvement and cultivation of the grounds, by humane consideration for the welfare of the unfortunates committed to his charge, and by a laudable ambition to place this asylum, in all respects, on an equal footing with any other institution of he same character.'

Now, these Trustees are all gentlemen of high character, none more so n the State, and the most of them of acknowledged financial ability. Who, then, is presumed to know better the financial condition of the Asylum, the Trustees-Messrs. B. W. Bours, J. W. O'Neil, Wm. Lanius, and Lewis Dent-or this celebrated "Special Committee"?

We have seen fit, in alluding to the Majority Committee, to call it (as we find it upon the title page of the report) as the "Special Committee," for the reason that it was calculated, if not intended, to deceive the publie, as in truth they are nothing more, nor less, than a portion of a standing committee, appointed every year by the presiding officer of the

We exceedingly regret that we have been compelled by a sense of duty to expose the errors and mistakes, (not to use harsher terms,) fallen into by the committee, but we do it in all kindness of feeling. "We further regret that gentlemen of high character, and for whom, personally, we have the highest regard, should suffer their party prejudices to get so much the better of their judgments as to publish to the world such gross

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errors, and calculated as they are to reflect upon gentlemen of as high reputation as their own. This reflection has been cast upon every officer of the institution, as well as the institution itself.

That the institution is not all that we could wish, we are free to confess. Still we believe that it has progressed as rapidly, if not more so than any other that has fallen under our observation. It has many imperfections, which, under the fostering care of the Legislature, will doubt less in due time be corrected. These improvements must be gradual. The Legislature, in the past has been liberal to it, and doubtless will be so in the future. With all its imperfections it has been in the past truly an asylum—one of which the State has had just cause to be proud. It has contributed immensely to the amelioration of suffering humanity, and we hope will continue to do so, increasing in its usefulness from year to year to the end of time. to year to the end of time.

J. J. FRANKLIN, Chairman State Hospital Committee. C. V. WILLIAMSON.

I concur in the above as to the financial condition of the asylum. With the management of the medical department I am not competent to determine.

T. M. WARMCASTLE.

REPORT

of

SPECIAL COMMITTEE,

TO EXAMINE INTO AFFAIRS OF

THE STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

CHAS. T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

Mr. PRESIDENT:—The undersigned, a majority of the committee appointed on behalf of the Senate, to investigate the condition of the State Insane Asylum, at Stockton, would respectfully submit the following:

From the short time allotted the committee, it would be almost impos-

sible to give the institution that examination and inspection, in all of its departments, necessary for a full and reliable report; and especially of the professional treatment of its inmates. Once, or twice, passing through the wards of the institution in the short space of an hour, or two, and among some four hundred and fifty cases, enables one to determine but but very little relative to the mode of treatment the patients are receiv-

At the time your committee visited the institution there were four hundred and fifty-four inmates, and constantly increasing in a ratio very disproportionate to the number of cures and discharges; and unless a favorable change occurs in the curative department, and the institution relieved of many of its inmates, humanity will demand at our hands no small appropriation to enlarge the building adequate to its wants. At the present time the institution is too much crowded for the proper care and comfort of its inmates, and unless relieved, will materially retard

The mad-house, its construction, the confinement and treatment of its inmates, cannot be too highly deprecated. Such an appendage to an asylum, is at least fifteen years behind the age, and should be superceded by well ventilated rooms, kind care, and humane treatment of its inmates, which means are successful substitutes for controlling, in a majority of cases, even the raving maniac.

Of the sanitary condition of the institution, so far as the diet, bedding, and clothing, of patients, the neat and cleanly condition of the rooms, in every department of the building, your committee can speak in terms of much praise, and as reflecting much credit upon the parties having the same in charge.

The arrangement and cultivation of the grounds connected with the

institution exhibit taste and cheerfulness, as well as utility.

Of the curative department, which is the main feature in an Insane Asylum, your committee cannot report as favorably as they would desire. It is the opinion of your committee that careful, skillful, and well adapted

treatment, would materially diminish the number of inmates during the next twelve months, and restore a majority of those unfortunates to their full reason and usefulness.

The main question to be considered in the treatment of insane persons is, the adaptation of all, and the best means, for a speedy restoration; for it is universally conceded by those of long experience, and the most eminent in this department of medical science, that between eighty and ninety per cent. of all recent cases recover, when properly treated, and improvement, or recovery, in a majority of cases, is manifest within the space of three months. Of cases improperly treated, or neglected, but few recover, and when improvement is not apparent within that time, chances for recovery become less as time advances.

It must be apparent to every observing mind, that the causes which produce insanity in our young and thriving State, are growing less, with a proportionate increase of the facilities of comfort and happiness manifest in every sphere and department of life, and when we consider that a large majority of the insane persons in California are recent cases, we are lead at least to a thoughtful inquiry as to the per centage of cures that should obtain. It is found that of indiscriminate admissions into asylums for the insane, over forty per cent. are discharged cured; but this does not represent the prospect of cure in a recent case. In the York Retreat, for a period of sixty-one years, we find of those who were attacked for the first time, and admitted within three months of the seizure, seventy-three and one tenth per cent. were cured. The Hospital Retreat, for fifteen years, ending eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, gives eighty-four per cent. of recent cases cured. The Ohio Asylum, for eighteen years, gives eighty-six per cent. recent cases cured.

In the report of the Superintending Physician of the Stockton Asylum, ending December first, eighteen hundred and sixty, we find the following: "That there were in the institution on the first day of August, A.D. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one hundred and sixty-two patients; that from August first, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, to December first, eighteen hundred and sixty, there had been admitted eight hundred and fifty-four; the whole number provided for in that time being one thousand and sixteen—that there had been four hundred and eleven discharged, that one hundred and fifty-two have died, and that thirty-six have escaped, leaving in the asylum on the first day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty, four hundred and seventeen patients."

The number of discharges for the past three years, as per above statement, is about forty-one per cent. Of what proportion of this number were cured, is not stated, and your committee have no satisfactory means of ascertaining. The average number of cures upon the whole number of discharged in other institutions, is about one half. This estimate would bring the cures in the Stockton Asylum at twenty per cent. which is twenty per cent. less than the average of all the other asylums in the United States. This neglect in keeping a record of the number of recoveries, and a case book, exhibiting the condition, treatment, and improvement, of the patients, from time to time, is much to be regretted.

Had the discharges amounted to eighty per cent. which it is not unreasonable to suppose, judging from the statistics of other institutions in the older States, and deducting the number of deaths and escapes, the number now remaining would be one hundred and thirty-nine, instead of four hundred and seventeen.

hundred and seventeen.

It is proper to state in this connection, that insanity is more prolific in California than almost any other State in the Union, in proportion to her

population, and what peculiar causes are operating to render it less curable, your committee are not prepared to say, though it is their opinion that the malady is quite as amenable to proper treatment, in this, as in any other State, and more so, from the fact that most of the cases are recent, and not broken down by age and physical debility.

The table herewith annexed presents a list, and the latest statistics, of

The table herewith annexed presents a list, and the latest statistics, of American institutions for the insane, including that of California for eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, in which it will be observed that the whole number of cases treated, was two hundred and forty-eight; the whole number discharged, including deaths and escapes, sixty; of this number, only twelve were discharged cured, it being less than five per cent. of recoveries upon the whole number treated.

The interest, enterprise, and zeal, manifested by the Board of Trustees, in the discharge of their duties and conducting the financial affairs of the asylum, is most commendable. They seem to be actuated by a desire to make the institution meet fully the object designed. It is the opinion of your committee that the financial department of the asylum should be more fully under the supervision of the Steward and Board of Trustees, than at present.

Appended herewith is an exhibit of the expenditures of the asylum for the year ending November thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty; also salaries of attachés per month.

The total amount of appropriations for the asylum, including the salaries of Physicians, for the year ending January thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, were ninety-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars and two cents, which are as follows:

To pay sundry accounts, April 13, 1860	\$ 635	96
To pay Mary Hanson, April 13, 1860	143	34
To pay of Morpee & Lauson, April 13, 1860	86	72
To purchase of ten Cows, April 13, 1860	1,000	00
General appropriation	84,000	00
Resident Pysician	5,000	00
Assistant Physician	3,000	00
·	·	

The entire appropriation will be required to meet the expenditures of the year, and not unlikely, a further appropriation be required. With the present number of patients, and the expenditures required, your committee cannot recommend less in the general appropriation than eighty thousand dollars, though it is to be hoped that the expenses may be considerably reduced the coming year.

Nothing is more apparent to your committee than the necessity of a revision in the financial department of the institution—not but what the same has been conducted as economically as could be expected under the present system, with one, or two, exceptions.

When we reflect upon the fact that there are now in the asylum, some four hundred and sixty of our fellow beings, bereft of reason, it is one that demands of us something more than a political consideration, of who and how the same shall be conducted.

The manner of electing Physicians to the asylum by the Legislature, based upon the political proclivities of the candidates, cannot be too highly deprecated in a civilized and enlightened country. Not but what

competent and worthy men may be, and are, sometimes, elected; but to measure human life and suffering by dollars and cents, or the freaks of political parties, is revolting to every instinct of an enlightened and humane mind.

It is the opinion of your committee that Physicians to an Insane Asy. lum should be chosen by a board of medical men created for that purpose, and that the candidates should be selected with especial reference to their ability, skill, and peculiar fitness, for the position.

It is the opinion of your committee that there are many defects in the law organizing and regulating the asylum, and before a proper revision can be made, a more thorough examination should be had of the institution in all of its departments; and as such examination cannot well be had during the present session of the Legislature, and for the purpose of carrying out and maturing such changes and modifications as may be desired, and that the same may be brought before the Legislature at an early day during the next session, your committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

early day during the next session, your committee would recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate, the Assembly concurring, that a committee of three be appointed by the Legislature, to visit the asylum during the interim of the Legislature, whose duty it shall be to examine thoroughly the institution in all of its departments, and collect such statistics as will enable the committee to mature a more efficient basis for the government and regulation of the asylum; provided, however, that the compensation for said service shall not exceed the pay of members of the Legislature, and for a time not exceeding two weeks.

O. HARVEY, JOHN H. HILL, S. T. LEET, A. L. RHODES.

TABULAR STATEMENTS.



STATISTICS
Of Insane Hesnitals in the United States and British America

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Per Centage of Recoveries on the Number of Admissions	8.85 8.85 8.85 8.85 8.85 8.85 8.85 8.85	\$
Per Centage of Deaths	111 120 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 13	28.88.88.98.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99.99
Per Centage of Recoveries	1137.4 1137.4 113.5 113.	475474142888888888888848444 585884448484848484848
Died	444844	74981 921 12 12 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
Discharged not cured	844 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	858 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Discharged cured	22 22 24 24 25 E 21 1821 1821 1821 1821 1821 1821 1821	18881448888888888888888888888888888888
Remaining	208 1884 1986 301 201 201 202 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203	144 174 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175
Discharged	28 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	1385 1385 1385 1385 1385 1385 1385 1385
Admitted during the year	128 989 1156 1155 807 822 823 835 835 835 835 835 835 835 835 835 83	1886 181 181 183 183 183 183 183 183 183 183
Patients at beginning of the year	21140 25140 25140 2528 2528 2528 2538 2538 2538 2538 2538	244 288 288 274 274 274 275 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 28
Date of report	1858-9 1858-9 1858-9 1858-9 1858-9 1858-9 1859-9 1859-9 1859-9 1858-9 1859-9 18	1858 1858 1858 1858 1858 1858 1858 1858
SUPERINTEND'T.	Dr. Harlow Dr. Bancroft Dr. Backwell Dr. Tyler Dr. Bemis Dr. Chote Dr. Ray Dr. Ray Dr. Ray Dr. Raney Dr. Raney Dr. Raney Dr. Raney Dr. Raney Dr. Raney Dr. Raney Dr. Raney Dr. Raney Dr. Raney Dr. Raney Dr. Raney Dr. Raney Dr. Ray Dr. Ray Dr. Ray Dr. Ray Dr. Ray Dr. Ray Dr. Hall Dr. Myorthington Dr. Smith Dr. Worthington Dr. Worthington Dr. Worthington Dr. Worthington Dr. Worthington Dr. Worthington Dr. Worthington	Dr. Stolkes Dr. Gull Dr. Stribling Dr. Nichols Dr. Nichols Dr. Fisher Dr. Beid Dr. Bultolph Dr. Bultolph Dr. Parketr Dr. Parketr Dr. Parketr Dr. Parketr Dr. Cheatham Dr. Cheatham Dr. Chipley Dr. Montgomery Dr. Montgomery Dr. McIllenny Dr. Hill Dr. Kendrick Dr. Hill Dr. Kendrick Dr. Hill Dr. McIllenny Dr. McIllenny Dr. McJhenn Dr. Athon Dr. Athon Dr. Athon Dr. Workman Dr. Workman Dr. Workman Dr. Workman Dr. Workman Dr. Workman Dr. Workman Dr. Workman
LOCATION.	Augusta, Maine. Concord, N. H. Brutleboro, Verm. Somerville, Mass Worcester, Mass Northampton, Mass Providence, R. I. Hartford, Conn Ultica, New York. N. Y. New York, N. Y. New York, N. Y. New York, N. Y. Pislubush, N. Y. Auburn, N. Y. Philadelphia, Penn Frankford, Penn Frankford, Penn Frankford, Penn Harrisburg, Penn Baltimore, Maryland	Mcount Hoope, Md Salumon, Vhighinaburg, Va. Washington, D. C. Raleigh, N. C. Pittsburg, Penn. Trenton, New Jersey Columbia, S. C. Jackson, Missisppi Baron Rouge, La. Jackson, Missivipi Ratton, Missivipi Baron Rouge, La. Jackson, Missivipi Baron Rouge, La. Jackson, Missivipi Columbus, Ohio Columbus, Ohio Columbus, Ohio Columbus, Ohio Columbus, Ohio Columbus, Ohio Columbus, Ohio Cincinnati, Ohio
NAME.	State Insane Asylum Bate Insane Asylum Insane Asylum McLean Asylum State Lunatic Hospital State Lunatic Hospital State Lunatic Hospital Butler Hospital Insane Retreat City Lunatic Asylum Sloomingdale Asylum Rings County Lunatic Asylum Criminal Insane Asylum Hospital for the Insane Cly Lunatic Asylum Knips County Lunatic Asylum Hospital for the Insane Asylum for persons deprived of reason State Lunatic Hospital	Western Virginia Insane Asylum Eastern Virginia Insane Asylum United States Government Hospital Insane Asylum Insane Asylum Insane Asylum Insane Asylum Insane Asylum Insane Asylum Insane Asylum Insane Asylum Insane Asylum Insane Asylum Insane Asylum Insane Asylum Insane Asylum Insane Asylum Insane Asylum Insane Asylum Mascourl Asylum Mascourl Asylum Mascourl Asylum Indiava Insane Asylum Indiava Insane Asylum Indiava Insane Asylum Indiava Insane Asylum Indiava Insane Asylum Indiava Insane Asylum Indiava Insane Asylum Oalifornia Insane Asylum Canada West Provincial Asylum. New Brunswick Insane Asylum.

EXPENDITURES

Of the Asylum for the Year ending November 30, 1860.

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Groceries and Provisions	\$10,892	85
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, and Blankets	9,093	
Meat	6,458	
Flour	3,761	74
Potatoes	2,670	70
Lumber	2,452	64
Butter	1,103	48
Milk	990	50
Advertising for Proposals and Printing	511	00
Medicines	440	90
Wood	3,119	19
Hardware	848	
Tinware (including Stoves, Lead Pipe, and work on Roof		
Rent of Lot in rear of Asylum		
New Roof on Mad-House	1,231	
Salaries, including that of Treasurer		
Miscellaneous, (including Crockery, Furniture, Stationery,		
Papers, Tobacco, Paints, Oil, Lime, Sand, Brick, Gravel,		
Hay, Ice, Liquor, Casting for Pump and Engine, Harness,		
and sundry other items)	5,930	74
Trustees' Salaries	540	
Trubucus Dalarius	010	
Total	\$ 74,170	21
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SALARIES

Of Attachés of the Asylum, per month.

One Steward	\$125 00
One Matron	125 00
One Clerk	75 00
One Head-Keeper	75 00
Four Keepers, at \$60 each	240 00
Ten Assistant Keepers, at \$40 each	400 00
Four Female Keepers, at \$40 each	160 00
One Washerwoman	40 00
One Waiter	90.00
One Cook	50 00
Two Assistant Cooks, at \$30 each	60 00
One Watchman	50 00
One Baker	50 00
One Gardener	60 00
One Carpenter and Engineer	75 00
One Carpenter and Engineer	30 00
One Waiter	20 00
One Cook	35 00
One Housemaid	40 00
One Dairyman	30 00
Iwo Carpenters (temporary), at \$50 each	100 00
Total	\$ 1,870 00



REPORT

OF

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE

TO EXAMINE INTO AFFAIRS OF

THE STATE PRISON.

HAS. T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.

REPORT.

To the Hon. the Senate and House of Assembly of the State of California:

Your Joint Committee, appointed to visit, inspect, and report upon, the condition, management, and matters, relating to the State Prison, report that they have performed that duty, and herewith respectfully submit the result of their labors for your consideration.

The State Prison of California, from its first establishment, has been an incubus upon the State. Its history, (with few exceptions,) has been a catalogue of unparalleled extravagance; but if in this vast outlay the State is gainer only in experience, some salutary benefit may be placed to its credit. While it is apparent that every department of the State government was pervaded with a similar recklessness of expenditure, and that efforts have been made at reform in this particular, your committee take pleasure in offering such recommendations as they believe will constitute the State Prison a self-sustaining institution, if not one of actual revenue to the State. In order, however, to accomplish so desirable an end it will be necessary that an appropriation should be made, of sufficient amount necessary for the erection of buildings within the prison walls, for work shops, as well as such additional accommodations for prisoners as will be hereafter recommended. The necessary buildings for the purpose last named, and which are demanded by every consideration of

oners as will be hereafter recommended. The necessary buildings for the purpose last named, and which are demanded by every consideration of humanity and justice, will absorb a considerable portion of the required appropriation.

This being the first committee required to visit the prison, since its transfer from the Lessee to the State, they were deeply impressed with the importance of making a thorough investigation of all matters connected with the institution, in order to enable them to offer such a report smight tend to secure a better regulation of the affairs of the prison, as well as a profitable employment of the convicts, and thereby relieve the citizens of our State from an onerous taxation for its support.

Your committee are aware of the many difficulties to be encountered in inaugurating these necessary reforms, and have therefore availed them-

in inaugurating these necessary reforms, and have therefore availed themselves of every inquiry and research, most likely to aid them in the consummation of so desirable an object. During their visit to the prison, they devoted a portion of their time to the inspection of various manufactories, now in operation in San Francisco, and have considered the feasibility of instituting various branches, not yet introduced into our State; the result of which is a thorough conviction that convict labor can not only be employed with profit to the State, but also without materially affecting the interest of free labor.

We found confined within the prison five hundred and seventy-one convicts, from every county and district, of the State, of almost every nationality and color, and committed for almost every grade of crime, punish.

able by imprisonment in the State Prison.

The convicts, at the time of our visit, were idle, and indiscriminately congregated in the prison yard, and owing, to the want of proper buildings, at night some forty, or more, are crowded together in the same room. Thus the novitiate in crime is brought in immediate nearness with the most hardened and depraved. The convict, perhaps the victim of indiscretion, rather than crime, finds here a finished tutor in every species of villainy, and if, on his discharge, he is not an adept in the various devices of the whole calender of crime, it is an evidence that he possesses a greater share of self-sustaining virtue than is usually possessed in that portion of frail humanity found within the walls of a prison. In the present united companionship of criminals, they are schooled in all the arts and devices of crime of every description, without any of the whole some and reclaiming influences that would be derived from separate, or solitary, confinement. This, however, under the present accommodations, is impracticable.

To obviate this difficulty, your committee would recommend that an additional building be erected, after the most approved plan of prison buildings now used in the old States, on the southeast side of the present prison building, midway between that building and the wall of the prison grounds. This should be done as soon as the necessary material can be prepared by the prisoners.

The building should have, constructed within its walls, cells, so that the long and second term convicts could be subjected to solitary-confinement, which will alone insure the maintenance of a secure and reclamatory system of prison discipline.

Your committee would further recommend the leasing of the prison labor, to parties who may desire it for mechanical, or manufacturing, purposes, to be employed within the prison walls. Heretofore the prisoners, for the most part, have been employed in manufacturing of brick, cutting wood, etc. without the walls of the prison; this is highly improper, and should not be allowed.

We are aware that a prejudice exists in the public mind against the employment of convict labor in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. But we believe that such kinds of mechanical business can be selected will not prejudice, at least to but a very limited extent, the interest of free labor. Many articles of general use could be manufactured by prison labor, that will not remunerate free labor at present rates of wages, if indeed, at any future time. We might here enumerate many articles that would come within this catagory. For instance, the rapid increasing wants of our wine growing interest demands a vast number of vessels to contain the product of the vineyards. The business of beef and pork packing, for exportation, (now of some magnitude,) is steadily increasing This branch of industry, in connection with wine making, will necessary rily require a large number of barrels, which could be manufactured to advantage by prison labor, from native timber. Agricultural implements, many of them of such ponderous proportions that the cost of their trans portation from the Atlantic States goes very far in making up the aggre5

gate of their enormous cost, such could be manufactured with profit to the Contractor for prison labor, and of benefit to the agricultural interest of the State. By eheapening such labor-saving implements, they are placed within the reach of a greater number of our farmers. We would therefore recommend to the Board of State Prison Managers to lease out, on the best possible terms, such portions of the convicts as may be required for the manufacturing of agricultural implements.

There are other branches of mechanical business, the raw material for which is produced within our State, that your committee believe could be carried on by convict labor advantageously, and to the best interest of

the people.

We export, annually large quantities of wool, and we are informed by those who have already made the experiment, by the establishment of woolen factories in San Francisco, fully demonstrates the feasibility of establishing this branch of industry as being beneficial to the consumers, as well as the producers. This large quantity of wool, annually exported, is returned to us in such goods as our wants require, and which could be manufactured here. We thus pay double freight, warchousing, drayage, insurance, wharfage, and the many expenses incidental to trade, thus ingreasing the cost of the manufactured article to an extent beyond their production by a proper application of cheap labor. The manufacture of such goods as would be most remunerative to this description of labor would not seriously interfere with the woolen factories now established, or hereafter to be established. The growing wants of an increasing population would more than consume the products of the loom. We would, therefore, especially call the attention of the Legislature and Board of State Prison Managers, to this branch of industry.

It should be borne in mind that the State Prison is an institution en-

It should be borne in mind that the State Prison is an institution entailed upon the State, and has heretofore been a heavy annual drain upon the State treasury; but if an immediate outlay of even a large sum, necessary for buildings and machinery, it could be made a self-sustaining institution, the State would ultimately be largely the gainer.

We export annually a large amount of hides, which are manufactured, and returned to us, in articles that could be manufactured by convict labor, at remunerative prices, as course boots and shoes, barness, etc.; in this branch an indefinite number of convicts might be initiated at a very small outlay.

It cannot be said that the manufacture of the articles enumerated, by prison labor, can interfere with free labor, for the reason that competition with eastern manufactories, at present, or prospective, rates of labor, would be utterly impracticable.

Your committee could enumerate many other articles for which we are at present almost entirely dependent upon the eastern manufacturer, and which, by the system they propose, could be produced in our own work shops. But they deem it unnecessary; they believe a due consideration of the facts deduced will convince the most skeptical of the utility of employing, with advantage, the labor of the convicts at some branch of mechanical employment, suited to their peculiar condition.

We are unable to see why the employment of the prisoners in manufacturing of the articles above enumerated would interfere with free labor any more than to employ them at brick making, as at present.

It is evident, in the first place, that there is an unquestionable necessity that the prisoners should be employed. Secondly, it is desirable that their labor should be made sufficient for their support, and in order to effect this a new system of employment must be inaugurated. Third, the nature

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of this employment should be of such a character as to keep the convicts within the prison walls.

The advantage of employing the prisoners at mechanical pursuits is, therefore, obvious. It would admit of their being worked within the prison walls, and in large numbers together, and thereby prevent, in a great degree, escapes. It would give emplooment to the prisoners the whole year. It would enable the Directors to do away with the odious trusty system. Their labor would be much more remunerative to the State. A great many articles would be produced that are now imported from other States, and therefore be the means of retaining a large amount of money in the country that would otherwise go into the pockets of the eastern manufacturer.

In addition to these considerations, it would give such employment to the prisoners as would tend to render them industrious, reclaim them from vice, and enable them to obtain an honest livelihood, after having satisfied the demands of justice, and are again permitted to mingle with their fellow beings.

These are considerations that should demand the attention of the Legislature, and the Board of State Prison Directors. If it should be determined to employ the prisoners in the manner proposed, new buildings for that purpose will be required, and which could be constructed either by the State, or the Lessees of the prison labor, the State furnishing the brick, and such prison labor as might be made available. The latter would probably be most desirable, considering the present financial condition of the State.

Upon examination of the various departments of the prison, we found them generally clean, and as free from unhealthy influences as their crowded condition would permit.

Their food is wholesome, and well prepared, and their clothing, with few exceptions, comfortable.

Their provisions consist, principally, of beef, bread, beans, and potatoes, all of which, judging from personal examination, and careful inquiry, are of good quality, and are supplied in reasonable quantities.

The government of the prison, under the Board of Directors, consists of one Warden, one Assistant Warden, one Captain, and one Lieutenant of Guards, one Clerk, one Commissary, one Turnkey, one Gate-Keeper, two Boat Captains, one Overseer, and twenty-eight Guards.

The salaries of these officers and employés are as follows: Chief Warden, one hundred and fifty dollars per month.

Commissary, one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month. Captain of Guards, one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month. Lieutenant of Guards, one hundred dollars per month.

Turnkey, one hundred dollars per month.

Gate-Keeper, seventy-five dollars per month.

Physician, one hundred dollars per month.

Two Boat Captains, one seventy-five, the other sixty-five, dollars per nonth.

Guards, fifty dollars per month.

If the prisoners should be required to labor within the prison walls, less Guards and attendance would be required for the necessary surveil lance of the convicts.

The modes of punishment are flogging, irons, and chain and ball. The prisoner thus manacled and obliged to labor, must suffer severely, and your committee hope some less severe mode may be adopted in its stead. They would state, however, that the limited means at the command of

the officers for punishment by solitary confinement, renders it often necessary to adopt such other methods of punishment as may be deemed, by sensitive minds, improper.

sensitive minds, improper.

There were in the hospital, eleven patients, none of whom were dangerously ill. In another department there were nine who had been wounded in the recent attempt at escape; some of those had been pierced by five or six balls, and were at the time considered beyond recovery, but when we saw them they were all considered out of danger. This, together with the general good health of the prisoners, speaks favorably for the salubrity of the location.

The promiscuous crowding together, in small rooms, of so many convicts, enables them freely to impart to each other their knowledge of every shade of villainy, and to concoct successful schemes of theft, robbery, and other depredations upon society, after the expiration of the terms for which they were sentenced. Thus the prison, instead of answering the ends for which it was established, may, with propriety, be regarded as a State Normal School of vice.

Under the present arrangement and system of State Prison management, your committee are of the opinion that the prisoners are neither reformed, nor punished, and unless some better policy can be adopted, the entire abandonment of State Prison punishment should be seriously considered.

A judicious State policy, as well as the promptings of humanity, a proper regard for the honor of California, and a decent respect for the opinions of the civilized world, demands that additional accommodations be speedily provided, and that a system of employment, compatible with the proper police regulations of the prison, be adopted as soon as practicable

Under the present order of things, even with the utmost diligence on the part of the present competent managers, the institution reflects no credit to the State.

Your committee find that the convicts are entirely unprovided for, in the way of moral and religious instruction. In the penitentiaries of the Atlantic States, the importance of bestowing a proper attention to these requirements is fully appreciated, and as an auxiliary to any system of reformation, generally adopted. The Reverend Mr. Gilbert, who for nearly two years gratuitously acted as Chaplain to the prison, was compelled to abandon the duties last October, since which time the convicts have had but little, if any, religious instruction.

The object of the law is not only to confine and punish criminals, but also to induct such a system in the government of the prison as to cause a reformation in the moral condition of its inmates. It is presumed that it aims at reform, as well as punishment, so that when the criminal shall have served the term allotted by law as the penalty of his crime, he shall be better fitted to become a member of society; this can only be accomplished by giving them frequent moral and religious instruction. On the Sabbath day no service of a religious nature is held, no prayer is heard, no bible is read, no exhortation to repentance is made, but they are left to mingle in vice and infamy, without an effort to bring them to a realization of their degraded and lost condition. Surely this should not be. A judicious State policy, as well as the promptings of humanity, and a proper regard for the honor of our people, should prompt is to no longer delay supplying the word of life to the unfortunate inmates of our prison. Your committee would recommend a sufficient annual appropriation to have divine service performed at the prison on every Sabbath day.

The reclamation of even one erring mortal from the errors of his past life, to a realizing sense of his lost condition, would more than repay the outlay. But why should we not hope that many of those so deeply dyed in crime may not be induced, by the teachings of divine inspiration, to abandon their evil ways, may "cease to do evil, and learn to do well," by throwing around them the influences of the gospel.

abandon their evil ways, may "cease to do evil, and learn to do well," by throwing around them the influences of the gospel.

History is replete with instances where the word of God, falling on the ear of the vilest of sinners, has conjured up some innocent memory of the past, and by appealing to the better feelings of his nature, recalled him to a better life. Let us not forget, as Legislators, that a heavy responsibility rests upon us in this connection, and let us no longer permit so great a reproach to rest upon us.

In order to insure a more perfect prison discipline, your committee would recommend a uniform style of prison clothing, for the following reasons: First, it would advance the discipline of the prison, by enabling the guard to detect, instantaneously, the convict, from the surrounding persons, in an attempt to escape, or in cases of insurrection. Second, it would be a matter of great difficulty for prisoners to escape, even when outside of the walls of the prison, the garb would be generally known by the citizens of the surrounding neighborhood, and by this means the convict would be readily detected. In order to make it more effectual, it should be understood that no discharged convict would be permitted to leave the prison clad in the uniform of the institution. It should further be made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person to furnish clothing to any one clothed in prison uniform, or known to be an escaped convict.

In order to prevent convict labor from entering too generally into competition with other labor in mechanical pursuits, your committee would recommend that a law be passed prohibiting the State Prison Directors from leasing the convict labor for any other mechanical purpose than the following: the manufacture of woolen fabrics, agricultural implements, cabinet ware, boots and shoes, harness, barrels, and half barrels, quarrying and cutting of stone, or as may be specified in the act.

In conclusion, your committee beg leave to remark that they will, in a few days, offer a further report in relation to the title to the prison grounds, finances, etc. and will also report a bill providing for the government and management of the prison.

JOHN H. HILL, Chairman of Join

Chairman of Joint Committee.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

TO EXAMINE INTO AFFAIRS OF

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

CHAS. T. BOTTS.....STATE PRINTER.



REPORT.

Mr. President:—The Joint Committee of Senate and Assembly, instructed to proceed to Marysville to examine into the affairs of the State Reform School, and also to visit the Industrial School at San Francisco with reference to a proposed transfer of the State Reform School thereto, having performed the duty assigned them, beg leave to report as follows:

Though unavoidably delayed for several weeks, your committee, on the twenty-second ult. visited the Reform School at Marysville.

LOCATION.

Its location we found to be upon the east bank of the Feather River, six miles above its confluence with the Yuba, and about the same distance north from Marysville. It is accessible by an excellent public road which leads to Oroville, passing about one-half mile from the buildings of the school

It will be remembered that this site for the State Reform School was selected by a Board of Commissioners appointed by Governor Weller in the early part of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, he acting under the authority of an act entitled An Act for the erection and establishment of a State Reform School, passed April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine. These grounds were purchased by the city of Marysville from Chas. E. Covillaud, Esq. of Yuba, and by him deeded to the State for the purposes of a State Reform School. The lot of ground embraces one hundred acres—eighty-five high, and fifteen low, or bottom, land. The former was purchased at ten dollars, and the latter at thirty dollars, per acre, the whole amounting to the sum of one thousand three hundred dollars. The highest portion of these grounds is "plain land," and lies about thirty feet above the river, by which it is bounded upon the west. The soil of this portion of the lot appears to be of moderate fertility, but of a character readily susceptible of any required degree of improvement. The lower grounds have a rich alluvial soil extremely productive. The whole place, especially that portion lying along the above river bank, is well timbered with fine oak and other wood which add materially to the beauty of the grounds, and will in summer afford ample and delightful shades. Amid clusters of these trees the buildings for the Reform School are being erected.

The wisdom, or the lack thereof, displayed by the Commissioners of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine in selecting the above site for a State Reform School, your committee do not feel called upon herein to discuss. Doubless, it has its advantages and disadvantages, as would have had any other which could have been chosen. Probably, no location was, or even now would be, possible which would give entire satisfaction to all parties, while all adopt their own advantage, or convenience, as the stand point for their approval, or disapproval. Your committee, however, were unanimously of the opinion that a site nearer the city of Marysville would have been preferable to the one selected. So long as the inmates of a Reform School are detained within their appropriate buildings, or inclosures, (as of necessity they always should be,) your committee see no advantages arising from such isolation. A well regulated Reform School is by no means a moral pest-house that it should be studiously placed so remotely from other dwellings. Were the buildings, now being erected, within any city, or town, they would, when completed, be at once ornamental and attractive in the extreme. But the location has been made, the site of the buildings fixed, the State is in possession and ownership of the property, and the improvements thereon are far advanced toward completion.

PRESENT ORGANIZATION.

The present Board of Trustees (rather two of the present members, one having deceased) were elected in Joint Convention of the last Legislature, near the close of its session, under the provisions of an act entitled An Act for the establishment of a State Reform School and the erection of Buildings for the same, approved April eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty.

On the twenty-second day of May following, the Trustees elect met at Marysville and, having duly filed their bonds (wherein they are jointly and severally bound in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for their faithful performance of duty,) they organized according to the terms and conditions of the Reform School Act, electing one of their number President, and another Secretary, of the Board of Trustees. Acting under the provisions of the said act, the Governor also appointed one of the Trustees—Mr. Lowry—as General Superintendent. Thus, in the Board of Trustees were the three offices of President, Secretary, Superintendent, held; but necessarily so, from the express provisions of the law under which they were elected and held their offices. The Board of Trustees, however, subsequently elected a third of their number to the office of Architect, which office your committee think might, perhaps, with more propriety, been filled, as it has since, and for several months, been, by some gentleman from without their Board. And your committee are of the opinion that the appointment of Architect was made several months sooner than the services of that officer were required; which fact, however, might not have been—probably was not—foreseen by the Trustees at the time this appointment was made.

SALARIES.

The salaries of the Trustees and officers of the Board per month, are as follows:

 Salary Board of Trustecs—three members—at \$50...
 \$150 00

 Salary of Superintendent...
 50 00

 Salary of Secretary (this office not now filled).
 50 00

 Salary of Architect...
 200 00

 Total salaries per month...
 \$450 00

 Total of all salaries paid up to April 5th...
 \$3,841 66

Certainly, these salaries, as above shown, are not exhorbitant. There may be a question as to the necessity, past or present, of one, or two, of these offices; but in this matter the Trustees have had no discretion, consequently no responsibility—the offices having been created by law, as above stated. However, this matter is of no very great moment now, as the offices of Superintendent and Architect soon expire by limitation, on completion of the buildings.

Upon the organization of the Board of Trustees on the date as above given, advertisements were immediately published for plans and specifications for the required buildings. In the acceptance of the one adopted by them, your committee are of the opinion that the Trustees labored somewhat under a misapprehension of the present demand of the State to be met by the institution in question. But this is a matter of opinion—time only can test its accuracy. The Trustees complain that they had little to guide them in the adoption of plans; the act on which only they had to rely, containing but this provision on the subject of buildings, to wit: "The Trustees shall be authorized and empowered to erect, or cause to be erected, a building suitable for the accommodation of not less than eighty boys, and for all necessary offices for teachers and assistants," etc. etc. Thus, they say, they found they could not erect a building of the above dimensions, with all the necessary rooms for offices and teachers, and servant dormitories, and workshops for boys, kitchens, storerooms, washrooms, etc. etc. for the appropriation made for that purpose, viz: thirty thousand dollars. They therefore adopted a plan for buildings which they thought would be sufficiently capacious; one which, when completed, would do for the present, and for several years to come, and which the appropriation of thirty thousand dollars would only partially complete.

PLAN AND DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS.

The buildings, if erected according to the plans adopted, will be of brick. The main central structure is to be two hundred and eighteen feet in length, by fifty-one feet in depth—three stories in hight. From each end of this main building there is to extend an ell, or wing, one forty-eight by eighty feet, the other thirty-five by seventy-two feet, both to be three stories in hight. Within the court thus formed, on three sides by the main building and projecting wings, a third building is contemplated in the plans adopted, to be used as a storeroom, kitchen, dining hall, bath-

The plans adopted by the Trustees, are, in the opinion of your committee, in the main, excellent; but, as before intimated, we think them more extensive in design than are, or for many years will be, required. We would, therefore, recommend that the plans adopted be somewhat modified so as to render the buildings complete on a smaller scale and, hence, less expensive.

CONTRACT.

We find the Trustees have entered into a contract with Mr. John A. Steele for the erection of the main central building and the smaller, or south wing, the contract including the erection of the outer and inner walls, the partitions, the putting in of all flooring joists, the insertion of all door and window frames, granite door-sills, the completion of the roof and cornices, etc. The amount of the contract for this work is twenty. four thousand nine hundred dollars.

By the conditions of the contract, this work on the central building should have been completed on the first of last February. All the contract work is to be fully completed on the first of July ensuing. The failure of the Contractor in the completion of the main building at the time specified in his contract, he alleges to have been in consequence of failure on the part of the Trustees in making their payments to him, according to stipulations, to wit: on the first and fifteenth of each and every month.

Up to the twenty-second of the present month, we find there had been paid the Contractor, on account, the sum of eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars, the same being seventy-five per cent. on estimated value of all labor and materials furnished under contract—these estimates to be made by the Architect, under oath, twice each month as above stated. Thus, it would appear that up to the present time, there has been work and materials furnished upon the building of the Reform School to the amount of about sixteen thousand dollars, or two-thirds of the amount of the contract. We find the outer main walls erected to the third story, the inner to the second, and the necessary flooring joists inserted. The work is now rapidly approaching completion. We are informed by the Architect that, under present contract, all may be completed in about thirty days. The required lumber, bricks, and lime, are already upon the ground, as are also the material for the cornices, etc.

CONTRACTOR AND CHARACTER OF WORK.

Your committee have pleasure in saying that all materials thus far used, as well as labor performed, appear to be of the very best character and quality; in short, strictly in accordance with the contract which is at once guarded and exacting in its stipulations.

TRUSTEES.

The Trustees of the school appear to be using every means possible for the advancement of the interests of the institution under their charge, and for securing its early organization. We feel confident that nothing will hereafter be lacking on their part in securing the object so much to be desired. In this connection, your committee would commend the constant and untiring efforts of Mr. J. C. Pelton, on behalf of the State Reform School, during the past year. As one result of his labor, independent of the great advantages which will accrue to this institution from his experience and extensive observations, in the east, during six, of eight, months' travel among Reformatory Schools, he has secured an excellent library, of about two thousand volumes. Also a very large collection of charts, maps, school books, school stationery, etc. all free of charge.

Your committee would unanimously recommend that Mr. Pelton be compensated for his services, in such sum as the Legislature deem just.

SAN FRANCISCO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

On the thirty-first ult. your committee, as instructed, visited the Industrial School, at San Francisco. We were accompanied by a committee of its Board of Managers of that institution, and by them shown the grounds and apartments of the school.

LOCATION.

The institution we found located on the former stage road to San José, about six miles south of San Francisco, three from the Mission Dolores. It is pleasantly situated, on the eastern slope of a hill, lying west of the Mission, thence running southward. The buildings front castward, and from their picturesque eminence overlook the adjacent and partially surnounding valley. In the foreground, beyond this valley, stand the promontories of Mount San Bruno, beyond which are seen the waters of San Francisco Bay, and in the distance, the Coast Range, with its towering peak of Monte Diablo. This scenery, without this institution, is at once sublime and beautiful; but within, we are forced to say, that the aspect changes. The appearance of the buildings, even without, are prison like—within, much more so.

DESCRIPTION OF BUILDINGS.

The building is constructed of stone in the basement, and brick in the other stories. The center building is forty-five feet by fifty-seven, two stories, with basement. The original plan contemplates two wings from the main building, of similar dimensions, each to be of brick, twenty-three by fifty-nine feet, two stories in hight. Only one of those wings—the south—has been erected. In this are situated the cells, or dormitories, for the boys, the school room, dining room, etc. the rooms of the officers of the institute occupying the central building. The cost of construction was about twenty-five thousand dollars.

Attached to the school are one hundred acres of ground, most of which is susceptible of cultivation. The cost of the ground, or Reform School lot, was thirty thousand dollars. These lands have since somewhat increased in value, and may now, perhaps, be valued at forty to fifty thousand dollars.

ORGANIZATION.

This institution was established by authority of an act entitled An Act to establish the Industrial School Department of the City and County of San Francisco, approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight. It was organized on the seventeenth of May, of the following year. It has, therefore, been in full operation about two years. Its management consists of a President, and Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and twelve Managers. The Managers being chosen by annual and life members of the institution. Your committee, after visiting the above Industrial School, and carefully noting whatever might assist them in the discharge of their duty, met in conference with the Board of Managers of the above school, to listen to such propositions as they might have to submit, contemplating the acceptance by the State of the Institution under their charge, and its future maintenance as a State Beform School, of their maintenance of the State juvenile delinquents.

The following are the propositions received by your committee from the said Managers, to-wit:

FIRST PROPOSITION.

The first proposition was the reception into the San Francisco Industrial School, and the maintenance and proper education, of all the State's juvenile delinquents, for the sum of one thousand dollars per month, during a period of three years.

SECOND PROPOSITION.

The second proposition was the free rent of the buildings and grounds, for five years, on the condition that the State receive and support the delinquents of San Francisco, without charge.

THIRD PROPOSITION

The third proposition was the sale of the Industrial School buildings and grounds, to the State, for the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

The above propositions, your committee deem entirely reasonable. The second, we think extremely liberal. We regret that these propositions could not have been made to the State at an earlier day; in which case, your committe would have warmly advocated the acceptance of one or the other. Had these propositions been made before the commencement of work upon the school at Marysville, your committee believe arrangements could have been made on the part of the State, which would have been extremely advantageous.

But now, former objections to the continuance of the State Reform School in its present location and the various arguments for its removal to some other locality, have, in the opinion of your committee, ceased to exist. We are of the opinion that neither of the above propositions, nor any other known to them, should be entertained by the State. We belive that an attempt, even, to remove the State Reform School from its present location in Marysville would be attended with the most unfavorable results to the institution itself, which should now receive the most ample support and cheerful encouragement of this Legislature. At the present time, as before stated, the affairs of the State Reform School to be in good condition and under faithful and efficient management; that all is being done and well done, that can be reasonably expected. Already we may regard thirty thousand dollars, (the full amount of the last year's appropriation) as expended upon the present site, and the work upon the buildings is rapidly going forward. We do not hesitate to say that up to this time the State has received an equivalent for her money expended; and that should the work upon the Reform School be carried to completion, in the manner it has thus far progressed, the State will then have by far better and cheaper buildings for the amount expended than any other of which she is in possession. Your committee, therefore, in view of all the circumstances to be considered, unanimously recommend that an appropropriation be made sufficient to secure, without unnecessary delay, the organization of the State Reform School upon the site already selected.

APPROPRIATION.

The appropriation now necessary to sufficiently complete the buildings and improvements of the Reform School, and suitably furnish the same, your committee find to be as follows:

	what the heildings now under contract	\$15,000	nn
	To complete the buildings now under contract	6,500	00
•	For Fencing for Farm	2,500	00
	For Teams, Wagon, and Harness, etc. etc.	1,500	00
	for small Stable and Out-Buildings	1,000	00
	For furnishing House and School with suitable Fixtures and	2,500	00
-	For the purchase of small piece of Ground lying between the	,	00
	R. S. Lot and Public Road, which your Committee would recommend	500	00
-	For total of Appropriation required	\$29,500	00
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Your committee feel it unnecessary to urge the claims of the Institution for which they ask this required appropriation. We believe that every consideration, both the moral and economical, demand and deserve our ready and cheerful support of the institution in question. Most of the elder States of the Union have found, in these Reformatory Schools for invenile offenders, not only an immense saving in their annual appropriations for the support of penitentiaries, prisons, and alms-houses, but what is vastly more important, a saving of seventy-five to ninety per cent. of their young delinquents from absolute and bropeless degradation. These facts should strongly impress themselves upon our attention, and secure our prompt and cheerful action in these premises.

For securing this desired legislation, your committee would recomnend the passage of the accompanying bill.

SAMUEL A. MERRITT, Chairman.

W. H. PARKS,
O. HARVEY,
Senate Committee.
LLOYD MAGRUDER,
ROBERT HENDERSON,
Of House Committee.

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REPORT OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

S. F. LADIES' PROTECTION AND RELIEF SOCIETY.

San Francisco, 18th Dec. 1860.

To His Excellency, John G. Downey, Governor of the State of California:

SIR:—We have to acknowledge with best thanks and deepest respect the considerate favor of your Excellency's Private Secretary, dated twelfth inst. and calling our attention to the second section of the law by which an appropriation was made for the benefit of the society under our care. In accordance with its requirements we beg now to lay before your Excellency a detailed statement of the receipts, expenditures, and operations, of the society, since the last published annual report, a copy of which we respectfully inclose, and which comes down to the tenth of July of the present year.

Your Excellency will observe from the report of Mr. Goddard, therein, (Treasurer of the Board of Trustees,) that the five thousand dollars so munificently bestowed by the State, together with the four thousand six

Your Excellency will observe from the report of Mr. Goddard, therein, (Treasurer of the Board of Trustees,) that the five thousand dollars so munificently bestowed by the State, together with the four thousand six hundred and forty-four dollars generously contributed at the same time by friends in San Francisco, were intended as a Building Fund for the present purchase, and future construction, of a Home; the latter to be placed on the lot which the society owes to the liberality of the Hon. Horace Hawes. The balance of three thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars, therefore, shown by Mr. Goddard's account, has been religiously left untouched in the hands of the Savings and Loan Society, under the control of our Trustees. In this way it has made no difference to us so far as regards current operations, except that, owning now the building which we use as a home, we are saved the expense of fifty dollars a month for rent, which we used to pay. Indeed, the subscription above mentioned, as received from friends in this city, caused a material (temporary) diminution in the funds available for immediate use, since, in consequence of it, no contributions have been taken up for us in the churches this year, a thing never omitted in any other year hitherto; and therefore the Trustees have not scrupled to allow us to use the interest

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on the balance of the Building Fund, while retaining the principal. We venture to state these minutiæ merely to explain our exact position.

The receipts by the Treasurer of the society, from tenth July to date

The receipts by the Treasurer	of the society, from	tenth July to date.
have been as follows:		,

Balance from previous account, 10th July, 1860	\$ 5 33
Yearly subscriptions from forty members	200 00
Donations in cash	104 75
Allowances from churches and individuals towards the sup-	
port of particular poor at the Home	284 64
Collection at Anniversary Celebration held in August	134 20
Old Folk's Concert, net receipts	377 25
Grand Jury Fees, donated by them	
Interest from balance of Building Fund	138 50
Total	\$1,279 67

The expenditures during the same period, we present as under:

Outside relief	\$ 158	68
chine, etc		87
Food; groceries, market, and milk, bills		25
Sundries; rent of Old Home, one month, fuel, water, gas, etc	233	82
Total	\$1,174	67
Balance in Treasurer's hands this date	\$105	00

The outside relief during the above term of a little over five months, has been distributed among fourteen families, one or two of them consisting of solitary females, (widows, or deserted wives,) but most with families of from two to four children, and two of them with husbands to support, both sick. In some cases outside relief has been given by taking children into the Home, so as to leave the mothers at liberty to work for a maintenance; these, however, are not reckoned in the list, because they swell the expenses of the Home, but not of the outside account. It also frequently happens that when a sick mother, with a child or two, is received into the Home, after she recovers her health she finds a situation which she is enabled to take by leaving her children behind till she can make other arrangements. This, and similar causes, swell the internal expenses of the institution in what may seem irregular proportions, especially in the item of service, as the adult inmates are generally insufficient, being either too few, or too sick, for the duties of the kitchen and

The present number of inmates receiving relief in the Home is twenty, say ten adults, and ten children, and this is about the average number of the past five months. As the society was instituted with a view to tem-

porary relief for women in sickness or destitution, we do not readily receive inmates into the Home, unless there is either an obvious necessity for it, or a clear economy in it. It is, however, always full, or nearly so. As regards the classes to which the objects of our relief belong, we make no distinction. We are thankful when we receive assistance from the foreigner of another tongue, and another faith; we give it with equal freedom as far as our means go, without inquiry into tongue, or belief, or birth, and without keeping any record of these. It is a great happiness to us to think that, limited as our own means have been, and limited, consequently, as the relief has often been, which, nevertheless, it

was not in our power to increase, yet we have in no instance been com-

pelled to leave a sufferer in destitution, entirely uncared for.

We have the honor to remain,

Your Excellency's very ob'dt and grateful serv'ts,

EMELINE M. GRAY, President, JANE H. FLINT, Treasurer, Of the Ladies Protection and Relief Society.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The San Francisco Ladies' Protection and Relief Society hail this, their seventh anniversary day, with emotions of joy and gratitude, which can be but feebly expressed in words.

We would acknowledge the goodness of God during the past year, in guiding and blessing our efforts, and in granting us the full fruition of our fondest hopes; truly He hath led us, in a way we knew not of; "our help cometh from the Lord." As a society, we have never gained the position, nor attained the name, which belongs to one of such unbounded usefulness, and it has simply been because our means have ever been inadequate to our wants.

With a home for our poor and a few thousand dollars as a nucleus, we have felt that we could do infinitely more good with half the disadvantage. Thanks to the generous public, we now possess both. The society now stands on a firm basis; we can define our position and assume our identity; and for this a tribute of thanks is due to those who have befriended us in this great enterprise. Among those names, the society will ever cherish that of the Hon. Horace Hawes as its benefactor and friend, who has generously bestowed an entire city block, upon which it is designed, at some future time, to erect a permanent home. When we, as a society, were driven to the necessity of going about the public streets, begging from door to door for our suffering poor, because our treasury was exhausted, then it was that our noble-hearted citizens so liberally responded to our call, and placed in our trust their five hundreds, hundreds, and fifties; and in many cases, although the gift was not so great, yet it was hallowed by a good man's prayers.

To the friends of the society, who labored and struggled so arduously and successfully in the Legislature, we would tender our cordial thanks. Five thousand dollars from the Legislature has become to us a household joy, and as we realize its embodyment in the shape of a commodious and tasty dwelling house, in a quiet and accessible part of our city, and witness the air of comfort which graces the sick room within, the care and attention bestowed upon the dying, and the comfortably clothed and tidy children which fill our nursery, we feel that neither our time, nor your money, have been spent in vain.

The object of this society is already well known, it hardly need be repeated; that while the poor and suffering receive immediate relief, they are also encouraged to habits of industry, and every means taken to procure work and throw them, as soon as possible, upon their own resources. Listen to this sad tale of suffering, as related at one of our semi-monthly meetings, a few weeks since: In a little alley, right in the neighborhood of wealth and elegance, within the narrow low wall of a shanty,

were found a suffering family, their only resting place at night a rough pile of shavings, with a scanty covering; their food, alas! God alone, who dresses the lilies of the field and feeds the little birds, knew where they would find sustenance for their languishing bodies. A good Samaritan found them in this trying condition, presented the case immediately to the society; they were furnished with bed, bedding, and provisions, and, more than all, the sympathy and kindness of neighbors; the babe of a few days old comfortably clothed; the mother's wants provided for; the man rendered unfit for hard labor by oft repeated fits of epilepsy, is now getting what little work he is able to perform. And another: A poor lonely woman, with one child, came to this city weary and sick, and after expending the little sum of money which she brought with her for board and nursing, she was turned out of doors to seek food and shelter; she went to a friend too poor to take her in, who gave her all she could spare, and presented her case to this society; she was brought to the "Home," and there made comfortable, with proper care, but Death had planted his impress on her frail form; she gradually declined, and after a few months went home to her rest, having given good evidence that her heart rested in full assurance on Jesus as her Savior. The gratitude she expressed with her dying lips, bespoke the words of Him in whom she trusted. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." A poor woman, without a friend, was found, apparently in a dying state, upon a bed of rags; not an article of furniture, or food, in the room; but what a change a few days brought; she was raised from utter filth and poverty to cleanliness and comfort, and, with good nursing, brought back from the gate of death, to rejoice in renewed strength. We do not relate these as exceptions, but as illustrations of all the cases which come within our notice, although varied by circumstances. We shrink from presenting thus publicly these cases of suffering; we do it not to show what great things we are doing for our fellow-creatures, but with great humility we feel that we must draw aside the curtain which hides our quiet work, in order that your sympathy and co-operation may be enlisted in their behalf. We have, during the year, rendered material aid, in the way of furnishing medical attendance, nurses. paying rents, supplying fuel and provisions to twenty-four different families, varying from two to eight in a family, and to thirteen destitute females. We have had in our "Home," at different times, thirty-three children and sixteen females, most of them unable to help themselves, having been unfitted for work by sickness. At this time, we have in our

"Home," nine indigent females and nine children.

We would tender our thanks to the editors of the Bulletin, Times, and Alta, for generously inserting our notices free of charge; to Drs. Carman, Bryant, and others, for unremitting attention to our sick, receiving only thanks for their oft-repeated visits; to Messrs. Hodge and Dickey, for so freely dispensing medicines to our poor; to Messrs. Lupe and Somers, of Tehama Market, for supplying vegetables for the "Home," without charge; also, to the gas company, for several barrels of fuel, and liberal terms for the nea of gas.

terms for the use of gas.

We are under many obligations to Messrs. S. C. Harding, N. C. Lane,
H. W. Fisher, W. R. McKee, B. Sheldon, and H. Mellen, for liberal supplies of groceries and provisions; also, to Mr. R. R. Swain, for numerous baskets of bread, crackers, etc. A donation of a lot of tinware from Mr.

Edward Hagthrope was most timely and acceptable, when fitting up the new "Home;" also, twenty blankets from Mr. H. M. Newhall; to Mr.

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T. H. Selby, for supplying us with dry kindling wood during the year; also, to Mr. S. L. Jones, for supplying us with tea.

To Messrs. Frank Baker and C. W. Plum we owe many thanks for car.

To Messrs. Frank Baker and C. W. Plum we owe many thanks for carpets and oil-cloths; also, to Mrs. Baker, for parlor carpet, wall-paper, domestic cloth, towels, calico, etc.; Mrs. Reese, for carpets and table covers; and Mrs. Stiles, for several pieces of parlor furniture. Neither would we forget the kindness which prompted the friends of the late Col. Pardee to give us the disposal of his wardrobe among our poor.

Our new house is on the south side of Tehama Street, between First

Our new house is on the south side of Tehama Street, between First and Second, and although it is comfortable and all we could desire, and we have a few thousand dollars at interest, yet our income will in nowise meet our current expenses the coming year. We must have our annual five-dollar subscriptions from our many friends; we shall hope to receive many twenties and fifties for honorary and life memberships. We ask our friends for liberal donations, and according to your prosperity so dispense your good gifts. We can make room for all the groceries and provisions our kind friends will send us. We can use to good advantage old furniture, cooking utensils, clothes, etc. in supplying our poor families, who come to us perfectly destitute. We hope the year we are about to enter upon, will be fraught with as many blessings as the last. The work must be carried on with patience and persevering energy; it requires much serious thought, and sound judgment to discriminate between real suffering and poverty, and that well-disguised, undeserving, imposition, so frequently practised in our midst. Engaged in such a work, one feels much responsibility, and an ever-present anxiety; but in this short life of ours, it is good to go out from ourselves, sympathize with, and relieve, others.

"Holy strivings nerve and strengthen,
Long endurance wins the crown;
When the evening shadows lengthen,
Thou shalt lay thy burden down."

Respectfully submitted,

K. D. KELLOGG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

The San Francisco Ladies' Protection and Relief Society in account with Mrs. Frank Baker, Treasurer, July 10, 1860.

DEBIT.			
To paid rent of "Home"	437 478	25 10	

Mrs. F. BAKER.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Directors of the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society in account with E. B. Goddard.

		Dr.	1860.
\$5,500 00		To eash paid for "Home"	March 30
7 00		To Recorder's fees	
	ie" and	To Mrs. F Baker, for furnishing "Home	May 23
300 00		neving dehts	-
	. \$32 05	To H. Haywood, lumber	
	. 10 00	To W. A. Gardner, work	
	. 63 00	To S. B. Reed, carpenter	
	. 86 00	To Davis & Ramsay, plasterers	
	. 59 00	To John Carrol, painter	
	. 59 30	To Dore & Havens, lumber	
	. 5 50	To J. Y. Hallock & Co. hardware	
	. 2 86	To Selby & Co. zinc	
		To G. W. Snook, tin for pipe	
		To A. Phinney & Co. flooring	
		To A. Phinney & Co. northg	
		To Hawley & Co. nails	
		To Timmer, carpenter	
	. 46 00	To A. A. Main, eleven and a half days'	
377 83	. 40 00	work	
011 00		0.11	
	10.00	To N. Gray, for bills, as follows:	
	. 10 00	H. Haight, fees	
	. 15 17	Dore & Havens, lumber	
	. 156 7 1	A Merritt, labor and hardware	
	. 2 25	C. Kersfler, labor	
184 16		,	
\$6,368 99		Total	
,		LUUAL **********************************	

	Cr.	
мау 25	By cash By cash By cash Total	750 00 118 99
	MEMORANDA.	, ,
	Amount paid into Savings and Loan Society Amount paid for "Home," repairs, etc. \$6,068 99 Amount paid Mrs. Frank Baker, as above	\$9,644 00
	Cash on hand	6,368 99 \$3,275 01

Which sum, (three thousand two hundred and seventy-five dollars and one cent,) is reserved as a Building Fund, in the hands of the Directors.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES

SAN FRANCISCO ORPHAN ASYLUM.

San Francisco, December 20, 1860.

To His Excellency,

John G. Downey,

Governor of the State of California:

Pursuant to the requirement of section second, of the act approved April twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, appropriating Moneys for the benefit of certain Orphan Asylums, in this State, the Trustees of the San Francisco Orphan Asylum submit the following statement:

Trustees of the San Francisco Orphan Asylum submit the following statement:

The six thousand dollars appropriated by the act, to the Asylum, was received in the month of May, and placed at interest, and until September, no encroachment was made upon the principal. It was then found necessary to draw from it for the current expenses of the institution, and in this way, up to December first, two thousand two hundred dollars had been used for the support of the inmates of the Asylum. The work of grading the large lot belonging to the Asylum, and erecting a suitable fence around it, the work being now under contract and in prosecution, will consume about three thousand dollars of the three thousand eight hundred dollars now in the treasury, leaving a balance of eight hundred dollars, out of the appropriation, on hand, to be used in defraying the current expenses of the institution, unless it should be applied toward the expense which must be incurred in supplying the Asylum with water. This expense will necessarily be a heavy one, as the water will have to be brought from without the grounds of the institution. Two expensive experiments, in the way of wells, having domonstrated that no supply can be had by digging on the premises.

One hundred children have been inmates of the Asylum during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty. Of this number, thirty-two have been removed by their Guardians and friends, adopted into families,



or placed in suitable situations, and two have been taken away by death, Sixty-six are in the institution at the date of this report.

The Trustees take pleasure in repeating the statement, made in their

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report of last year, that this Asylum is practically a State institution opening its doors, and dispensing its charity to orphans from all parts of the State, making no discrimination in favor of the city of its location.

The only limit to its usefulness is in its capacity, and that, the Trustees

hope, will be constantly on the increase. But, in this they will be disap. pointed, unless the State continues its generous support, for it is almost too much to expect, that private aid, freely as it is given, will be sufficient, even to meet the current expenses of the institution, which are somewhat short of a thousand dollars a month.

Located as the institution is, upon ample grounds, admitting of every conceivable enlargement in all its appliances, supported as it is by all the Protestant denominations of the State, having already accomplished so much good, and called upon by the necessities of the case to accomplish so much more, the Trustees beg the favorable consideration of your Excellency to this institution, in connection with the Catholic Orphan Asylum, and solicit for them both a continuance of the aid from the State Treasury. It is a small sum for the State to give, compared with what it would be obliged to expend, if directly by State institutions proper, instead of by the present Asylums, it were called upon to provide for the orphans, who, other provisions failing, would become necessarily the direct wards of the State.

FREDERICK BILLINGS, F. W. MACONDRAY, J. B. THOMAS, R. J. VAN DEWATER, D. O. SHATTUCK,

Trustees.

REPORT OF THE SUPERIORESS

OF THE

SAN FRANCISCO R. C. ORPHAN ASYLUM.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, San Francisco, Dec. 17, 1860.

To His Excellency,

JOHN G. DOWNEY,

Governor of the State of California:

SIR:—We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of six thousand dollars, appropriated, by act of April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty, of the State of California, to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of San

Four thousand seven hundred and forty dollars of the above amount, were used in paying off the debt on the Orphans' School-House, incurred by a mortgage on said school-house for the purpose of paying the work-men employed thereon, viz.: to Wm. Corcoran, the sum of two thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars, for carpenter's work, lumber, locks, hinges, etc.; to John McFadden, the sum of one thousand five hundred and seventy dollars, for bricklaying; to John McDonald, the sum of two

hundred and fifty dollars, for painting.

We gave to Archbishop Alemany the sum of one thousand two hundred and sixty-dollars, for the Male Asylum, San Rafael, to defray the expenses incurred in putting an addition to said Asylum.

The inmates of the Female Asylum, during the present year, have been as follows: Orphans, two hundred and thirteen; boarders, thirty-nine. Ages: from two to five years, fifty; from five to ten years, ninety-six; from ten to eighteen years, one hundred and six; total number, two hundred and fifty-two.

It is not in our power to ascertain the birth-place of many of our children, as they are foreigners, and are sent to us from different parts of the State—Benicia, Stockton, Sacramento, Marysville, and from the Northern

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and Southern Mines; but the greater number are from San Francisco and its vicinity.

We beg leave to lay before your Excellency the indebtedness of the Asylum, which amounts to nearly four thousand dollars.

We hope your beneficence and efficiency may continue to ameliorate the condition of suffering humanity, particularly the destitute and friend.

That your years may be many, to witness the happy results of your wise administration, is the sincere wish of,

Sir, your most humble servant,

SISTER M. FIDELIS BUCKLEY, Superioress of the R. C. O. Asylum.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

R. C. ORPHAN ASYLUM OF LOS ANGELES.

Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Los Angeles, December, 1860.

This Asylum was established January the ninth, eighteen hundred and fifty-six. Orphans received, one hundred; twenty-five of these are in the Asylum at present, and depending on the institution for support. The average expenses of each child is fifteen dollars per month. The ages of those hitherto received have been between four and thirteen; but orphan girls of any ages may be admitted, if they are destitute of friends capable of taking care of them and providing for their wants. Although the Asylum is embarrassed, and has been struggling to obtain, from day to day, the means of support, yet no orphan has ever applied for admittance into the Asylum without having been received, and her wants provided for. vided for.

It may here be remarked that the first care of those directing the establishment is to give the orphans substantial food and comfortable clothing, at the same time that they endeavor to give them an education suited to the wants of this part of the country.

The present indebtedness of the Asylum is about thirteen thousand

The donation of one thousand dollars from the State was received with heart-felt gratitude, and applied in payment of part of the previous expenditure for food and clothing of orphans.

SISTER MARY S. LAGSDAN, SISTER ANNIE GILLEN, Trustees.



REPORT OF THE LADY SUPERIOR

OF THE

SISTERS OF MERCY, SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, December 21, 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of San Francisco. \} 88.

On this twenty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, before me, William L. Higgins, a Notary Public, in and for said county, duly commissioned and qualified, personally appeared Mary B. Russell, Superior of the Sisters of Mercy, in San Francisco, who being by me duly sworn, deposes and says: That the amount of five thousand dollars appropriated by act of the Legislature, approved April twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, entitled An Act to appropriate Money for the Relief of Destitute Females in the State of California, was duly received by her, the Lady Superior, of the said Sisters of Mercy, and has been entirely expended in the erection of a four story brick building, on the corner of First and Bryant Streets, in the city of San Francisco, for the reception and care of the unfortunate and abandoned women of the State of California. The said Mary B. Russell, submitting this affidavit to the Governor of the State of California, in accordance with section four, in the above entitled act, requiring the Lady Superior to make a report to the said Governor, prior to the first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, of the manner in which said money has been expended.

SR. MARY B. RUSSELL,

Superior of Sisters of Morey.

SR. MARY B. RUSSELL, Superior of Sisters of Mercy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, at San Francisco, this twenty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

William L. Higgins, Notary Public.



GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

RELATIVE TO

EXISTING DIFFICULTIES IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Sacramento, May 6th, 1861.

To the Honorable the Senate of California:

I transmit herewith for your consideration copies of papers and com-munications in relation to the difficulties now existing in the county of Santa Clara in this State.

It appears that Antonio Chabolla is the owner of a tract of land in the

It appears that Antonio Chabolla is the owner of a tract of land in the county of Santa Clara, for which he has received a patent from the United States. On this land Wm. D. Raymond and others are located, and have been in occupancy for some years as settlers, against whom ejectment has been brought in the Third Judicial District Court of this State, a judgment obtained, and a writ of restitution duly issued to the Sheriff of Santa Clara County, and the execution of which, by the Sheriff, was resisted by an armed force. Whereupon, the Sheriff summoned the power of the county to assist him in the execution of the same, and having exhausted the power of the county, he made return of said writ unexecuted, as will more fully appear by the copy of the writ and the return made thereon, hereunto annexed, marked "A."

From the Sheriff's demand upon the Executive for aid of the State, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, marked "B," and my reply thereto, marked "C," together with a communication addressed by me to W. D. Raymond and others, defendants, marked "D," and which was duly delivered by W. G. Morris, Esq. Special Messenger sent for that purpose, and the answer of the defendants thereto, marked "E," inclosing a copy of "Squatters Declaration of Rights," which is also herewith transmitted, it will be seen that until the alias writ was issued, I did not feel authorized to respond to the demand of the Sheriff, particularly as I hoped that the intervening time would give an opportunity for an amicable adjustment between the plaintiff and defendants, and that a conflict between the authorities of the State and her citizens might be thus avoided.

And, in the hope of effecting a result so desirable, I addressed the defendants, Raymond and others, the communication above referred to as marked "D," and consulted with the plaintiff's counsel, W. Matthews. Esq. the result of which were the propositions, hereunto annexed, marked "F," and which, from their very fair and liberal terms, I had every reason to believe would be acceptable. It will, however, be seen from the second requisition, addressed to the Executive by John A. Murphy, Esq. Sheriff, and which was received on yesterday, that an alias writ has been placed in his hands for service, that the propositions of the plaintiff were not accepted by the defendants.

As all hopes of a peaceful solution of these difficulties have been abandoned, I feel it my duty to lay the matter before the Legislature for its consideration, and ask that an appropriation may be made to enable me to send to the assistance of the Sheriff such a force as will secure the faithful execution of the laws. From the nature of the demand of the Sheriff, and the magnitude that this question has assumed, I would suggest that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated.

I have no means of ascertaining the merits, or demerits, of this case, but it is enough to know that the decrees of our courts are disregarded, the law set at defiance, and its officers openly resisted by an organized armed force. The remedy for all grievances, under our system of government, must be found in the law, and through the tribunals appointed for its administration, and the officers designated for its execution. The State must assert its majesty and power to enforce the laws, or anarchy and confusion will ensue. It is certain that these defendants have their remedy, either in the courts of the State, or United States. They can appeal to the Supreme Court of this State, from the judment of the court below, or enjoin the patentee in the Federal Court, from proceeding under the patent, and if fraud exist, as they allege, the patent can be set

These parties allege that they hold under the pueblo title of San José, and that said title covers the land claimed by Chabolla, and patented to him. Even if this be so, it makes but little difference, as the United States may issue a patent to the pueblo also. A patent is, at best, but a quitclaim from the government, and does not pretend to decide as between the rights of different claimants. The merits of the respective titles will have to be adjudicated in our State courts, where these parties can have their rights fully established.

It will be observed that the settlers, in their "Declaration of Rights," which is made a part of their answer to my communication, appeal to "higher law," and disregard the law and judgments of the courts of this State. If these principles are to obtain, it were well that it should now be settled as at any other time, for it is in vain that our Legislature should be convened to make laws, and our people be taxed to support the government, if we have not the power to enforce them.

I have refrained from any unnecessary haste in this matter, trusting that reflection and calm deliberation would bring these settlers to a sense of the duty they owe to the State, and that they might be induced to yield that ready and willing obedience to the law, in which alone they can expect safety and security.

I request that your honorable body will cause copies of this and accompanying documents to be submitted to the Asssembly for its considera-

JOHN G. DOWNEY,

[A]

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Santa Clara. \ ss.

The people of the State of California to the Sheriff of said county,

WHEREAS, A judgment was rendered in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, at the court-house of said court, in the city of San José, on the sixth day of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty, against Truman Andrews, William D. Raymond, Thomas J. Baxter, Benjamin Kenny, John Aborn, Andrew Gheringer, Thomas B. Farnsworth, George Ostick, Jacob Newhouse, Patterson Bernard, William McClay, James M. Bottsford, and Chauncey C. Barbour, in favor of one hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-five cents costs

Now therefore, these are to command you that you place the said Antonio Chabolla in the quiet and peaceable possession of the premises described in said judgment, as follows, to-wit:

It is hereby ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that Antonio Chabolla, plaintiff, do have and recover of and from Truman Andrews, William D. Raymond, Thomas J. Baxter, and Benjamin Kenny, defendants, the possession of the premises described in the complaint in this action, as follows: All that tract, or parcel, of land lying and being in the county of Santa Clara, and State of California, being a portion of the rancho known by the name of the Yerba Buena Rancho, and bounded and described as follows, viz: On the south, by the land sold and conveyed to Robert Haley by the plaintiff, as per deed dated first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and fully described in said deed recorded in the County Recorder's Office of Santa Clara County, in Book G of Deeds, page four hundred and thirty; on the west, by the lands sold and conveyed by the plaintiff to Manuel Castro, as per deed dated January twenty-sixth, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and recorded in Book G of Deeds, page one hundred and seventy-one; on the north, by the lands of Joaquin Higuera; on the east, by the back-bone of the mountain next east of the house and residence of the plaintiff.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that Antonio Chabolla, plaintiff, do have and recover of and from John Aborn, defendant, the possession of that portion of the premises described in the complaint in this action, which is set forth and described in the separate answer of the said defendant herein, as follows: All that certain tract, or parcel, of land commencing at a corner of land claimed by J. Herndon, in a road, from which a white oak, marked with two hacks, bears south nineteen links distant; thence running north thirteen degrees, west thirteen and twenty-five hundredth links to a fence and line of land claimed by Andrew Gheringer; thence north twenty-six degrees, west eighteen and twentyfive hundredth links to the west end of a ditch fence; thence north fiftyone degrees, east eighteen chains to a stake, being the southeast corner of

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south seventy-five degrees, east forty-six chains with said road, to the

place of beginning, containing one hundred and fifty and sixty hundredth

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that Antonio Chabolla, plaintiff, do have and recover of and from Andrew Gheringer, defendant, the possession of that portion of the premises described in the complaint in this action, which is set forth and described in the separate answer of said defendant herein, as follows: Commencing at a stake, with a notch on each of two sides, standing at a fence at the end of a ditch; thence running north fifty-seven degrees, east forty-five and eight hundredth links to a post, marked with two notches on two sides, standing at a fence twelve links southwest of the corner; thence south fifty-six degrees, west thirty-two chains to a road, and thirty-eight and seventy-five hundredth links to a post of a gate, marked with one notch, and southeast corner of T. W. Herndon's land, and thence north twenty-six degrees, west on a line with S. W. Herndon and John Aborn forty-one and forty-five hundredth links to the place of beginning, and containing one hundred and seventy and forty hundredth acres.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that Antonio Chabolla, plaintiff, do have and recover of and from Thomas B. Farnsworth, defendant, the possession of that portion of the premises described in the complaint in this action, which is set forth and described in the separate answer of said defendant herein, as follows: Those certain tracts and parcels of land situated in the county of Santa Clara, California, about five miles easterly from the city of San José, described as follows: Commencing at a stake, marked with a notch on each of two sides, which stands at the corner of three fences, one of them being John Aborn's fence; thence running south fifty degrees, west thirty-two chains to a stake; thence north thirty-seven degrees, west twenty-two chains, sixtyfour links to a stake; thence north sixty-four degrees, east thirty-eight and ninety hundredth links to a well; thence south thirty-five degrees, east six and seventy hundredth links to a gate post; thence south three degrees, west eight and sixty-eight hundredth links, to the place of beginning. Also, another tract adjoining thereunto, and described as follows: Commencing at a gate-post, marked with three notches, at the corner of four fences; thence running north thirty-five degrees, west nineteen chains to a stake: thence north twelve degrees, east five chains to a stake; thence north seventy-three degrees, east thirty and sixty-seven hundredth links to a post; thence south thirty-six degrees, east forty-eight chains, forty-two links to a white-oak tree, four feet in diameter, marked with four notches; thence south fifty-seven degrees, west three chains, thirty-six links to a stake at the corner of two fences: thence north seventy-five degrees, west forty-six chains, sixty-seven links, to the place of beginning; the first piece of land, herein described, containing fifty-nine and eighty-three hundredth acres, and the other, one hundred and eighteen and twenty five hundredth acres

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that Antonio Chabolla, plaintiff, do have and recover of and from George Ostick, defendant, the possession of that portion of the premises described in the complaint in this action, which are set forth and described in the separate answer of said defendant herein, as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of land occupied by C. Barbour, where is a stake, marked

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with two notches; thence along said Barbour's line south two degrees, east twenty-nine and sixty-five hundredth links to a stake, with three marks; thence with the line of said Barbour, south fifty-seven degrees, west eighty links to a corner of Andrew Gheringer's land; thence on a line with said Gheringer's land south twenty degrees, east seven and seven hundredth links to a stake; thence north thirty minutes, west thirty-seven and twenty-six hundredth links to a stake; thence south eighty-nine degrees, west thirty-nine chains to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and thirty-seven and seventy-five hundredth acres.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that Antonio Chabolla, plaintiff, do have and recover of and from Jacob Newhouse, defendant, the possession of that portion of the premises described in the complaint in this action, which is set forth and described in the separate answer of said defendant herein, as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a white-oak tree, sixteen inches in diameter, which is the southeast corner of land occupied by Benjamin R. Kenny; thence running west thirtynine and eighty-three hundredth links to a stake on the line of land claimed by Jacob Cummyges; thence north two degrees, west forty-seven and fifty hundredth links to a stake at the corner of a brush fence, the same being the south-east corner of land occupied by Thomas J. Baxter; thence south seventy-nine degrees, west forty and thirty hundredth links on a line of said Baxter's land, to a gate-post, marked with three hacks; thence south one degree, thirty minutes, east forty-one and sixty-one hundredth links, on a line of said Benjamin R. Kenny, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and seventy-eight and forty-six hundredth acres.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that Antonio Chabolla, plaintiff, do have and recover of and from Patterson, Barnard, and William McClay, defendants, the possession of those portions of the premises described in the complaint in this action, which are set forth and described in the separate answer of said defendants, herein as follows to-wit: Beginning at the center of a road, at a point from which a stake marked with one notch on one side, two notches on another side, three notches on another, and four notches on the other side, standing at a fence bearing north eight degrees, west twenty links, distant; thence running north thirteen degrees, east, along land occupied by Thomas Farnsworth, twenty-two chains sixty-seven links, to an angle of the road; thence north seventy-six degrees, east, along the line of Chauncey Barbour's land, thirty-one chains and seven links, to another angle in the road; thence south seventy six degrees, east, nineteen and seven hundredth chains, to the northeast corner of said Barbour's land; thence north eighty-eight degrees, east thirty-nine chains, to the northeast corner of George Ostick's land; thence north eighty-eight degrees, east thirty-six chains, to a stake; thence north forty chains and eight links; thence south seventy-six degrees, west one hundred and fifty-three and ninety-five hundredth chains; thence south eight degrees and fifty minutes, cast fourteen chains, fifty-seven links, to the place of beginning, four hundred and fifty-one and nineteen one hundredth acres.

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that Antonio Chabolla, plaintiff, do have and recover of and from James M. Bottsford and Chancey Barbour, defendants, the possession of that portion of the premises described in the complaint in this action, which is set forth and described in the separate answer of said defendants, herein as follows, towit: Beginning at a post marked with three hacks, from which a white oak tree, two feet in diameter, bears south eighteen degrees, west ninety-

one links, distant; thence north seventy-six degrees, east thirty-one and five hundredth chains, to an angle of a road; thence south seventy-six degrees, east nineteen forty-one hundredth chains, to a stake marked with two hacks on two sides, from which a white oak tree, two feet in diameter, marked with two hacks, bears east one hundred and seventy-seven links distant; thence south two degrees, east twenty-nine fifty-five hundredth chains, to a stake marked with three hacks on two sides, from which a white oak tree, marked with three notches, bears south sixty degrees, west forty-eight links distant; thence south fifty-seven degrees, west twenty-four fifty hundredth chains, to a white oak tree, four feet in diameter, marked with four hacks; thence north thirty-six degrees, west forty-eight seventy-eight hundredth chains, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and forty-four and forty-eight hundredth acres.

And these are further to command you, that of the goods and chattels, if sufficient, if not, then of the lands and tenements, of the said Truman Andrews, William D. Raymond, Thomas J. Baxter, Benjamin Kenny, John Aborn, Andrew Gheringer, Thomas B. Farnsworth, George Ostick, Jacob Newhouse, Patterson Barnard, William McClay, James M. Bottsford, and Chauncey C. Barbour, you levy and cause to be made by distress and sale, all costs that may accrue on the writ, and of this writ make legal service, and return on the sixtieth day after your receipt hereof.

Witness:

[L. s.]

SAM. BELL McKEE, Judge of Third Judicial District.

Attest: John B. Hewson, Clerk. By Levi P. Peck, Deputy.

Recorded at half-past five, P. M. July eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Writ of restitution—costs:

 Writ of docket, etc.
 \$4 50

 Satisfaction
 6 00

 Total
 \$10 50

JOHN B. HEWSON, Clerk.

By Levi P. Peck, Deputy.

CERTIFICATE OF JOHN M. MURPHY.

Antonio Chabolla v.
Ramon et als.

Office of Sheriff, Santa Clara County.

I hereby certify and return that I received the annexed writ of restitution in the above entitled cause on the eleventh day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and that on the eighteenth day of March, 7

A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one, I proceeded to the premises described in said writ, for the purpose of executing said writ, and that I did then and there attempt and endeavor to execute the same, but that I was prevented from executing said writ, by force and arms, by the defendants herein and others; and I further certify and return, that I summoned to my assistance the force of the county of Santa Clara, in due form, to be and appear at the Court Honse in the city of San José, on the ninth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at ten o'clock, A. M. to aid and assist me in executing the said writ; and that at the last mentioned time and place, the citizens failed and refused so to assist me, and I was not able to execute the same. I therefore hereby return the said annexed writ unexecuted, and certify that I have not been able to execute the same for the reasons hereinbefore stated.

Dated, San José, this twelfth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

JOHN M. MURPHY,
Sheriff Santa Clara County.

Filed on return this twelfth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

John B. Hewson,

Clerk.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Santa Clara. ss.

I, John B, Hewson, County Clerk of Santa Clara County, and ex officio Clerk of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the State of California, in and for said county, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true, and correct, copy of the original writ of restitution issued out of said court on the eleventh day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one, in the case of Antonio Chabolla v. Ramon et als. and, also, of the return of the Sheriff thereon.

[L. s.] In testimony wherereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court this thirteenth day of April, A.D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

JOHN B. HEWSON, Cler

[B]

To the Honorable

John G. Downey,

Governor of the State of California:

I respectfully direct your attention to the certified copy of the writ of restitution in the case of Antonio Chabolla v. Wm. D. Raymond, et als. issued out of the District Court, of the Third Judicial District, holden in and for the county of Santa Clara, State of California, and to me directed, and to the return thereon made by me, which copy I have inclosed.

You will see that I have been resisted in the execution of the said writ by armed men, to wit: about one thousand in number; and that having

called upon the power of the county, and exhausted the said power of the

said county, I have been compelled to return said writ unexecuted.

The plaintiff has directed the Clerk of the court aforesaid, to issue an alias of the writ aforesaid, to me directed. I have to inform your Ex. cellency that I shall be unable to make service and execution of the said writ, unless sufficient military force be furnished me for that purpose by State of California. I therefore request that your Excellency will furnish such military force, as, in your judgment is necessary to aid in the enforcement of said writ.

Respectfully,

(Signed)

JOHN M. MURPHY, Sheriff of Santa Clara County.

April 15th, 1861.

[C]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Sacramento, April 18th, 1861.

To John M. Murphy, Esq.
Sheriff of Santa Clara County:

SIR:-I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the fifteeth instant, informing me that a writ of restitution in the case of Antonio Chabolla v. William D. Raymond, et al. was issued by the proper court and to you directed to serve in your official capacity, and that you have been resisted in the execution of the same, by armed men, numbering about one thousand, and that after having exhausted the power of the county, you have been unable to execute said writ; and also informing me, that the plaintiff has directed the Clerk of the court to issue an alias writ in the aforesaid case—the original having been by you returned to the court unexecuted—and also informing me, that unless sufficient military force be furnished you, for that purpose, by the State of California, that you will be unable to make service and execution of the said alias writ, and requesting me to furnish such military force, as in my judgment, is necessary to aid in the enforcement of said writ.

It appears from the above that there is no process now in your hands for service; you having informed me that the original writ, the service of which you allege was resisted by an armed force, has been returned by you to the court unexecuted. Of course, you will perceive then, that from your own statement, I cannot act until there is another writ actually in your hands for service, and the service of which has been attempted by you, and resisted by an armed force, thus rendering the aid of the State necessary. (See Art. 1407, Sec. 39, Wood's Digest.)

Should the alias writ be placed in your hands for service, and the service resisted by armed men, you will inform me of the force, that in your judgment will be necessary for the State to send to your aid, to secure the execution of the law.

> Very Respectfully etc. (Signed)

JOHN G. DOWNEY, Governor [D]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,) Sacramento, April 18th, 1861.

To Wm. D. Raymond, Thomas J. Baxter, John Abour, Thomas B. Farnsworth, Jacob Newhouse, William McClay, Truman Andrews, Benjamin Kenny, Andrew Gheringer, George Ostick, Patterson Barnard, James M. Bottsford, and Chauncy C. Barbour:

GENTLEMEN:-I have learned with sincere regret that you and many others of our fellow citizens in Santa Clara County, are now engaged in openly resisting the execution of the legal process of the courts.

You will at once see how injudicious such a course must be, as it can but entail upon those occupying such a position the most fatal results. If the decrees of the courts cannot be enforced, then is an end to all government; and, no matter how painful it may be for me to use force in order to execute and maintain the majesty of the law, it is my imperative and sworn duty, under the Constitution and laws of the State, to use all the power in me vested to secure this end.

The Sheriff of Santa Clara County has made a requisition upon me for aid to enable him to enforce the laws, but as I am sincerely desirous that a conflict with the authority of the State should not occur and that the blood of our fellow citizens should not be spilled, I am thus anxious to give you every opportunity to yield an obedience to the edicts of the courts, as this will be your only safety.

If you persist in the course you have thus inaugurated, I will be under the painful necessity of responding to the requisition of the Sheriff and of using the power of the State to enforce the law, let the consequences be what they may.

Very respectfully, etc.

JOHN G. DOWNEY.

[E]

SAN Jose, April 23d, 1861.

To J. G. Downey,

Governor of the State of California:

SIR:-Your communication to W. D. Raymond, and other residents on the Chabolla Ranch, in Santa Clara County, was duly received per the hand of W. G. Morris, Esq. of Tulare.

We do most sincerely regret with you that we, as good law-abiding citizens, are forced, by circumstances beyond our control, to defend ourselves and our homes against a grasping monopoly of land speculators whose every action has been a curse alike to the settlers and the State

at large.

It will not be expected that we can here detail to you our many wrongs and grievances, we therefore inclose our "Declaration of Settler's Rights," every portion of which the intelligent citizens of this State know to be

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Your communication to us is respectful, and the advice it contains at a different time and under different circumstances we would, as good citi. zens be very like to follow; but, you will permit us to say to you as the respected Governor of our State, that we have well considered our acts and their probable results. We know you have a duty to do, and so have we. We only ask to be left alone until the suits now pending at Wash. ington are decided; but if that cannot be done by plaintiffs interested in the present writ of restitution, then, live, or die, sink, or swim, we will, by the help of our own strong arm and relying on Divine Providence, defend our rights, our homes, and our families, as best we can.

Truly and respectfully yours,

W. D. RAYMOND, and others.

SQUATTERS' DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for settlers to resist certain combinations and take justice in their own hands, "that which Nature and Nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of men requires that they should declare the cause which impels them to action." "We hold these truths to be self-evident:" That these hills and valleys were made for the habitations of laborers; that when these lands fall into the hands of lawyers and speculators, who refuse to sell us a good title to that portion which our hands have improved and our labor increased in value, it is our duty to rise up in union and strength and defend ourselves, our families, and our homes.

The history of California has been a history of unmitigated "wrongs and usurpations," all having a direct tendency to oppress and degrade the laboring class, and to favor, screen, and exalt, professional rogues. "To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world."

They have been to Mexico, manufactured grants by hundreds, and established their boundary according to their own pleasure.

They have established floating grants, and slide them from the hills into the valleys, or from the valleys on to the hills, as may best suit their personal interests.

They have bought officers and hired witnesses to have confirmed fraudulent grants.

They have entered into a combination and pay money into a common treasury, which may be drawn therefrom for the support of fraudulent

They have had laws passed prohibiting us from court with rebutting testimony.

They have had good grants rejected before Land Commissioners, that people might settle and improve the land, and then take an appeal to a higher court, have the claim confirmed, take our improvements, and then drive us off the land, from the homes we have erected in honest faith.

They have managed, by intrigue and rascality, to keep a majority of their own clique in office and carry on their roquery by law.

They manage to bring forward their bogus claims first, and reserve the good one to the last.

They, by their fraud, have robbed the people of millions of dollars. They have located grants from one to five deep.

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They have bribed witnesses, and established boundaries twice the width and three times the length of the original survey.

They have surveyed land that the original grant never called for, and, under pretense of justice, drive the settler off before the survey has been

They have sued for and recovered rent for land that they previously acknowledged they never claimed.

They have recovered rent and damages for more land than the squatter ever had in his possession.

They have taken our improvements, the taxes on which we have paid to help support the government.

They have forced some of us to give more for their quitclaim deed than the land is actually worth, while other claims were pending.

They, by their refusal to settle land claims, have deprived us of public

schools, churches, and comfortable dwellings.

They have, in the last ten years, kept the county back in improvement

one hundred thousand dollars per year.

They have excited prejudices among people from different States for political gain and self aggrandisement. They force us into law, and then buy our lawyers, because they have more money than we. They have discouraged emigration to the State, and been the cause of thousands returning home. In fact, they have refused us everything that justice demands and freemen wish, except the right of suffrage.

In every stage of these oppressions we have tried in vain for redress. We have met them at the ballot box, and been repeatedly foiled; we have met them in law, and that has been unavailing; we have reminded them of our emigration hither, of the hardships of reaching this, our adopted home—they mcck us to scorn. We have shown them that we are not squatters from choice, but from necessity, and they laugh at our misfortunes. We tell them that we have spent all our means in improving these farms, and they express regret that our means are not greater. We have reminded them how we have toiled year after year, for ten long years, while our labor has scantily supported us-but their fine clothes tell us that they have fared sumptuously every day.

It is thus that we have been treated in the past, and thus we will be treated in the future, if we will quietly submit. We can only acquiesce, then, in the necessity which impels us to action.

We, therefore, the citizens of Santa Clara Valley, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions do solemnly publish and declare that settlers have rights that ought to be, and shall be, respected; that our homes are as dear to us as our lives; that it is our duty to hold and possess the land we have in possession, until some one is able to produce a perfect title; and that we never will peaceably submit for our homes to be taken from us, until we are reasonably remunerated for our improvements. And for the support of these declarations, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our honor.



PROPOSITIONS

From Antonio Chabolla to Wm. D. Raymond, Wm. McClay, James M. Botts. ford, and others; defendants in Chabolla v. Raymond et als.:

Proposition No. 1.—If the defendants desire to appeal from the judgment of the court below, in this case, the defendants will not be required to give any bond but for costs, and without sureties, provided the defendants will promise to leave the land in ninety days after the affirmance of the judgment of the court below, if the same be affirmed on appeal.

Proposition No. 2.—If the defendants desire to remain upon the land in dispute, until the decision in Touchard v. Singleton et als. now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States, the plaintiff will agree that they shall do so, upon their giving good and sufficient bond—such as is considered good and sufficient by E. P. Reed—for the use of the land at the rate of one dollar per acre for the present season, and at one dollar an acre during the next season. Should the decision be delayed until the defendants have put in crops for the next year, conditioned to be paid if the judgment of the court below in Touchard v. Singleton et als. be affirmed, and if not then the bond to be void. The bond may state that it shall not operate as an acknowledgment of Chabolla's title provided the jugdment of the court below in Touchard v. Singleton et als. be reversed.

No timber to be cut upon the land by the defendants except for firewood for their own use.

Respectfully,

WM. MATTHEWS,

For Chabolla.

San José, April 25th, 1861.

P. S. These propositions must be declined, or accepted, within two days.

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

F California, Santa Clara County.

Office of Sheriff San José, May 2d, 1861.

To His Excellency

The Honorable John G. Downey, Governor of the State of California:

It becomes my duty to report to you, that, as you have been hereto-fore informed by me, a writ of restitution in favor of Antonio Chabolla and against Wm. D. Raymond and others, issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, and returnable in sixty days after the receipt thereof by me, came to my hands and was received by me on the eleventh day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one. And that in attempting to execute the said writ, I was forcibly resisted by

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bodies of armed men, to the number of one thousand. That after exhausting the power of the county, I have been unable to execute the said writ, and that I returned the said writ unexecuted, for that reason, to the court from whence it was issued. That a certified copy of said writ and of my return thereof has heretofore been forwarded to your Excellency, unto which I beg leave to refer you. That the plaintiff has placed in my hands an alias of the said writ of restitution, tested the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and returnable in sixty days after the receipt thereof by me, and that the same was received by me on the thirtieth day of the month and year last aforesaid. That I now inform your Excellency, that armed combinations to resist the execution of the said writ by force, exist in the county of Santa Clara, and that it will be utterly impossible for me to execute the said writ, unless military aid, to the number of three thousand men, or such greater number as your Excellency can furnish, be given to me, in accordance with the law. I therefore, and also in consequence of the facts detailed in the requisition which I have heretofore made upon you in this cause, ask your Excellency that you take such action in the premises as in your judgment the exigency demands.

Respectfully, yours truly,

(Signed)

JNO. M. MURPHY, Sheriff of Santa Clara County.



COMMUNICATION OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL

RELATIVE TO

EASTERN BOUNDARY SURVEY.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of California:

The Legislature of last year passed an act entitled An Act to define and establish a portion of the Eastern Boundary of the State of California, under the provisions of which the Surveyor General was required to es-

and establish a portion of the Eastern Boundary of the State of California, under the provisions of which the Surveyor General was required to establish a certain portion of the eastern boundary of the State, and report the result of his labors to the present Legislature.

In obedience to the provisions of the act, I have the honor to say that, immediately after the passage of the act I wrote to Professor Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, asking the loan of such instruments as might be required that were not in use by his Assistants in this State. He informed me that none could be spared. After many inquiries, I found that a proper instrument for astronomical observations could neither be hired, or purchased, in this State. Dr. Mathewson, whose services I had engaged as Astronomer, had, however, ordered from Europe a very superior instrument, which was to arrive about the middle of July.

The seventh section of the act required me to enter upon the discharge of my duties on, or before, the first day of July. I accordingly organized a party, consisting of a Surveyor, Draughtsman, also in charge of barometers, and ten general Assistants, and on the fifteenth of June left Sacramento for Lake Bigler, where we arrived on the twenty-second.

In eighteen hundred and fifty-five, Mr. Goddard, acting under instructions from the Surveyor-General, found by careful observation the point of intersection of the thirty-ninth parallel with the one hundred and twentieth meridian to be in Lake Bigler, about four miles from the southern shore. As I could gain no reliable information in regard to the country through which the line was supposed to pass, I determined to make a reconnoissance both north and south. Accordingly, a line was run from a point on the shore of the lake, bearing south forty-eight degrees twenty-five minutes fifty-five seconds east from the initial point in the lake, with

the same bearing to the summit of the mountain range dividing Carson and Lake Valley. About twelve miles southeast of the lake the bound. ary line touches, and from thence skirts along the low hills upon the western side of Carson Valley, leaving the whole valley in Utah Terri. tory. Lake Valley is in California. After completing this portion of the line, we returned to the lake and made such surveys as enabled us to make a complete and accurate map of the adjacent country.

As nothing was positively known of the country around, and immediately north of, the lake, I determined to extend the reconnoissance along the one hundred and twentieth meridian as far as the Henness Pass Road. A portion of the party, with the wagon and most of the camp equipage, was sent around by the road passing through Carson and Washoe valleys, with directions which would enable us to meet upon the Henness Road With the remaining portion of the party I carefully meandered the south. ern and eastern shore lines of the lake and the line of the northern shore until we again intersected the one hundred and twentieth meridian. We found the lake to be twenty-one miles long, from north to south, and about twelve miles wide. We had been informed that the lake was, at least, forty miles long.

The one hundred and twentieth meridian runs very nearly through the middle of the lake, leaving rather the quarter portion in this State. From the north end of the lake we found no difficulty in tracing the meridian through the mountains until we reached the range bordering the Truckee River, upon the east. We found it impossible to trace the line further, on account of the precipitous and rocky cliffs, which in some instances rise to a hight of a thousand feet, with sides almost perpendicular. We were compelled to off-set to the east four miles, where we found rolling hills and valleys. The Truckee River was bank full, current very swift, and the water almost freezing. We, consequently, found considerable difficulty in crossing. By means of a raft constructed of logs we managed to get everything over safely. We thence continued the survey in a northerly direction, keeping as near the boundary line as was practicable, until we reached the Henness Road. Here, the country being open and level, we returned to the boundary line, which was intersected at the eastern end of Dog Valley, showing the whole of the valley to be in this State. There, we followed the line of the one hundred and twentieth meridian to a point in Long Valley near the Antelope Springs. The boundary line is to the east of the house about a quarter of a mile.

While in Dog Valley, I learned through the newspapers that Mr. Mowry had been appointed United States Commissioner, to run the line in conjunction with an officer appointed on the part of the State.

I therefore determined to cease operations for the present, take my party back and disband them, and await the arrival of the United States Commissioner, who, I supposed, as a matter of course, would co-operate with me. My most direct route being through Sierra Valley to the Henness Pass, and not knowing whether that portion of the country was correctly laid down upon the maps, I made an accurate survey of Long Valley to the Beckwith Pass, thence into Sierra Valley, and through it to a road leading to the Henness Road, and along this and the Henness Road to Jackson's Ranch, to which point surveys had already been made. The topography of the surrounding country is shown upon a map of the Surveyor. We arrived in Sacramento on the twenty-fifth day of July, and on the twenty-sixth, the party was disbanded, retaining one man as Camp-Keeper, and in charge of the animals, and the Draughtsman to complete his sketches and maps of the surveys, and work out his barom-

when I might expect to meet him here, and what were his plans for the survey. In reply he stated he would be in Sacramento in October, and that his instructions from the Department of the Interior, only contemplated the establishment of the initial point of the boundary line at the intersection of the thirty-fifth parallel with the Colorado, and a reconnoissance of the oblique line as far north as possible during the winter. I met Mr. Mowry upon his arrival in San Francisco, and informed him that I held myself in readiness to co-operate with him in the prosecution of the survey, at a moment's notice. His instructions, however, did not permit him to act with me in my official capacity, without the sanction of the Governor. On the thirty-first of October he addressed a communication to Governor Downey, stating that his party was in readiness to

take the field, and asking his Excellency to designate a Commissioner on the part of California, with full powers to act in conjunction with him, in

order that the work performed with his concurrence might bind the State. The Governor in his reply stated that a joint commission on the part of

California was not contemplated by any law of the State then in force,

(the act of eighteen hundred and fifty-one having been repealed,) nor

was any officer, by virtue of his general powers, justified in acting in that

capacity in the legitimate discharge of the duties of his office. The law of eighteen hundred and fifty, concerning the office of Surveyor-General, made it one of his duties, when required by law, to make an accurate survey of the boundaries of the State.

The act of eighteen hundred and sixty was the direct law which required him to take the field. If the action of the Surveyor, General, under the law of eighteen hundred and sixty, was binding upon the State, and that of the United States Commissioner upon the Federal Government, and these two agreed upon the initial point, I supposed, to all intents and purposes, they could act as a joint commission, and their joint action would be binding upon the two governments, subject, of course, as in all such cases, to confirmation by the higher powers. I therefore addressed a communication to the Attorney-General, which, together with his reply, I have the honor to submit:

SACRAMENTO, November 8, 1860.

Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS,

Attorney-General:

Sir:-I beg leave to call your attention to an act of the Legislature entitled An Act to define and establish a portion of the Eastern Boundary of the State of California, approved April thirteenth, eighteen hundred snd sixty, and ask of you if in your opinion the acts of the Surveyor-General, in establishing such portions of the boundary as are prescribed in the above act, will be binding upon the State.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. HIGLEY,

Surveyor-General.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY, Surveyor General:

Sir:-Yours of this date, in reference to the eastern boundary of the State is at hand. In answer, allow me to say that in all controversies

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etrical observations. Soon after my arrival I wrote to Mr. Mowry, asking

within this State, between citizens, or the State and citizens, the record of the survey made by you under the act which you cite, will be competent evidence to prove the true boundary. And I am also of the opinion that if the government of the United States adopts the same line, or survey, it will thereby become the legally established dividing line between the territories of the two governments, and binding as such upon them and their citizens.

Respectfully, etc.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS.

Attorney-General.

I asked the Governor to authorize me to act with the United States Commissioner. He declined doing so on the ground that he had no powers under the law. Satisfied in my own mind that the action of the Surveyor-General would be binding upon the State, I determined to send the Astronomer with a small party, to the initial point on the Colorado River, provided they could go out with the main party of the United States commission.

The United States Astronomer, 1 knew, had already taken the field. The following is a copy of the communication addressed to the United States Commissioner, and his reply:

SACRAMENTO, November 15, 1860.

SIR:—In conformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of this State entitled An Act concerning the Office of Surveyor-General, passed April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and an Act entitled An Act to define and establish a portion of the Eastern Boundary of the State of California, approved April thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty, I shall start from Los Angeles early in December, proximo, for the purpose of ascertaining the longitude of the intersection of the thirty-fifth parallel of north latitude and the Colorado River, in order to be ready to commence operations on the northern portion of the boundary as early as possible next spring. Inasmuch as this point, to be established by you as Commissioner on the part of the United States, must be identical with same point, as established by me, on the part of the State of California, I desire, with the view of saving the State the expenses of an additional escort, to co-operate with you jointly in carrying on the astronomical observations and field operations. You will therefore confer a favor upon me by informing me at what time you will leave Los Angeles with your party, in order that I may join you there with mine.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. HIGLEY,

Surveyor-General.

Sylvester Mowry, Esq.
United States California Boundary Commissioner.

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SAN FRANCISCO, November 19, 1860.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the fifteenth ultimo, and, in reply thereto, to say that my instructions from the General Government only authorize me to recognize the official action of the Governor of the State, in reference to the joint commission to run and mark the boundary line between the State and the territory of the United States. Governor Downey informs me in an official communication, that no person, or officer, of the State, can discharge the duty of Commissioner on the part of the State, without further legislation. I have forwarded to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, copies of the Governor's letter, the opinion of the Attorney-General, and of your note, and have not, as yet, received any communication in reference thereto.

In reply to your inquiry, when the United States Commissioner will take the field, I beg to say that the astronomical party is already en route for the Colorado, and that the pack-train, with the remainder of the Commission, will leave Los Angeles for Fort Mohave about the first of December. It will afford me great pleasure to be of any assistance to you, or your party.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER MOWRY,

U. S. Commissioner.

Hon. H. A. HIGLEY,

Surveyor-General of California.

On the twentieth of November I dispatched three men, with wagon, mules, camp equipage, etc. to Los Angeles. I intended to go down, by sea, with the Astronomer, as soon as the United States' party was ready to proceed. They had not left Los Angeles when your honorable body convened, consequently I have done nothing more, and await your action in the matter.

APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURES.

The Appropriation made for Survey was Total Amount drawn	\$15,000 7,296	
Balance	\$7,703	27
The expenditures were as follows:		
Cost of making Reconnoissance, including cost to place of work and back to Sacramento, about	\$2,296 800	
Cost of Forage, Provisions, etc. to Los Angeles, and three weeks in the same	500 3,700	
Total	\$7,296	00



Wages are still due three men from the twentieth November, one hundred and seventy-five dollars per month; provisions, twenty dollars per month; forage for fourteen animals, forty dollars per month—making a total of two hundred and thirty-five dollars per month. All other expenses were paid in full up to November twentieth.

I have purposely avoided entering into the details of the survey, as, to have submitted, in full, a journal of daily operations while in the field, together with the field-notes of survey, observations for altitude, description of country, sketches, maps, etc.—would have made the report quite voluminous, and unnecessary at the present time, as the work is incomplete.

plete.

I have the honor to ask that a committee be appointed to examine my

I have the honor to ask that a committee be appointed to examine my accounts and the details of the survey.

I trust your honorable body will take immediate action in this matter and appoint a Commissioner at an early a day as possible, as the government is under an expense of thousands per month, and the State is spending nearly two hundred and fifty dollars per month, and deriving no benefit therefrom.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

H. A. HIGLEY, Surveyor-General.

EVIDENCE ETC.

NON-ELECTION OF A U.S. SENATOR.

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Whereas, Doubts exist as to the accuracy of the count of the votes given in joint convention yesterday, for the office of Senator of the United States; therefore, be it—

Resolved, By the Assembly, the Senate concurring, that a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker, to act with a similar committee on the part of the Senate, for the purpose of properly investigating the matter, and they be requested to report the result of their investigations as early as practicable.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Resolved, By the Senate, the Assembly concurring, that a joint select committee of five from each House be appointed to take into considera-tion the message of the Governor and accompanying documents, relative to the existing difficulties in the county of Santa Clara.



Your committee examined on oath the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Senate; the Clerk and Assistant Clerk of the Assembly; also, the acting Teller and two members of the joint convention, who kept at their seats tally lists of the twenty-second, and last ballot, and by all concurring, and by the official roll call, it was conclusively proven that one hundred and thirteen votes were cast, and that fifty-seven was necessary to elect. That of the one hundred and thirteen votes, Mr. McDougal received fifty-six, Mr. Nugent received forty-seven, Mr. Weller received six, Mr. Casserly one, Mr. Phelps one, Major Anderson one, Mr. Creanor one. That under the Constitution and the law, there was no election of United States Senator—no one having received a majority of all the votes cast.

Your committee find that a mistake occurred in the officers of the convention not enumerating in the statement handed to the President, the votes cast for Major Anderson and Mr. Casserly. That the failure to enumerate these two votes reduced the total cast to one hundred and eleven. The President reading the list which was handed to him, announced that one hundred and eleven votes was the total number cast, and that Mr. McDougal having received fifty-six votes was duly elected. After the announcement the President declared the object for which the convention had assembled having been accomplished, he adjourned the convention sine die. Immediately after the adjournment the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly, who had presided in joint convention, preceded to to the room of Mr. McDougal, and after congratulations, preceded at the request of his friends to the office of the Governor for the purpose of making out the certificate of election-then acting under the erroneous impression that Mr. McDougal had received a majority of the votes cast and was duly elected, they signed a certificate to that effect, which certificate was left, as the law directs, in the hands of the Governor. Thereupon, immediately, His Excellency, the Governor transmitted to Mr. McDougal the certificate with the request that he present it as an evidence of his right to credentials. Mr. McDougal not having returned the certificate, His Excellency, the Governor, on the twentythird of March, addressed him a note to return to his office the certificate, as he considered it the property of the office. Also assuring him that a copy of the certificate would be furnished him, if he desired it. Mr. McDougal returned the certificate in person, and at his request a certified copy of the same has been delivered to Mr. McDougal by the Governor. The law requires, "when the election is made, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly, shall certify the same to the Governor." Why the original certificate was delivered to and held by Mr. McDougal, and a certified copy of it was sought, obtained, and is now kept, by him, did not transpire before the committee, and yet remains a mystery. Subsequent events may yet disclose it. It can hardly be supposed that with the law requiring a majority of votes to elect, and with the fact of a non-election before him, Mr. McDougal will seek to occupy a seat in the Senate of the United States, by virtue of a certificate thus

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The circumstances of this case are novel and anomalous, never before has such an error occurred, or having occurred has anything been seriously claimed by reason of it. Few persons would have the temerity to appear in the United States Senate, with no more authentic claim than this, against the law and the will of the majority.

Your committee would respectfully recommend the adoption of the accompanying preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, On the twentieth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixtyone, in joint convention of the Legislature of California, on the twentysecond ballot for United States Senator, the President of the convention
by mistake and error in the statement of the vote as made out and
handed to him by the officers of the convention, announced and declared the whole number of votes cast one hundred and eleven; and fifty-six
necessary to a choice—and that Mr. McDougal received fifty-six, Mr.
Nugent forty-seven, Mr. Weller six, Mr. Creanor one, and Mr. Phelps
one, and that Mr. McDougal having received a majority of all the votes
cast was duly elected; and, whereas, the whole number of votes cast was
one hundred and thirteen, and fifty-seven was necessary to a choice,
and Mr. McDougal received fifty-six, Mr. Nugent forty-seven, Mr. Weller six, Mr. Creanor one, Mr. Phelps one, Mr. Casserly one, Major
Anderson one, showing beyond doubt that Mr. McDougal did not obtain
a majority of all the votes cast; therefore—

Resolved, That Mr. McDougal was not elected United States Senator and that there was no election of United States Senator on said twentieth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one; and be it further—

Resolved, That the Governor be directed to withhold credentials from Mr. McDougal upon the certificate now in his possession.

(Signed)

T. LASPEYRE,
Chairman.
JOHN CONNESS,
FRANKLIN,
GALLAGHER.

Mr. Speaker:—The undersigned, of the Special Committee to investigate the facts in relation to the election of a United States Senator in joint convention on the twentieth inst. begs leave to report that he dissents from the views of the majority of the committee, and, for himself, when its the following:

submits the following:

A great number of witnesses have been examined by your committee from whom a large number of testimony has been elicited, which, like the rumors so prevalent in the community, appears to be conflicting in its character, and sufficient to determine whether there was an election, or not. It appears from much of the testimony taken by the committee and herewith submitted to the Assembly, that there were one hundred and thirteen votes cast upon the last ballot, and that no person received more than fifty-six, which is less than a majority of all, which, from the testimony of other witnesses, this fact is not established.

In view of the fact that there was great confusion during the last ballot, as well as after it had been taken, during which time many changes were made from one candidate to another, it is possible that errors may have been made by the Tally Clerks.

The testimony also shows that one vote was cast on the last ballot contrary to the rules of the convention, notwithstanding objections were made to the vote so given. It also shows that one witness, who kept a careful tally of the votes cast, believed, from his count, that General McDougal was elected without his vote, and he gave it to another candidate, which he testifies he would have given to McDougal if such vote had been required to elect him.

It is also shown that only one hundred and eleven votes were cast on any ballot during that day, before the last, if then.

These circumstances, in connection with the fact that the officers of the convention voted for the opposing candidate, as, also, that the Tally Clerks had some ten, or fifteen, minutes in which to make up a statement of the vote after the ballot, and before the announcement was made by the President, renders it highly improbable that an error should have been made, particularly in favor of the candidate declared elected.

Inasmuch, therefore, as doubts exist as to whether there was an election, or not, the undersigned would recommend that the Assembly concur in the Senate Resolution for a joint convention on the twenty-ninth inst. to elect a Senator.

FARGO, Of Committee

Mr. President:—The joint select committee appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in regard to the doings of the joint convention of the two branches of the Legislature, held on the twentieth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator, ask leave to make a report:

Your committee, sir, have attended to the duty assigned them-have taken testimony of such persons as would be likely to know all the facts relating to the subject matter for consideration—and we herewith report all the testimony we have taken, in order that the Senate may have the facts from which they may draw such conclusion as these facts shall warrant. This committee does not deem it their duty to decide whether there was, or was not, an election of a United States Senator, on the twentieth of March, by said convention. We are aware that doubts exist upon this point, and we deem it prudent and proper to recommend that the two branches of the Legislature, at an early day, go into convention and proceed to ballot for a United States Senator. We think that where doubts are entertained on a subject of this importance, it becomes the duty of the Legislature to remove all doubts—so far as they can be removed—in order that the people of the State of California shall be represented in the United States Senate by a Senator who is the choice of the people. Which choice should be fairly made in the mode and manner prescribed by the organic law of this State.

This is a minority report, and I make it as such.

CALEB BURBANK, Chairman of Committee.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Sacramento, March 23, 1861.

To the Honorable the Senate of California:

I have to inform your honorable body that in response to the information conveyed to me by your Special Committee, notifying me of the action of your honorable body in relation to the election of Senator of the United States, in joint convention, on the twentieth instant, that I have not issued credentials to the Hon. James A. McDougal, as such; and that the certificate of the Speaker of the Assembly and President of the Senate, is in the possession of the said Hon. James A. McDougal, and was conveyed to him immediately on its reception from the presiding officers of the joint convention, ten minutes after the election was declared, and before any suspicion of error was reported to me. This delivery occurred by mistake. It is proper to remark, that this certificate I consider the property of the Executive Office, and is the only authority I can have for the issuance of credentials under our law.

The possession of this certificate by me, renders it obligatory upon me to issue the credentials required by our statute on the subject.

I will here state, that in the discharge of my trust, I do not consider it competent to inquire behind it, while it stands unrecalled, or uncorrected, by the only officers competent to convey to me the action of the joint convention.

I trust, for the honor and dignity of the State, that you will take such steps as will relieve this matter from even a suspicion of unfairness, or

While the subject is undergoing investigation by the Legislature, you can rest assured that there will be no action taken by me that will compromise the honor of the State, or her representatives.

I would suggest, with all proper deference, that each branch instruct its presiding officer to correct any error, if any, in their declaration to me. In the absence of this, my duty is clear and imperative, and I will be compelled to issue the credentials as required by law.

I respectfully request that your honorable body will transmit this to the Assembly.

JOHN G. DOWNEY,

TESTIMONY OF R. BURNELL.

Governor.

R. Burnell, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith:

I am Speaker of the House, and acted as such in the joint convention held on the twentieth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. After the journals had been read and approved, we proceeded to ballot for United States Senator. Mr. Tozer as Secretary of convention, and Major United States Senator. Messrs. Logan, of the Senate, and Sorrel, of the House, acted as Tellers. The last ballot had on that day, after the voting was concluded, Mr. Tozer, Secretary, handed to Mr. De la Guerra, President of the convention, the result of the vote for Senator. Whole number of votes, one hundred and eleven. Necessary to a choice, fifty-



By Mr. Burbank.—Please state what candidates the President of the convention announced as being voted for, when he made the announcement of the votes for the several candidates, and the number of votes announced for each candidate, on the twenty-second and last ballot.

A .- He announced as follows: Mr. McDougal, fifty-six; Mr. Nugent, forty-seven; Weller, six; Creanor, one; Phelps, 1.

Q.—How long was it from that announcement before the result was declared, and the time that McDougal was declared elected? A.—Almost immediately, or as soon as order could be restored. Q.—Who read the list the last ballot to the convention?

A.—I think Major Tozer and Joseph Scobey. I am not positive whether

it was Anderson, or Scobey.

Q.—How long was it from such reading of such list until the final announcement of the vote by the President?

A .- According to my recollection the roll was not called over, only on the last ballot. I cannot state; it might be five, or ten, minutes. Q .- When the vote was thus called over by the Clerk, did any voter

say that his vote had been wrongfully placed, or that the vote that he did give, was omitted by the Clerk in the recall of the names?

A.—None that I heard. I could not state positively that all the names were called, but the list was gone through with in the regular order, and I suppose there was no person objected to the vote as announced by the President. I heard that there was an error, about three-quarters of an hour after the convention adjourned. I think I heard a call for a re-count after the vote was called over by the Secretary. My opinion is that the time that the Secretary called the roll, the House was still enough. If there had been a mistake made, it might have been corrected. I heard no person demand a re-count, after the vote was announced by the Presi-

R. BURNELL.

TESTIMONY OF J. M. ANDERSON.

J. M. Anderson, sworn, deposeth and saith:

I am Chief Clerk of the Assembly, and acted as one of the Clerks of the joint convention held March twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixtyone. I have examined the roll call, [original one here shown by witness, and marked "B."] The reason I can identify the roll call shown is, that the Secretary and myself had some talk how the names should be called. There were one hundred and thirteen votes cast. Mr. McDougal received fifty-six; Nugent, forty-seven; Weller, six; Phelps, one; Creaner, one; Casserly, one, and myself (Anderson) one. The mistake occurred, in my opinion, as follows: That the Assistant Secretary did not take down all the names of the persons voted for, or, in the noise and confusion, the Secretary, or Teller, did not call out to him the names of myself (Anderson) and Casserly. All the names were called after the President ordered the Secretary to call the list over. I did not compare the list when called over, and cannot positively swear that all the names were called, but I think they were. It was at least ten minutes between the time of calling over the roll and the time when the vote was announced. There was no person, in my opinion, stated to the President that a mistake had been made. I heard one, or two, say that there was one hundred and thirteen votes cast.

J. M. ANDERSON.

TESTIMONY OF J. LOGAN.

J. Logan sworn, deposeth and saith:

I am State Senator. I was present in the joint convention held on March twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. I acted as one of the tellers. On the last ballot I, in connection with the Secretary of the Senate, kept a tally list which is as follows: [Roll-call shown and marked letter "A." Between the time the result was announced it was at least ten minutes. There was no other labor to do after the roll was called but add up the sum total of votes cast after the list was completed. I and the Secretary of the Senate looked over the list. Before I had finished adding up the list the President of the Senate had announced the result. About an hour afterwards, I ascertained that a mistake had been made. After the announcement I stopped adding up my list.

By Mr. Fargo.—Did the convention adopt any rules for its government?

A .- Yes, the rules of the Senate.

Senator Crittenden came in after his name was called and in my opinion was allowed to vote. There were many members that called for a recount. The President ordered the Secretary to read the names over as voted. I would not state that he called all the names, but as he called the names he stated for whom they voted, and no person objected to their names, in my opinion, as announced by the said Secretary. I did not hear any objections to the result as announced by the President as not

By Mr. Laspeyre.—Did you hear any members call for a recount before the President announced the result?

A.—A great many members called for a recount.

J. LOGAN.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES W. TOZER.

Charles W. Tozer, sworn, deposeth and saith:

That he is Secretary of the Senate, and acted as one of the Clerks of the joint convention held on March twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. I have heard Major Anderson's testimony, and the facts as stated by him are substantially as I recollect them. I added up the list of votes cast, in connection with the Clerk of the House, and Mr. Logan, one of the Tellers, and requested the Assistant Secretary to make a minute of the number of votes cast for each person, which list was as follows: [see document marked "B."] In calling over the list of votes cast for Senator, in the confusion and noise, the Clerks and Tellers omitted to call the votes cast for Major Anderson and Mr. Casserly, or the Assistant Secretary did not hear them called, and consequently those two votes were not put in the paper handed to the President, and from which he announced the votes cast for each candidate. I handed to the President the list of votes cast as handed to me by the Assistant Secretary.

C. W. TOZER.

TESTIMONY OF D. J. WILLIAMSON.

D. J. Williamson, being first duly sworn, says:

I acted as one of the Clerks in the joint convention held on the twentieth of March; I have heard the testimony of the witnesses who have preceded me, and, in the main, subscribe to their statements; the copy of the list of votes herewith submitted, marked "C," is a true copy of the votes, or list of votes, as handed to the President, and from which he announced the final result; I made this list from the footing as given to me by the Secretary, or as I understood him to give it to me; I account for the discrepancy in the vote as kept by the Secretary and the list handed to the President, from the fact that the vote for Major Anderson, and the vote for Mr. Casserly, was not put in the aggregate of the votes cast.

D. J. WILLIAMSON.

TESTIMONY OF N. C. MILLER.

N. C. Miller, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith:

I am a member of the Legislature, and was present in the joint convention on March twentieth. I kept a roll call of all the ballots cast that day. I kept the roll call of the last ballot. I am positive that there were one hundred and thirteen votes cast on that ballot. I am positive that Watkins voted for Major Anderson, and Leet for Casserly. My tally list shows that there were four ballots taken on that day. I believe that it was on the fourth ballot that Watkins voted for Anderson, and I am positive it was on the last ballot according to my list. He (Watkins) did not vote on the third ballot. The list shown by witness, marked "D," is the roll call referred to above. While at dinner I first heard that there was an error in the count; that was about half past five o'clock, P. M. I

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was not in a position to hear of an error. I was not much in the street, nor in any public place, being engaged in writing a letter, therefore did not hear of any until as above stated. I do not recollect hearing for a call for a recount after the President commenced to announce the result, but I did hear a call for one at different times before that occurred.

N. C. MILLER.

TESTIMONY OF C. CROCKER.

C. Crocker, sworn, deposeth and saith:

1 am a member of the Legislature, was present in joint convention on March twenty-second, and voted on the last ballot taken that day for Mr. Phelos.

C. CROCKER.

TESTIMONY OF R. C. CLARK.

R. C. Clark, being duly sworn, states that he was a member of the joint convention of the two houses of the Legislature of the State of California, which met in the Assembly Chamber on the second of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator, and was present during the entire session of the convention that day. I kept a list of the votes given at each ballot for Senator that day. I had before me a printed list of the names of all the members of the convention, such as was used by the Secretary in calling the roll. The first column was headed with the name of McDougal; the second with the name of Nugent; the third with the name of Phelps; and the fourth headed "scattering." As the name of each member of the convention was called, and the name of the candidate for whom he voted was announced, I made a mark opposite his name in the column headed by the name of the candidate for whom he voted, if the vote was for either McDougal, Nugent, or Phelps. If the vote was not for either of those gentlemen, I placed a mark opposite the name of the member voting in the column headed "scattering." The list, so kept by me on the last ballot, I have now before me, and it has not been out of my possession since it was made at the time of voting. The roll-call hereto attached, marked "E," is the list kept by me, and I believe it shows correctly the number of votes cast on that ballot, and the number cast respectively for McDougal, Nugent, and Phelps, and further sayeth not.

ROBT. C. CLARK.

TESTIMONY OF H. B. LIVINGSTON.

H. B. Livingston deposeth and saith:

I am correspondent for the Alta California newspaper, and was present in the joint convention on March twentieth. I kept a roll call of the votes cast for Senator. At the last ballot my tally showed only one hundred and eleven votes. Mr. McDougal received fifty-six votes. I heard no objection made about the result before leaving the hall. About a half hour



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after the result was announced, I received the first news that an error had occurred. I had the name of Watkins on my list as declining to vote. Mr. Leet was marked as voting.

H. B. LIVINGSTON.

TESTIMONY OF J. W. SCOBEY.

J. W. Scobey, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith:

I am Assistant Clerk of the House, and acted in that capacity in the joint convention held March twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. On the last ballot the Secretary called the Senate roll, and then handed it to me, and I called the House roll. At the time that Mr. Phelps arose to change his vote, Mr. Logan, one of the Tellers, and Mr. Tozer, took my roll-call and copied it during the time Mr. Phelps was speaking. They also compared it. My tally-roll and theirs did not correspond; they giving McDougal fifty-six votes, and I only fifty-five votes. The mistake occurred with me in not changing the vote of Mr. Fargo for Mr. McDougal. After the Republican members changed their votes, with the exception of Mr. Crocker, I footed up my list, and only gave Mr. Mc-Dougal the vote as above stated by me. I then went to Mr. Crocker and informed him that he (Gen. McDougal) was not elected; that it required his vote to elect. He would not change his vote. I went over to Logan and Tozer and looked at their list, which made McDougal fifty-six votes. I assured them that they were wrong, but they persisted that he had fiftysix votes. I then discovered the mistake in not recording the vote of Fargo for McDougal, which would give him the requisite number, fiftysix votes for an election, as I thought there was but one hundred and eleven votes cast, which they agreed with me. The Secretary gave the names to Mr. Williams, who had a blank prepared for that purpose, and who filled the blank up under their direction. Major Anderson did not take any particular part in counting up the roll call. Mr. Tozer handed the list to the President who, about ten minutes afterward, announced the result which corresponded with what I supposed to be the true state of the case. Roll-call letter "B," here shown, is the one that was kept by me. The vote of Mr. Watkins is in my handwriting; it is recorded for Major Anderson. I am positive that this roll-call, marked "B," is the one kept by me on the last ballot.

By Mr. Conness.—How did you arrive at the conclusion that there was only one hundred and eleven votes cast?

A.—I arrived at the conclusion by simply footing up the columns.

Q.—Do you now believe that there was an error?

A.—I now think I may have been in error, and if so it was of course by reason of a mistake in the footing up; the Tellers agreeing with me leading to no idea of an incorrect result. I did not hear any one object to the result announced by the President. If there had been any I think I would have heard it. I heard many members call for a recount before the result was announced, but not between the time the roll was read over by Tozer on the last time, and the announcement of the final result. I heard that an error had occurred about an hour after the adjournment. The figures on the corner of roll-call, marked "B," were not made by me. I think that there has been no change made opposite any name since said roll-call went out of my possession; at least none that I now notice. The President objected to a recount, stating that it was not in order. The

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convention adjourned almost immediately after the announcement by the President.

By Mr. Gallagher.—How long was the footing up of the Tellers with the President before it was announced by him?

A.—About five minutes.

J. W. SCOBEY.

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL A. MERRITT.

Samuel A. Merritt, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith:

I am a member of the State Senate, and was present and took action in the joint convention held March twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixtyone. I voted for John Nugent for the office of United States Senator. On the last ballot held on that day, I demanded a recount several times after all the changes had been made, and after the Secretary called the roll for the last time. I heard two, or three, gentlemen say before we left the hall, that McDougal was not elected—he not receiving a majority of all the votes cast. I thought there was one hundred and thirteen votes cast, there being only two members absent.

SAML. A. MERRITT.

TESTIMONY OF H. P. WATKINS.

H. P. Watkins, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is member of the Senate of the twelfth session of the California Legislature; that on the twentieth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, said Legislature met in joint convention for the purpose of electing a United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of the Hon. Wm. M. Gwin; that he was present, and on the last ballot had that day, then and there, east his vote for Major Anderson

H. P. WATKINS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-third day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

JEROME MADDEN,

County Clerk of the City and County of Sacramento. By John S. Barrett, Deputy.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR J. G. DOWNEY.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, March 26th, 1861.

On the twentieth of March, after the adjournment of the joint convention held for United States Senator, I transmitted to General McDougal the certificate of election signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House. I sent said certificate to Mr. McDougal with a



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verbal request to present it to me as an evidence of his right to demand of me his credentials as United States Senator. I addressed a note to General McDougal, on the twenty-third, to return to this office the certificate of the Speaker and President, as I considered it the property of this office. I also assured him that a copy of the said certificate would be furnished him, if he desired it. General McDougal returned the certificate in person to me. I had a copy made and gave it to him, as he desired a copy.

JOHN G. DOWNEY.

TESTIMONY OF S. T. LEET.

S. T. Leet, being duly sworn, says that he is a member of the twelfth session of the California Legislature; that on the twentieth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, said Legislature met in joint convention, for the purpose of electing a United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of the Hon. William M. Gwin; that he was present, and on the last ballot had that day, then and there cast his vote for Eugene Casserly.

S. T. LEET.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twentieth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

HAM. C. HARRISON,

Notary Public.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE, March 25th, 1861.

To Don Pablo de la Guerra:

You are hereby requested to appear before a Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly, appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in relation to the election of a United States Senator, on the twentieth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, to give evidence of what you know touching the premises. The time for your appearance to give evidence, is March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at half past seven o'clock, P. M. and the place, the Judiciary Committee room, in Garwood's Building, J Street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

C. BURBANK, Chairman.

Attest: D. J. WILLIAMSON, Secretary of Committee. 13

[A]

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR-TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT.

The Secretary called the roll with the following result:

names.	McDougal.	Nugent	Phelps	Weller
Burbank	1			· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Chase	1			
Clark	1			
Crittenden		1		
De la Guerra		1		
De Long	1			
Denver		1		
Dickinson		1		
Eagan		1		,
Franklin				1
Gallagher		1		
Harvey	1]	
Heacock	ī			
Hill	1			
Irwin	i			
Logan		1		
Merritt		î		
Parks				1
Phelps	1			
Pico		1		
Rhodes	1	-		•••••
Ryan	î			
Shafter	i			
Sharp	î			
Thomas	ī			• ••••
Thornton		1		•••••
Vance	1			
Warmcastle		1		
Watson		î		•••••
Watt		î		•••••
Williamson	••••	ī		•••••
Adams	1	^		•••••
Amyx	•			1
Avery	1			•
Baechtel	•			1
Banks	1	•••••		•
TO 1	i			•••••
	•	1		
Bradley	•••••	- 1	••••••	

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NAMES.	McDougal.	Nugent	Phelps	Weller
Briggs	1 1 	1 1		
Cherry Childs Clarke Coleman Coltrin Conness	1 1 1 1	1		
Councilman Crocker Curtis Denniston Dougherty Durst	1 1 1	1	1	
Eastman Fargo Flanders Ford. Foster Gillette.	1 1 1 1 1	1		
Gordon Green Gregory Hagans Hanson	1	1 1 1		1
Harris Harrison Haun Henderson Hill Holman	1	1 1 1 1		
Horrell Hunter Johnson Kungle Lalor	1	1 1 1 1 1		
Laspeyre Lippincott Magruder Miller Montgomery Morgan Morrison	1	1 1 1		1
	•		•	

NAMES.	McDougal	Nugent.	Phelps.	Weller.
	, E	:	:	
Manday		1		
O'Brien	ļ. 	1		
Patrick	J	1		
Piercy	1	ļ <u>.</u>		
Porter	ĺ			
Powell	ĺ			
Ross	1	1		
Scott		i		···········
Showalter		i		•••••
Smith of Tulare	1	1		•••••
Smith of Placer	î			•••••
Sorrel	1	1	•••••	•••••
Snanca	1	_	•••••	•••••
Spence	1	•••••	••••	•••••
Stearns				•••••
TildenTilton				
Tittel	1			· • • • • •
Walden				. , .
Walter	1			· • • • •
White		1		
Willey	1	. .		· · · · • •
Wood of Plumas				
Wood of Yolo		1		
Wright	1	· .	·•••	
Totals	€6	47	1	6

Mr. Leet voted for Mr. Casserly. Mr. Watkins voted for Mr. Anderson. Mr. Covarrubias voted for Mr. Creanor.

[B]

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR-TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT.

The Secretary called the roll with the following result:

NAMES.	McDougal.	Nugent	Phelps	Weller
BurbankChase	1			

		1	-	_
NAMES.	McDougal.	Nugert	Phelps	Weller
Clark	1		l	
Crittenden		1		
De la Guerra		li		
De Long	1	1		
De Long	1	1		*****
Denver		li		
Dickinson		1		
Eagan		1		1
Franklin		1		1
Gallagher		1	•••••	•••••
Harvey	1	·····	·····	
Heacock		·····		
Hill	1			•••••
Irwin			- -	
Logan		1	- -	
Merritt	- -	1		
Parks				1
Phelps	1			ļ
Pico		1		
Rhodes	1		.	
Ryan	1			
Shafter	1	ļ		
Sharp	1			
Thomas	1	. 		
Thornton		1		
Vanco	1	l	 -	
Warmcastle	ļ	1		
Watson		1		.
Watt		Ī		
Williamson		ī		
Adams	1			
Amyx	1	'''		1
Avery	1		•••••	<u> </u>
Baechtel	1 *	l		1
Banks	1			-
Banks	li		•••••	•••••
Blair	1	1	•••••	•••••
Bradley	1	1		•••••
Briggs	1		•••••	•••••
Burnell	1	1	•••••	,
Buell		1	•••••	•••••
Campbell	1		•••••	
Chandler			· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Cherry	1	•		
Childs			· • • • • •	
Clarke	1		•••••	
Coleman		·· ··· ·		
Coltrin	1			
Conness				
Councilman	1		1	

NAMES.	McDougal.	Nugent	Phelps	Weller
Crocker			1	Ī
Curtis		1	١ ٠	
Denniston	1	1	••••	
Dougherty				•
Darst				
Eastman	li			
Fargo				
Flanders			•••••	•••••
Ford	i			•••••
Foster				•••••
Gillette	1	1		· • • • • •
Gordon	·····	1		••••
Green	1		•••••	1
Gregory			••••	•••••
		1 1	•••••	•••••
Hagans			••••••	•••••
		1		
Harriman	1		•••••	
Harris	•••••		•••••	· • • • •
Harrison		1		•••••
Haun		1	•••••	•••••
Henderson	1		•••••	
Hill	1		•••••	
Holman			•••••	•••••
Horrell	••••	1	•••••	
Hunter	1		······]	
Johnson	•••••	1	•••••	
	•••••	1		••••
Kurtz		1	•••••	•••••
Lalor		1		
Laspeyre	•••••	1	•••••	•••••
Lippincott		1	•••••	•••••
Magrader		1	•••••	• • • • •
Miller	••••••	1		
Montgomery	•••••			1
Morgan	1	-		••••
Morrison	•••••	1		•••••
Munday		1		••••
D'Brien		1 .		
Patrick		1 .		
Piercy	1			••••
Porter	1			
Powell	1			
Ross		1 .		••••
Scott		1		••••
Showalter		1 .		
mith of Tulare	1	.].		
mith of Placer	1			
orrel	1	1	l.	



names.	McDougal.	Nugent	Phelps	Weller
Spence	1			
Stearns	1	ļ. .		
Tilden	1			
Tilton	1			
Tittel	1	. .		١
Walden	1	ļ	 .	
Walter	1	. .		
White		1		
Willey		l		
Wood of Plumas		1		
Wood of Yolo		1		
Wright	1	ļī		
Totals	56	47	1	6

Mr. Leet voted for Mr. Casserly. Mr. Watkins voted for Mr. Anderson. Mr. Covarrubias voted for Mr. Creanor.

[c]

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT.

Mr. Nugent received votes Mr. McDougal received votes Mr. Phelps received votes Mr. Weller received votes	56 1 6
Mr. Creanor received vote	111

[D]

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR-TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT.

The Secretary called the roll with the following result:

NAMES.	Nugent	McDougal.	Phelps	Weller	Hoge
Burbank		ı			
Chase		ĺi			
Clark		î			
Crittenden	1				
De la Guerra	ĺ				
De Long	1	1			
Denver	1				
Dickinson	1				
Eagan	1				
Franklin	*			1	
Gallagher	1			1	
Harvey		1			
Heaeock		1			
		i			
Hill	ļ·····	1		·····	
Irwin	1	1			•••••
Legan	1				
Merritt	1			1	•••••
Parks	 -			1	
Phelps	···· <u>·</u> ··	1		·····	
Pico	1				
Rhodes	ļ	1	ļ .	ļ .	
Ryan	- 	1		·····	
Shafter		1			
Sharp		1			
Thomas		1			
Thornton	1	 .	. 		
Vance		1			
Warmcastle	1	. .		.,	
Watson	1			 .	
Watt	1		 .		
Williamson	1	\	ļ		
Adams.	ļ. 	1			ļ
Amyx			į	1	
Avery		1	. .		
Baechtel		 .		1	ļ
Banks		1	ļ	J	
Blair		1	l	l	
Bradley	1				
Briggs	1	1	1		
Burnell		i		1	1
Durneil	1	1	1	1	1
Buell	1 1	1			1 - • • • •



NAMES.	Nugent	McDougal.	Phelps	Weller	Hogo
Campbell		1			
Chandler	1	1			•••••
Cherry		1		•••••	*****
Childs	1	J		•••••	*****
Clarke		1		•••••	*****
Coleman	•••••	i	•••••	•••••	•••••
Coltrin	· • • • • ·	1		•••••	•••••
Connece	· • • • • ·		•••••	•••••	•••••
Conness	•••••	1		•••••	•••••
Councilman	•••••	1		•••••	•••••
Crocker	••••	• • • • • •	1	•••••	•••••
Curtis	1				•••••
Denniston		1	•••••		····
Dougherty	•••••	1	•••••		•••••
Durst		1	•••••		•••••
Eastman		ì			,
Fargo		1			•••••
		1			•••••
Ford		1			•••••
Foster		1			
Gillette	1				•••••
Gordon				1	•••••
Green		1			•••
Gregory	1				• • • • • •
Hagans	1				
Hanson	1				••••
Harriman		1			
Harris	1				
Harrison	1				
Haun	1				••••
Henderson		1			
Hill		1			
Holman	1				
Horrell	1				••••
Hunter		1			
Johnson	1				
Kungle	1				
Kurtz	1				
Lalor	1				
Laspeyre	1				
Lippincott	1 .				
Magruder	1				
Miller	1 .	i			
W				1 .	
Morgan				_ [
Morrison					
Munday	- 1				
O'Brien					
Patrick					
	_ ‹ ·				

NAMES.	Nugent	McDougal.	Phelps	Weller	Hoge
Piercy Porter Powell Ross Scott Showalter Smith of Tulare. Smith of Placer Sorrel Spence Stearns Tilden Tilton. Tittel Walden Walter White Willey Wood of Plumas. Wood of Yolo. Wright	1 1 1	1 1 1 1			
Totals	47	56	1	6	

Mr. Leet voted for Mr. Casserly. Mr. Watkins voted for Mr. Anderson. Mr. Covarrubias voted for Mr. Creanor.

[E]

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR-TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT.

The Secretary called the roll with the following result:

NAMES.	McDougal.	Nugent	Phelps	Scattering.
Burbank	1	ļ		ļ
Clark				
Chittandan		1	ļ	
De la Guerra	Į	T	·····	!

NAMES.	McDougal.	Nugent	Phelps	Scattering.
De Long Denver	1			
Dickinson	•••••	1 1		
Eagan		1		
Franklin	•••••	1		1
Gallagher	· • • • • ·	1		1
Harvey	1	1		······
Heacock	1		ļ. .	•••••
Hill				•••••
Irwin	1			•••••
Leet			••••	1
Logan	•••••	1	••••	1
Merritt	• • • • • •	1	••••	•••••
Parks	·••••	1	•••••	1
Phelps	1	••••	•••••	1
Pico	1	1		•••••
Rhodes	1	_		
Ryan	1	· •••	•••••	•••••
Shafter	1			
Sharp	1	••••	•••••	•••••
Thomas	1		•••••	•••••
Thornton			•••••	•••••
Vance		ì	•••••	• • • • •
Warmeastle	1	 1	•••••	· · · • •
Watkins	•••••			*****
Watson	•••••		•••••	1
Watt	•••••	1 1	•••••	•••••
Williamson	•••••	1	•••••	•••••
Adams	1	1		•••••
Amyx				1
Avery	1			1
Baechtel		•••••		1
Banks	1			
Blair	i			•••••
Bradley		1		•••••
Briggs	1	•		•••••
Burnell	î			•••••
		1		
Campbell	1	-		•••••
Chandler	-	1		•••••
Cherry	1	-		
Childs		7		
Clarke			1	
Coleman				
Coltrin	- 1			
Conness				
Councilman	1		!	
Covarrubias.]		1
				_

NAMES.	McDougal.	Nugent	Phelps	Scattering.
			ī	
Crocker	•••••	1	1	
Curtis	1	1		
Denniston	1			
Dougherty	l _			
Durst	1			
Eastman	i			
Fargo	I -			
Flanders	i			
Ford	i			
Foster	l	1		
Gillette		ļ	.l	. 1
GordonGreen	1	·	.	
Green]	. 1	ļ	
Gregory		. 1	 	
Hanson		. 1	 	
Harriman	. 1]		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		. 1	 	
Harrison	.	. 1		
Haun		. 1		
Henderson	. 1			
H:11	- L			
Holman		. 1		•
Transli		. 1		
Unnton) -			•
Tabasan	••[••••	1		•• •••••
T7		1	1	•
Tout a	•••	. 1		•
T 1		•••		
T		1	3	
				•••••
74				
		,	· ····	1
		- 1		
84 1	•• •••	!	i	
			i	
O'Brien Patrick	.	i		
Patrick		i		
Porter		1		
Porter Powell Ross				
			1	
	• • • •	1		
		1		
Smith of Placer Sorrel		l	1	
Sorrol	•		٠	

NAMES.	McDougal.	Nugent	Phelps	Scattering.
Spence Stearns Tilden Tilton Tittel Walden Walter White Willey Wood of Plumas Wood of Yolo Wright. Totals.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	9

EXPENDITURES

BY

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

DURING THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1860.

ACCOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS

Expended by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, not before reported, during the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1860.

Date.	Purpose.	Amount.
	Rent Account. For six months' Rent of the Office occupied by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, at \$25 per month, from January 1st to June 30th, 1860	
Jan. 20	Postage and Express Account. Postage, Postage Stamps, and Expressage, during the month of January	\$5 16 \$5 16



2

Date.	Purpose.	Amor	ınt.
	Stationery, Lights, and Fuel, Account.		
January	Paid bill of Hodge & Wood, for Stationery	Q 76	. 1
, and and j	For Envelopes	\$76 1	0
	For one-half tun of Coal		Ö
	For Coal Scuttle		. 5
March	For Coal, Kindling Wood, etc	10	0
April 5	Bill of Hodge & Wood, for Stationery	14	9
,	Total	\$115	6
	 .		
	Clerk Account.		
Jan. 31	M. F. Game, for Services as Clerk	\$ 75	0
	Contingent Account.		
	January, February, and March, amount paid for sub scription to sundry Papers, Educational Journals, etc. including Herald, Standard, National, Ameri		
	ican Encyclopedia, etc	\$ 29	7
	pressage on Reports, Blanks, and Documents	62	0
anuary.	For work on Reports		5
1. L. 197	For Postage Stamps	25	
900. 17	For Postage Stamps	_	0
iprii o	For one quarter's Rent of P. O. Box and Postage	3	1
anuary Poh 13	For Glass	1	7
nril 8	Bill of Hodge & Wood, for Stationery	32	5
April 8	For repairs of Office Furniture	16	
pril 8	For Postage Stamps and Postage	25	
April 8	For Newspaper subscription	16	-
^r eb. 29	M. F. Game, Services as Clerk for February	100	
Iarch 31	M. F. Game, Services as Clerk for March	100	
	April, May, and June, subscription to sundry News-		
	papers, Journals, etc	32	
lay 9	For Expressage		75
Lay 24	For Expressage		00
1ay 31	M. F. Game, Services as Clerk for April	100	
1ay 51	M. F. Game, Services as Clerk for May	100	
une /	For Postage and Expressage	43	Ξ.
นแช อบ	M. F. Game, Services as Clerk for June	100	U
	Total	\$800	00

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EXPENDITURES

For the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1861.

Date.	Purpose.	Amount.
1860.	Clerk Fund.	
Aug. 31 Sept. 30 Oct. 31	M. F. Game, Services as Clerk for July	\$100 00 100 00 100 00 100 00 100 00 \$500 00
	Total	\$300 00
November	For expressing Letters, Blanks, etc	100 00
	Total	\$300 00
	Rent Fund.	
	Rent, etc. for six months, from July 1st to Dec. 31st, 18t0, at \$30 per month	\$180 00
	Total	\$180 00

I do solemnly swear that the above expenditures were made for and on account of the State of California, and that the above statement of the same is correct.

ANDREW J. MOULDER, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this nineteenth day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

CHAS. S. FAIRFAX, Clerk of Supreme Court.

By Dav. F. Bagley, Deputy Clerk.

COMMUNICATION

FROM TH

SECRETARY OF STATE,

RELATIVE T

THE NUMBER OF VOTES POLLED FOR MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBY, AT THE ELECTION HELD NOVEMBER 6, 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Sacramento, February 2d, 1861.

To the Honorable, the Senate and Assembly:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a statement of the votes polled at the election held November sixth, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty, for Senators and Members of Assembly. Also, the vote "for and against a Convention."

Very respecfully, your obedient servant,

JOHNSON PRICE,

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Secretary of State.



3

STATEMENT

Of the Votes polled at a General Election, held in the State of California, on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1860, for Senators.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Santa Clara and Alameda-

Persons voted for.	No. Vote
A. L. Rhodes	2,463
. H. Moore	
W. Van Voorhies	1,155
FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.	

R. McMillen	2,631
J. H. Cutter	
S. Purdy	4,825
S. Purdy C. Wilson	4,470
J. McM. Shafter	7,215
C Burbank	
D. O. Shattuck	1,312
R. E. Raymond	1,070
Scattering	2

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Frezno, Mariposa, Merced, Tulare, and Buena Vista-

S. A. Merritt	2.124
R. H. Daley	843
Dr. Burckhalter	843 904

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Tuolumne and Stanislaus-

C. V. Williamson	2,419 2,044
L. Quint	
•	

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Contra Costa and San Joaquin-

Persons voted for.	No. Votes
F. M. Warmcastle	1,707 1,419 1,568
NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. Sacramento—	
W. S. Long E. H. Heacock P. L. Edwards E Stockton	2,477 2,685 1,447 513
ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. Marin, Mendocino, and Sonoma—	
J. H. Hill. J. O'Farrell	3,267 2,066
FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. Butte and Plumas—	
J. R. Buckbee	1,361 2,134 1,879 1
FIFTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. Yuba and Sutter—	
N. E. Whitesides	1,612 1,684 1,495 2,576 1,669 1,702



SIXTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Nevada—	
Persons voted for.	No. Votes
P. Moore W. Watt	1,802 2,391 2,173
SEVENTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. Placer—	
P. W. Thomas	1,788 1,372 1,757 700
EIGHTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.	l
L. Fisk J. E. Rowe. A. St.C. Denver. O. Harvey W. H. Pratt W. Jones. Scattering.	4,887 1,897 2,557 2,575 2,110 2,088 7
NINETEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.	
P. A. Gallagher	3,813 2,667 2,018
TWENTIETH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.	
H. I. Thornton, Jr F. Anderson W. Kimball J. St.C. Wilson	1,550 1,515 1,289 260

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Sacramento, January 30th, 1861.

I, Johnson Price, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the annexed account of the votes polled for State Senators, at the general election held on the sixth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty, is a correct transcript of the returns as received at this office.

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JOHNSON PRICE,

Secretary of State.

By E. E. EYRE, Deputy.

STATEMENT

Of the Votes polled at a General Election, held in the State of California, on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1860, for Members of the Assembly.

Counties.	Persons voted for.	No. Votes.
Alameda	F. F. Fargo.	981
	J. Demont	504
	P. B. Garety	517
	S. B. Martin	
	G. W. Parsons	2
	J. H. Moore	1
Amador	G. W. Walker	1,031
71 may 1	A. C. Gilmore	923
	M. W. Belshaw	936
	P. M. Randall	938
	T. M. Horrell	1,858
	R. Burnell	2,023
Butte	L. Posey	1,285
Date	I. W. Buffum	' · · ·
	P. H. Harris	
	W. P. Tilden	
	L. P. Smith	
	C. G. Lincoln	1,580
Calaveras	William Childs	1,990
Catavoras	B. S. Lippincott	2,037
	Thomas O'Brien	1,896
	H. A. Shelton	1,738
	James Pearson	
	Thomas Glenn	
	D. H. Dickinson	1,019
	D. Mitchell	890
	J. H. Bachman	884



Counties.	Persons voted for.	No. Votes
Klamath	D. C. Lewis	40 225
	John Daggeot	
Los Angeles	A. J. King	600
	G. W. Gift	643
	A. Stearns	740
	M. Morrison	696
	D. F. Hall	269
	J. M. Sepulveda	331
	Abraham Stearns	1
Wanin	R. M. Gordon	357
Marin	J. Dickson	290
	George Steele	294
		761
Mariposa	.A. J. Gregory	761 796
_	D. Showalter	483
	E. E. Hewett	1
	H. Ingoldsby	1
	J. G. McCullough	1
	H. H. Young	1
37 3	M. Baechtel	670
Mendocino	S. P. Storms	. 239
	T. M. Ames	107
	D. W. Smith	. 50
		19
Merced	D. Showalter	1
	A. J. Gregory	1
	A. Ingoldsby	1 -
	J. G. McCullough	٠,
	E. E. Hewett	1
	E. E. Heweld	1
354	G. W. Crane	. 18
Monterey	A. W. Blair	. 31
	W. Wiggins	. 24
	- n a	. 68
Napa	J. B. Scott G. A. Lyon	1
	W. A. Fisher	32
	B. F. McClure	. 14
	J. W. Smith	. 4
	Scattering] 1
	1	1 50
Nevada	J. M. Grove	1,58 1,54
	M. A. Winham	
	E. McSorley	1,65
	S. L. Blackwell	1,58
		I.U

Counties.	Persons voted for.	No. Votes.
Nevada	N. C. Miller M. P. O'Connor J. C. Eastman H. B. Hosmer E. F. Spence J. Watts J. S. Perkins J. M. Avery E. W. Councilman Charles Roberts	2,279 1,969 2,306 2,181 2,365 2,238 2,270 2,346 2,282 618
	J. C. Ball. L. G. Smith. W. J. Harrison. P. Munday. S. W. Lovell D. S. Beach. W. M. Vance I. N. Makins D. W. Harriman. S. R. Chase G. B. Durmore C. P. Hubbell A. Mills. D. D. Burt. I. T. Brown. H. Hubbard. Scattering	1,732 1,863 1,832 1,801 1,318 1,419 1,400 1,364 1,767 1,692 1,670 1,667 824 715 719 768
	A. Wood J. R. Meganzle N. C. Cunningham W. N. DeHaven	572 484 469
	N. G. Curtis P. J. Hopper. J. Powell. A. Adams C. Crocker A. A. DeLong. J. Shew. W. Flint. T. Sunderland T. Hunt J. Shannon R. Dater. J. Queen H. O. Beatty. B. F. Wallace A. E. Noell	3,073 2,363 2,680 2,511 2,619 2,338 2,243 2,451 1,791 1,717 1,580 1,359 543 2 321 200

Counties.	Persons voted for.	No. Votes
San Bernardino	W. A. Conn	396
	C. W. Piercy	400
San Diego	D. B. Kurtz	120
Juli 2710g0	A. S. Ainsworth	119
San Francissco.	T. W. Lyle	2,415
	B. T. Pate	2,343
	C. M. Chamberlain	2,291
	J. Brennan	
	A. Phelps	2,546
	F. Poe	2,339
	R. R. Provine	2,365
	J. D. Creigh	2,411
	W. J. Labatt	
	John White	3,600
	A. Rogers	3,701
	J. D. Brower	3,675
	J. V. Dennison	3,731
	M. Flynn	3,473
	B. Dowling	3,654
	J. Deeth	3,758
	S. S. Tilton	6,679
	J. W. Cherry	6,666
	A. Flanders	6,443
	F. E. G. Tittel	6,355
	R. Clark	6,495
	A. Campbell	6,556
	J. A. Banks	6,644
	O. F. Willey	6,459
	J. H. Voorhies	944
	J. Kitteredge	879
	W. J. Miller	895
	George Freak	1,008
	H. P. Osgood	995
	George Cofran	648
	John Center	
	E. Z. Clark	897
San Joaquin	L. R. Bradley	1,337
san Joaquin	T. Laspeyre	1,125
	W. Ganard	1,047
	W. H. Lyons	1,032
	George Gray	
	Samuel Meyer	927
	G H Johnson	156
San Luis Obispo	C. H. Johnson	150
	W. L. Beebee	87
	P. A. Forrester	01
	J. G. Dennison	1

Counties.	Persons voted for.	No. Votes
Tehama	D. P. Durst	348
	Dr. Spalding	240
	O. R. Johnson	397
	S. D. Parker	208
Tulare	M. Tucker	415
	R. Lawless	114
	E. C. Winchell,	275
	O. K. Smith	527
Trinity	F. Walter	757
	W. F. Prosser	518
	J. Gallagher	537
	J. McMurray	269
Tuolumne	G. W. Patrick	1,989
_ uorumno	F. Amyx	1,953
	M. G. Gillette	2,014
	T. J. Chandler	1,952
	C. W. Kendall	1,828
	C. Gilman	1,711
	J. Dunn	1,571
	B. L. Conegen	1,523
	N. M. Orr	1,757
	O. Perrin	1,691
	O. Allison	1.556
	John York	1,495
Yolo	W. C. Wood	619
	N. Wyckoff	441
	G. W. Reed	517
Yuba	L. Magruder	1,680
Luva	E. Lalor	1,876
	J. H. Hanson	1,693
	D. L. Haun	1,698
	C. H. Kungle	1,721
	W. T. Barbour	1,306
	J. Collins	1,504
	W. Elwell	1,297
	J. Stoddard	1,158
	L. Burnett.	1,343
	W. H. Hartwell	1,630
	S. D. Atkinson	1,491
	C. G. Mellon	1,468
	W. M. Boyd	1,558
	J. B. McChesney	1,511
	•	,

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Sácramento, January 30, 1861.

I, Johnson Price, Secretary of State, do hereby certify, that the annexed account of the votes polled for members of Assembly at the general election, held on the sixth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty, is correct, according to the returns received at this office.

JOHNSON PRICE,

Secretary of State.

By E. E. EYRE, Deputy.

STATEMENT

Of Votes polled at a General Election held November sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty, for and against a Convention.

COUNTIES.	For a Convention	Against a Convention	
Alameda	901	206	
Amador	1,520	574	
Butte	2,088	890	
Calaveras	1,813	425	
Contra Costa	328	924	
Colusa	579	119	
Del Norte	232	3	
El Dorado	4,187	1,106	
Frezno	265	28	
Humbolt	659	161	
Klamath	47		
Los Angeles	1,283	54	
Marin	237	24	
Mariposa	792	102	
Mendocino	447	8	
Merced	196	1	
Monterey	191	89	
Napa	1,266	95	
Nevada	5,279	398	
Placer	4,490	702	
Plumas	515	88	
Sacramento	645	1,589	
San Bernardino	608	11	
San Diego	24	7	
San Francisco	5,176	406	
San Joaquin	2,352	255	
San Luis Obispo	94	13	

COUNTIES.	For a Convention	Against a Convention
San Mateo	398	41
Santa Barbara	383	23
Santa Clara	1,238	467
Santa Cruz	712	232
Shasta	1,487	204
Sierra		379
Siskiyou	1,182	180
Solano	1,701	315
Sonoma	1 '	268
Stanislaus		6
Sutter		56
Tehama		60
Tulare		63
Trinity		305
Tuolumne		616
Yolo		525
Yuba	3,606	458
Total votes	59,732	12,481

State of California, Department of State, Sacramento, January 30, 1861.

I, Johnson Price, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the annexed account of the number of votes polled for and against a convention, at the general election held on the sixth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty, is a correct transcript of the returns as received at this office.

JOHNSON PRICE,

Secretary of State.